

VIRGIL, WITH THE MUSES OF HISTORY AND TRAGEDY.

[*See Introduction, p. 15.*]

VIRGIL'S AENEID

BOOKS I—VI

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

HENRY S. FRIEZE

LATE PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

REVISED BY

WALTER DENNISON

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN OBERLIN COLLEGE

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

FRIEZE'S AENEID.

W. P. I

PREFACE

In this edition of the Aeneid the revising editor has attempted to make only such alterations and additions as Dr. Frieze would have himself made. The Introduction has been enlarged by the addition of sections on the plan of the Aeneid, the meter, manuscripts, editions, and helpful books of reference. The English form of the poet's name is changed to Virgil, in accordance with the practice of leading scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Changes have been made in the text only where readings, formerly disputed, have now become established. In accord with the spelling of words in inscriptions of the first century A.D., the forms *vulnus, vulgus, vult, Vulcanus*,[1] etc., are preferred to *volnus, volgus*, etc. To meet the need of early assistance in reading hexameter verse metrically, the long vowels in the first two books are indicated. The markings sanctioned by Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary, and by the Appendix to Bennett's Latin Grammar, where these are in disagreement, have been followed, although the editor is aware that some hidden quantities are still in dispute, e.g. vowels before *gn, eius, huius, cuius, maximus*, and some others.

The Notes have been thoroughly revised. Old grammar references have been corrected, and new ones (to Lane and Morgan's and Bennett's grammars) added. But few of the old illustrations are retained.

Acknowledgment is made of the free use of all critical and annotated editions of the poet, especially of those of Page (1894–

[1] See the *Classical Review*, 1899, pp. 116 and 156. In words involving assimilation also (*summoveo, summitto*, etc.) I have followed the results published in this periodical.

1900), Sidgwick (1894–1897), and the excellent edition of Papillon and Haigh (1892), whose dignified renderings make one wish that these editors would prepare a prose translation of the entire works of Virgil.

Thanks are due to Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Michigan, for many helpful suggestions and for assistance in reading the proof, and to Professor Francis W. Kelsey for valuable hints and for the critical examination of the entire book.

The reviser has constantly been impressed with the scholarly character of the last edition to which Dr. Frieze put his hand. It was something more than a mere schoolbook. The preparation of this new volume has therefore been a privilege as well as a pleasure.

W. D.

OBERLIN

CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	7
ABBREVIATIONS	10
INTRODUCTION	
Life and Writings of Virgil	11
The Aeneid as an Epic	18
The Meter	22
Manuscripts	24
Editions and Helpful Books	26
TEXT	31
NOTES — IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION — VOCABULARY.	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

VIRGIL — The Susa Mosaic . . . . *Frontispiece*

PAGE

Facsimile page of the *Codex Palatinus* . . . . . . *facing* 25

Map of the Wanderings of Aeneas 30

Juno (Barberini) — From a statue in the Vatican . . *facing* 33

Venus (Kaufmann) . . . . *facing* 106

FIG.

1. Judgment of Paris — From an ancient bas-relief. *Baum.* . . . N 5
2. Juno (Ludovisi). *Photo.* . . . . N 7
3. Neptune (of Melos) — From a statue in the National Museum at Athens. *Photo.* . . . . N 12
4. A Triton — From a Roman lamp. *Harper* . . . . . . N 13
5. Roman clad in the Toga. *G. and K.* . . . . N 20
6. Diana of Versailles — From a statue in the Louvre. *Photo.* . . N 23
7. Venus (Kaufmann). *Furtw.-U.* . . . . N 27
8. An Amazon — From a statue in the Vatican. *Photo.* . . . . N 34
9. Necklaces from Troy. *Schlie. I.* . . . . N 41
10. Diadem from Mycenae. *Baum.* . . . . N 42
11. Bronze Hanging Lamp from Pompeii. *Mau.* . . . . . N 46
12. Athena (Farnese) — From a statue in the Naples Museum. *Furtw. M.* . . . . N 49
13. Head of Bull adorned with *Vittae* — From a bas-relief. *Rich.* . N 54
14. Diomedes and Ulysses carrying off the Palladium. *R.* . . . . N 55
15. Laocoön and his Children attacked by the Serpents — From a Pompeian wall painting. *Annali* . . . . N 58
16. The Greeks descending from the Wooden Horse — From an ancient gem. *Baum.* . . . . N 60
17. Achilles dragging Hector's Body about the Walls of Troy — From an ancient bas-relief. *Baum.* . . . . N 61
18. The Tabula Iliaca. *Schreiber* . . . . N 67

FIG.		PAGE
19.	*Cardines*, etc. *Harper*	N 71
20.	Menelaus pursues Helen — From a vase painting. *R.*	N 75
21.	Gorgon (Medusa Rondanini). *Baum.*	N 76
22.	Aeneas fleeing with Anchises and Ascanius — From an ancient coin. *Duruy*	N 80
23.	Present View of the Heights upon which Troy was built. *Schuch.*	N 83
24.	Ancient Vessel under Sail and Oars — From an ancient wall painting. *Schreiber*	N 85
25.	Offerings at a Tomb — From a vase painting. *Baum.*	N 87
26.	Apollo Citharoedus — From a statue in the Vatican. *Photo.*	N 89
27.	Harpies — From a vase painting. *Roscher*	N 94
28.	Sacrificial Scene, showing use of the *Patera* — From an ancient bas-relief. *Rich.*	N 100
29.	Cortina and Tripod. *R.*	N 100
30.	Scylla — From an ancient terracotta. *Baum.*	N 102
31.	Chain Mail. *Baum.*	N 104
32.	The Fountain of Arethusa in Modern Times. *Photo.*	N 112
33.	Cupid bending his Bow — From a statue in the Capitoline Museum. *Photo.*	N 113
34.	Jupiter Ammon — From a coin. *B. M. C.*	N 119
35.	Phrygian or Trojan Youth — From a vase painting. *R.*	N 119
36.	Mercury	N 120
37.	The Rising of Helios — From a vase painting. *Baum.*	N 136
38.	Carchesium. *Harper*	N 137
39.	Painting from a Pompeian Lares Chapel. *Photo.*	N 137
40.	The Suovetaurilia — From an ancient relief. *Baum.*	N 138
41.	Rostrum. *Schneider*	N 140
42.	Plan of an Ancient Roman Circus. *Middleton*	N 140
43.	The 'Maeander' Pattern — From a vase painting. *Baum.*	N 143
44.	Ganymede carried up to Heaven — From a statue in the Vatican. *Photo.*	N 143
45.	The Caestus	N 148
46.	An Ancient Bowman — From a vase painting. *Baum.*	N 150
47.	A Bronze Lar. *Roscher*	N 158
48.	Neptune attended by Tritons and Nereids — From a bas-relief. *Baum.*	N 160
49.	Ulysses and the Sirens — From an ancient gem. *Baum.*	N 162
50.	Map of the Vicinity of Cumae	N 163
51.	View of the Vicinity of Cumae. *Photo.*	N 163
52.	Hecate — From an ancient bas-relief. *Baum.*	N 164

FIG. PAGE

53. Charon receiving a Soul to ferry over the River Styx — From a Roman lamp . . . . N 177
54. Struggle of the Giants — From an ancient bas-relief. *Baum.* . N 184
55. Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus — From a sepulchral relief. *Bartoli* N 186
56. The Emperor Augustus — From a statue in the Vatican. *Photo.* . N 193
57. Brutus — From a coin. *Baum.* . . . . N 194
58. Fasces . . . . N 195
59. Pluto and Proserpina — From a vase painting. *Baum.* . . N 198

(VI ED.)

ABBREVIATIONS

Annali, Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, 1829–1885.

Bartoli, Sepolchri Antichi, Rome, 1768.

Baum., Baumeister, Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums, 1885.

B. M. C., British Museum Catalogue of Coins.

Brunn, Brunn-Bruckmann, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur.

Duruy, Duruy, History of Rome.

Furtw. M., Furtwängler, Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, 1895.

Furtw. - U., Furtwängler - Urlichs, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur, 1898.

G. and K., Guhl and Koner, Life of the Greeks and Romans, 1876.

Harper, Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, 1898.

Mau, Mau-Kelsey, Pompeii, Its Life and Art, 1899.

Middleton, Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, 1892.

Photo., Reproduced directly from a photograph.

R., Retained from the old edition.

Rich, Rich, Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, 1893.

Roscher, Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, 1884–.

Schlie. I., Schliemann, Ilios, 1880.

Schlie. M., Schliemann, Mycenae, 1878.

Schneider, Schneider, Das Alte Rom, 1896.

Schreiber, Schreiber, Atlas of Classical Antiquities, 1895.

Schuch., Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations, 1891.

I. LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VIRGIL

Publius Vergilius Maro was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70. Virgil's father possessed a farm at Andes sufficiently valuable to place his family in easy circumstances, and to afford him the means of educating his son under the most eminent teachers then living in Italy. The education of the future poet appears to have been commenced at Cremona, from whence, on assuming the *toga virilis*, in his sixteenth year, he was transferred to the charge of new teachers at Mediolanum (Milan).

After pursuing his studies, probably for several years, at Mediolanum, he placed himself under the instruction of the Greek poet and grammarian, Parthenius, who was then flourishing at Naples. At the age of twenty-three he left Naples for Rome, where he finished his education under Syro the Epicurean, an accomplished teacher of philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

Virgil's love of literary pursuits, as well as the delicacy of his physical constitution, led him to choose a life of retirement rather than that public career which was more generally deemed proper for a Roman citizen. Hence, at the age when aspiring young Romans usually entered upon the stirring scenes of political and military life, he withdrew from Rome to his native Andes, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture, science, and letters. The Sicilian Greek, Theocritus, was at this time his favorite author, and it was from him that the general plan, though not the individual character, of the Eclogues was derived, the first authentic work produced by the poet.

The Eclogues were begun about B.C. 42, at the request of C. Asinius Pollio, who was then acting as the lieutenant of Antony

in Gaul. Pollio was himself distinguished as a poet, and not less as a scholar, orator, and historian. Under his patronage the second, third, and fifth Eclogues had already been written, when the literary labors and the peaceful life of the poet were suddenly interrupted. The veteran legions of Octavian, on returning from Philippi, demanded the allotments of land which had been promised them as a reward for their services in the civil war. They were authorized to take possession of eighteen Italian cities, with the district of country pertaining to each. The cities allotted in this manner were those which had espoused the side of Brutus. For this the unhappy occupants of the adjacent country were forced to give up their hereditary estates to the rapacious soldiery. As the lands of Cremona, which was one of the condemned cities, were not sufficient to satisfy the legionaries to whom they had been assigned, they took violent possession also of a part of the country belonging to the neighboring city of Mantua. Virgil, whose farm was in this district and was thus endangered, had recourse at first to Pollio, and for a time was secure under his protection. But when that commander, in B.C. 41, marched with his troops to the aid of L. Antonius in the Perusian war, Virgil was compelled to seek relief in person from Octavian, later the Emperor Augustus, and for this purpose visited Rome. It was the kind reception given him by the future emperor on this occasion which inspired the grateful and glowing eulogy contained in the first Eclogue, written in the summer of B.C. 41.

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and the poet in vain attempted, though at the risk of his life, to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated in the possession of his farm, though not without long and anxious delay. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B.C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and gratitude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in

which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B.C. 40.

Though the material of the Eclogues, or Bucolics, as they are sometimes called, is taken largely from Theocritus and to some extent from other Greek poets, yet Virgil has given to most of them something of a national character by associating this foreign material with circumstances and personages pertaining to his own time and country. In the first and ninth Eclogues, for example, he describes with deep feeling, in the dialogues of the shepherds, the social miseries attending the wars of the triumvirate, and in the fourth he dwells with delight on the anticipated return of peace and blessedness under the reign of Octavian. In the first, again, he finds, or rather makes for himself, the opportunity of expressing his grateful love and admiration of the youthful ruler, while in the fifth he commemorates, under the name of Daphnis, the greatness and the untimely death of the deified Julius Caesar. Finally, in the sixth and tenth, in the midst of myths and fancies derived from his Grecian masters, he has immortalized the name of his friend Cornelius Gallus.

Though open to some criticisms, the Eclogues are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

These poems established the reputation of the poet, and at once gained for him ardent friends and admirers among the most powerful and the most cultivated of the Romans. Among these, besides his early and faithful friend Pollio, were Octavian, Maecenas, Varius, Horace, and Propertius. These and all other educated Romans of the day regarded Virgil as already superior in many respects to any poet that had yet appeared. His excellence lay most of all in the exquisite finish and harmony of his hexameters. The hexameter verse had been introduced into the Latin language, at the close of the second Punic war, by the soldier and poet Ennius. But though distinguished by originality, strength, and

vigor, the poetry of Ennius was harsh and rugged to a degree which rendered it to the more cultivated tastes of later generations almost intolerable. Nor by the poets who succeeded Ennius had any such improvement been made in the composition of Latin verse as to admit of any comparison between them and their Greek models. It was reserved for two great poets of Rome, two congenial spirits, filled with the most lively admiration of each other, laboring side by side, both striving earnestly for the same object—it was reserved for Virgil and Horace to elevate the national poetry to a character worthy of Rome, to develop all the resources of their noble language, and to make it flow in both heroic and lyric verse with all the grace and dignity that had hitherto been characteristic of the Greek alone.

After the publication of the Eclogues, Virgil appears to have passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Naples. His feeble health was probably the occasion of this.

It was here that he composed the Georgics, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of the poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associating them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B.C. 37, to the writing of this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by an early death, he now entered upon a long-cherished plan of composing an epic in the Homeric style, which should at once commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progenitors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the traditional

founder of the Julian family; he therefore called this work, which he divided into twelve books, the Aeneid. He had already been employed eleven years upon his task, and had not yet put to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sickness. He made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of visiting Attica and Asia. On arriving at Athens he met Augustus, who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to Italy. Virgil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to return with him immediately to Rome, but he was destined never again to see the capital city. His malady had continually increased during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium he expired. His death occurred in B.C. 19. His remains were conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the 'tomb of Virgil.'

There are no authentic portrait busts of Virgil. Outside of literary sources, our only knowledge of the personal appearance of the poet is derived from miniatures of some existing manuscripts, notably the *Codex Romanus*, and from two mosaics. One of these mosaics was discovered at Trier in 1884. The other, a representation of which forms the Frontispiece of this book, was found at Susa in Tunis, in 1896.[1] It is about three feet square. In the center sits the poet, clothed in a white toga having a blue border. His feet rest upon a footstool. He holds a partly open scroll on which are the words: —

> 'Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
> Quidve . . .'[2]

This is sufficient to identify the poet. On one side stands Clio, the muse of history, reading from a roll; on the other is Melpomene, muse of tragedy, identified as such by the tragic mask which she holds. The mosaic dates probably from the first century A.D.

The literary history of Virgil during the Middle Ages affords a most interesting study. His fame as a poet was never dimin-

[1] See *The Bookman*, April, 1897, p. 104; and *School Review*, 1898, pp. 598 sqq.
[2] Aeneid I, 8, 9.

ished. The fourth Eclogue was misinterpreted, and was believed to be a prophecy of the approaching birth of Christ. This, together with other influences, led to the mediæval conception of Virgil as a great magician. Many fantastical legends were woven about his name. It was believed that Virgil's name was derived from *virga*, 'a magic wand.' Thus, in time this came to be spelled *Virgilius*, from which the current English form of the name is descended. As early as the second century the custom prevailed of inquiring into future events by opening at random a volume of the poet's works. These chance oracles were called *Sortes Vergilianae*.

It is said that Virgil, a short time before his death, desired to burn the manuscript of the Aeneid, because of the imperfect state in which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them by his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was erased by them, while many passages betray a lack of finish that undoubtedly would have been changed and corrected had the poet lived to make a revision of the whole work.

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But our interest is even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

Virgil was an imitator. He borrowed without stint from Homer, from Apollonius, from the Greek tragedies; in short, he laid under contribution all the earlier poets both of Greece and of Rome. Nothing beautiful in them, nothing fitted to his purpose, escaped his search. But he so appropriated to himself, and assimilated to his own modes of thought their ideas, images, and forms of expression, that they come before us in the Aeneid in all the freshness and individuality of new creations. The Aeneid stands nearly in the same relation to all preëxisting literature as does

the Paradise Lost. The authors of these two epics are the greatest of all plagiarists; but the borrowed thought in both of them assumes so much of their individuality that their plagiarism becomes a beauty and a virtue. They are plagiarists of the older poets in the same sense that the painter is a plagiarist of nature.

But while the Aeneid, through the premature death of the poet, has been left to us somewhat incomplete, and while it claims no great degree of originality, but is largely the offspring, not of Virgil alone, but of the genius of all antiquity, it has always been, and always will be, justly regarded as the best and noblest of all the poetic creations of the Roman mind, and as one of the choicest productions of all literature. There are fashions in criticism as well as in other things; not, indeed, so changeful and transitory as those of dress, but fashions, nevertheless; and of late years some scholars, even eminent scholars, have fallen into the habit or affectation of speaking with some contempt of 'the court poets of the Augustan age.' This fashion will have its day; but it cannot set aside the verdict of so many generations past. Virgil and Horace are in no danger. The Aeneid is too grand, too beautiful, too pure, to be despised, neglected, or lost.

It is replete with all the qualities that are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never falls short of the grandeur which befits the epic style; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic of itself is the account of the sack of Troy! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido! Indeed, the student will find in the Aeneid many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.

Of the preëminent worth of Virgil's poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the molding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of 'the Mantuan,' ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet: —

> 'Glory and light of all the tuneful train!
> May it avail me that I long with zeal
> Have sought thy volume, and with love immense
> Have conn'd it o'er. My master, thou, and guide!
> Thou he, from whom alone I have derived
> That style, which for its beauty into fame
> Exalts me.'[1]

II. THE AENEID AS AN EPIC[2]

The Aeneid, while essentially the product of Roman genius and imagination, is yet indebted for many of its scenes and episodes to those masterpieces of the Greek mind, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Each of these has for its subject events connected with the Trojan war; the Iliad relates the wrath of Achilles and the closing events of the war; the Odyssey describes the wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) in his journey homeward.

In writing a national epic, which was to embody Roman ideas and sentiments, and which was to appeal first of all to Romans, Virgil was compelled to conform to certain tendencies that were likely to affect any form of narrative poetry among the Romans. In the first place, such an epic had to satisfy a strong national

[1] Dell' Inferno. Canto I, 82 (Cary's translation).

[2] The revising editor desires to acknowledge his indebtedness, here and elsewhere, especially to the masterly work of Sellar, The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, — Virgil, and to the excellent essays, of Myer on Virgil in his Essays Classical, and of Nettleship, Suggestions Introductory to the Study of the Aeneid, in his Essays in Latin Literature.

sentiment; it was expected to revive and perpetuate great events in Roman history, and so transmit them to posterity. The Roman, then, in contrast with the Greek, chose to portray in poetical form actual historical events, past, or even contemporary, history that bore witness to the greatness of the nation. Secondly, it was a Roman instinct to honor great individuals, men who achieved success in arms in the interest of the Roman state. Accordingly the Roman singled out foremost leaders whom he glorified and whose name he perpetuated. This tendency also the Roman epic poet had to respect. A third characteristic of the Romans was their conception of all works upon a large scale. This may be observed in their building operations. The bulky Coliseum presents a striking contrast to the perfect proportion and symmetry of the Parthenon. The literary productions of the Romans might similarly be expected to be of large proportions both in design and conception, and to be executed upon a large scale.

These three motives are to be discovered in Roman epic writers of all periods, and indeed in other departments of literary activity as well, namely, the sentiment of national glory; the desire to perpetuate the name and magnify the deeds of great Romans; and the production of works of wide scope and massive workmanship. The Greek poet, on the other hand, appealed to his readers by the human interest which he aroused in his portrayal of the successes and reverses of mankind in general. In other words, the Greek conception was ideal, whereas the Roman was practical.

Keeping in mind these three motives which tended to influence every Roman composition, it is not difficult for us to discover how Virgil came to choose the story of Aeneas as the subject of his epic.

The charming narration of events in the Homeric poems had affected Roman as well as Greek, and many a dramatic action in both languages took for its subject one of these heroic legends. Now the story of Aeneas, in the later developed form in which Virgil found it, is the only one of national significance that is connected with the events of the Trojan war. The selection of the story of Aeneas was further influenced by the fact that

Augustus Caesar and his adoptive father, Julius Caesar, claimed descent through the Julian *gens* from Iulus, Aeneas, and the goddess Venus. The real purpose of the Aeneid, as a national epic, was the glorification of Augustus and the culmination of events under his wise and beneficent rule. This could be done in no better or more effective way than by depicting the wanderings of his Trojan ancestor to the Western Land, *multum ille et terris iactatus et alto;* by representing the Olympian gods as taking an active interest in his fortunes; and by setting forth the shaping of events preparatory to the establishment of universal Roman dominion during the administration of Augustus, *imperium Oceano famam qui terminet astris.*

In selecting the story of Aeneas, Virgil thus united all the qualities necessary for a successful Roman epic. The character of the hero possessed interest in belonging to the distant, legendary period of the Trojan war, yet satisfied the national sentiment in being closely connected with Roman fortunes of the day, and this latter was the more important condition to meet. 'The real keynote to the poem is not the "arma virumque" with which it opens, but the "Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem" with which the exordium closes.' The expansion of this subject also gave an opportunity of magnifying the names of Romans great in national history. This is done in the scene in Hades, described in Book VI, where Anchises points out to Aeneas the souls that are to return to the upper world and become distinguished Romans of future generations. At the same time the Aeneid is conceived upon a large scale, covering as it does the history of the establishment of Roman greatness, and, partly by way of intimation, of all succeeding events, culminating with the rule of the Emperor Augustus.

In two ways the Aeneid differs from its Greek models. In the first place it belongs to the type of the literary epic, in distinction from the Iliad and Odyssey, which belong to the class of primitive epics. The latter are the spontaneous narration of early legends and traditions. They are characterized by a charming naturalness of manner and language, by vividness, and a lively imagina-

tion. The literary epic, of which the Aeneid is the representative, is the product of a different and a later epoch in civilization; it is less spontaneous and so more artificial. It presupposes a long development in the literary history of a people, and implies on the part of the poet extraordinary powers of arranging and combining masses of material.

In the second place, the Aeneid is, as we have seen, a national epic, while the Iliad and Odyssey are epics of human life. But Virgil's poem is not by any means devoid of scenes of human interest. On the other hand, it abounds in pathetic incidents and exciting situations, and presents many spectacles of human life and manners and passion.

The characters in this epic drama play their part well. Aeneas is of course the leading one. 'The general conception of Aeneas is indeed in keeping with the religious idea of the Aeneid. He is intended to be the embodiment of the courage of an ancient hero, the justice of a paternal ruler, the mild humanity of a cultivated man living in an age of advanced civilization, the saintliness of the founder of a new religion of peace and pure observance, the affection for parent and child which was one of the strongest instincts in the Italian race.' 'In the part he plays he is conceived of as one chosen by the supreme purpose of the gods, as an instrument of their will, and thus necessarily unmoved by ordinary human impulses. The strength required in such an instrument is the strength of faith, submission, patience, and endurance; and it is with this strength that Aeneas encounters the many dangers and vicissitudes to which he is exposed, and withdraws from the allurements of ease and pleasure.' Cf. notes on I, 10, 220.

Besides Aeneas the characters that stand out most prominently are Dido and Turnus, the former dominating the first half of the poem, the latter the last half. The character of the ill-fated queen Dido is strong. Hers was a generous and trusting, but pure and noble soul. Her succumbing to the fatal passion was b[illegible] about by divine agency. The queen's real nature is e[illegible]

when she believes herself betrayed by the voluntary act of Aeneas, for she scouts the idea of divine interposition.

Turnus is everywhere characterized by *violentia*, 'blind vehemence of spirit,' and may be intended to typify the lawlessness and lack of civilization of the primitive Italic tribes, not unmixed with bravery, which the Romans were destined to restrain and subdue. The fate of this daring Italian chief inspires one with compassionate interest as he strives to repel the foreign invaders and win back his promised bride.

Other characters full of personal interest are Pallas, the brave but unfortunate son of Evander; Nisus and Euryalus, who attempted and almost succeeded in carrying to Aeneas the news of the Trojans besieged within their camp; the tender and faithful Creusa, who by the fates was not permitted to leave Troy with her husband and son; the aged Acestes, who performs the part of the kindly host to the sea-tossed Trojans; Anchises, whose untimely death the reader bewails with Aeneas; and Camilla, the brave heroine, whose early life, prophetic of her future, is related by Diana, and who was destined to die in the last encounter with the Trojans.

III. THE METER

Virgil's works are written in a verse known as the dactylic hexameter; each line consists of six feet, and each foot, with the possible exception of the last, is either a dactyl (— ◡ ◡) or the equivalent, a spondee (— —). Accordingly each foot contains four units (a short syllable, ◡, being a unit), which must be combined in the form of either one long and two short syllables (— ◡ ◡) or two long ones (— —). The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, but sometimes, though rarely, it may be a spondee, as, *e.g.* II, 68, III, 12, V, 320. Such a line is termed spondaic. Since in every Latin verse the last unit is indifferent, *i.e.* may be used or omitted according to the will of the poet, the last foot of the dactylic hexameter may even consist of one long and one short

syllable (– ⏑). The normal dactylic hexameter may then be represented thus: —

| – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏓ |

Rhythm in English verse depends upon the strong word stress which prevails in this language; it results from the collocation of words in such a manner as to produce a regularly recurring accent. In the Latin language, on the other hand, the accent of the individual word was very slight. In poetry, therefore, there was another basis for metrical rhythm, namely, the regular recurrence of *long* and *short* syllables.[1] In this respect, both in prose and poetry, Latin differs radically from English, namely, in its practice of giving more time (theoretically twice as much) to the pronunciation of certain vowels than it does to others. The English language is accentual, the Latin is quantitative.

Since the quantitative character is as truly present in prose as in poetry, it follows that if one read Latin poetry as he should read Latin prose, that is, with a proper observance, in his pronunciation, of long and short syllables,[2] the metrical flow would be apparent without any further effort on the part of the reader. But since our own language has an entirely different basis for its verse, it is at first difficult to read Latin poetry quantitatively. Only abundant practice will make it easy and enjoyable.

Very often a lack of perfect familiarity with the length of root vowels is a hindrance to the reader. The student should first of all know fairly well the quantity of final syllables. He will get information on this in his grammars (H. 691 fol.; LM. 1096 fol.;

[1] Compare in this connection Bennett, The Quantitative Reading of Latin Poetry, Boston, 1899; What was Ictus in Latin Prosody? *American Journal of Philology*, vol. XIX, pp. 361 fol.; and Hale, The Roman Pronunciation of Latin, in *School Review*, 1898, pp. 394 fol.

[2] Pupils should carefully distinguish between a long vowel and a long syllable. A long syllable may be one (1) which contains a long vowel followed by a single consonant, or (2) which contains a long vowel followed by two or more consonants, or (3) even one which contains a *short* vowel if followed by two or more consonants. Thus *tĕmpore* is just as much a dactyl as *flūmine*.

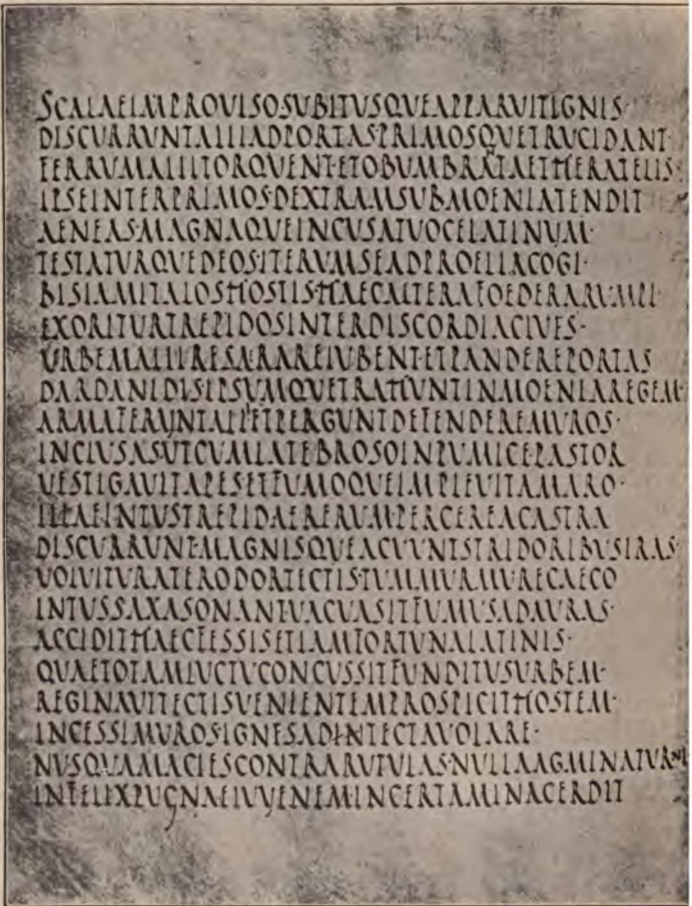
A. 348; B. 363 fol.; G. 707 fol.; (H. 579)). Certain mechanical devices may then be resorted to. Take, for instance, the opening line of the Third Book. The sixth foot, since it is never a dactyl, must consist of but two syllables, here, *gentem*. The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, here, *-vertere*. We have now the first four feet to determine. The first foot is plainly a spondee, since the *Post* in the first syllable is necessarily long, and the *a* in *-quam* is long, being followed by *m* and *r* (of *res*). The fourth foot is also a spondee since the *-i*, the sign of the genitive case in *Priami*, is long, and by elision there remains but one syllable (*-que e-*) before the beginning of the fifth foot. This must be, and as a matter of fact is, long. Of the remaining syllables composing the second and third feet, the diphthong *-æ* in *Asiæ* we know is long. The only combination possible then is *res Asi-*, and *-æ Pria-*. We thus learn, without consulting a lexicon, that the four vowels in *Asi-* and *Pria-* are short. In this way the line may be read without a previous knowledge of root vowels. The same method may be applied with like success to many other lines.[1]

For an explanation of common terms in Latin prosody often recurring in the Notes of this book, such as Elision, Hiatus, Cæsura, etc., see H. 720 fol.; LM. 1109 fol.; A. 359 fol.; B. 368 fol.; G. 718 fol.; (H. 596 fol.).

IV. MANUSCRIPTS

The text of Virgil occupies a unique position among the works of Roman writers in that it was transmitted to us by several very ancient manuscripts. These are seven in number, and they date from the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Three are fragmentary, containing only a few leaves, while the other four are practically complete. All are written in the 'capital' script, the oldest form of writing employed in Latin manuscripts. One of the most valuable is known as the *Schedae Vaticanae*. It begins with the third book of the Georgics and extends through the eighth book of the

[1] Compare Whiton's, Auxilia Vergiliana, Boston, 1892.



SCALAEIMPROVISOSUBITUSQUEAPPARUITIGNIS
DISCURRUNTALIIADPORTASPRIMOSQUETRUCIDANT
FERRUMALIITORQUENTETOBUMBRANTAETHERATELIS
IPSEINTERPRIMOSDEXTRAMSUBMOENIATENDIT
AENEASMAGNAQUEINCUSATVOCELATINUM
TESTATURQUEDEOSITERUMSEADPROELIACOGI
BISIAMITALOSHOSTISHAECALTERAFOEDERARUMPI
EXORITURTREPIDOSINTERDISCORDIACIVES
URBEMALIIRESERAREIUBENTETPANDEREPORTAS
DARDANIDISIPSUMQUETRAHUNTINMOENIAREGEM
ARMAFERUNTALIIETPERGUNTDEFENDEREMUROS
INCLUSASUTCUMLATEBROSOINPUMICEPASTOR
VESTIGAVITAPESFUMOQUEIMPLEVITAMARO
ILLAEINTUSTREPIDAERERUMPERCEREACASTRA
DISCURRUNTMAGNISQUEACUUNTSTRIDORIBUSIRAS
VOLVITURATERODORTECTISTUMMURMURECAECO
INTUSSAXASONANTVACUASITFUMUSADAURAS
ACCIDITHAECFESSISETIAMFORTUNALATINIS
QUAETOTAMLUCTUCONCUSSITFUNDITUSURBEM
REGINAUTTECTISVENIENTEMPROSPICITHOSTEM
INCESSIMUROSIGNESADINTECTAVOLARE
NUSQUAMACIESCONTRARUTULASNULLAAGMINATURNI
INFELIXPUGNAEIUVENEMINCERTAMINACREDIT

FACSIMILE PAGE (REDUCED) OF THE CODEX PALATINUS

This manuscript is preserved in the Vatican Library. It is written in the rustic capital scri and dates from the fourth or fifth century A.D. The page given contains ll. 576–598 Book XII.

Aeneid. It is adorned with interesting miniatures. Of nearly equal value are the more complete *Codex Palatinus*, and the fragmentary *Schedae Rescriptae Veronenses*, the Verona palimpsest. Slightly inferior is the *Codex Mediceus*, preserved in the Laurentian Library of Florence. From a *subscriptio*, or note appended to the Eclogues, we learn that this manuscript cannot be later than A.D. 494. Of less importance still is the *Codex Romanus*. Of the seven leading manuscripts, the two remaining are so incomplete that they have little value in determining the text of the poems. They are the *Schedae Rescriptae Sangallenses*, another palimpsest which has but ten leaves preserved, and the *Schedae Berolinenses* or *Puteanae*, which has but seven leaves containing each forty lines. The later manuscripts of Virgil are numerous, thus attesting the popularity of the poet during the Middle Ages. But few of them, however, are worthy of any independent consideration when they vary from the readings of the older capital manuscripts. Ribbeck derives all existing manuscripts of Virgil from one common original called an 'archetypus,' written with but little regard for calligraphy in the cursive style, and filled with numerous conjectures, glosses, and interpolations.

No Latin author was quoted more extensively than Virgil by ancient scholars and grammarians. Nearly every line may be found somewhere in the works of later Roman writers, cited word for word. These quotations are not always of value in emending the text as we receive it in the manuscripts, for in such citations the memory was relied upon largely, and no need was felt of confirming the reading by reference to a reliable manuscript. We know that Virgil's Aeneid was used as a text book in Roman schools also. An interesting confirmation of this are the scratchings upon the walls of ancient Pompeii of the opening lines of both the first and second books, *Arma virumque cano* and *Conticuere omnes*, lessons that the school children were conning on their way to or from school.

Some writers, as *Aulus Gellius* (second centu[illegible] *[illegible]ius Marcellus* (third century), and *Macrobius* (fou[illegible]

not merely quoted passages from Virgil, but discussed them as well from the standpoint of the textual critic. These discussions are exceedingly interesting, and the emendations thus upheld are sometimes adopted by modern textual critics against the united testimony of the manuscripts. The most important grammarians who commentated on Virgil's poems are *M. Valerius Probus* (latter part of the first century A.D.), *Aelius Donatus* (fourth century), and *Servius* (fourth century), the most famous of the Virgilian commentators.

V. EDITIONS AND HELPFUL BOOKS

The first printed edition of Virgil, the 'editio princeps,' was published in Rome about 1469. The first edition from the Aldine press appeared in 1501, and during the sixteenth century a large number of editions were printed. Not until the seventeenth century, however, do the really critical texts and commentaries appear.

Some of the early editions are those of Ruaeus (1675, with numerous later reprints), Heinsius (1676), Burmann (1746), Heyne (1767–1775), the same revised and edited by Wagner (1830–1841), Lemaire (1819–1822), and Hofmann-Peerlkamp (1843).

Later and recent editions[1] are: —

(*a*) Of the entire works: —

F. Dübner, Paris, 1858.

O. Ribbeck, Leipzig, 1859–1868. Later edition of text only with Mss. readings, 1894–1895. This is the great critical edition.

A. Forbiger, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1872–1875.

*J. Conington and H. Nettleship, London, 1872–1875. *Bell.* $9.75.

[1] Books recommended for a High School library are marked with an asterisk. The names of the publishers and the list prices are also added.

E. Benoist, Paris, ed. 2, 1876.

Th. Ladewig, revised by K. Schaper, Berlin, 1882–1886.

*A. Sidgwick, Cambridge, 1894–1897. *Cambridge Univ. Press.* $2.25.

*T. L. Papillon and A. E. Haigh, Oxford, 1892. *Clarendon Press.* $2.75.

B. H. Kennedy, New York, new ed. 1895.

*T. E. Page, 1894–1900. *Macmillan.* $2.00.

(*b*) Of the Aeneid alone: —

C. Theil, Berlin, 1834–1838.

R. Sabbadini, Turin, 1885.

K. Kappes, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1887.

E. W. Howson, Books II and III only (the narrative of Aeneas), London, 1881.

(*c*) Of Servius, the ancient commentator on Virgil: —

G. Thilo and H. Hagen, Leipzig, 1881–1887.

(*d*) Special vocabulary: —

G. A. Koch, Wörterbuch zu Vergilius, Hannover, ed. 6, 1885.

(*e*) Translations: —

Besides the well known translations of Dryden (published in his works), and of Pitt (published in Anderson's "British Poets," vol. XII), the following may be cited: —

F. Bowen, Boston, 1843.

C. P. Cranch, Boston, 1872.

*J. Conington. An excellent prose translation, published in the author's "Miscellaneous Writings," vol. II, London, 1872. *Longmans, Green & Co.* $2.00.

Also a poetical translation, London, 1873. *Longmans, Green & Co.* $2.00.

J. M. King, London, 1875.

*W. Morris, Boston, ed. 2, 1876. *Roberts.* $2.50.

O. Crane, New York, 1888. Translated into English dactylic hexameters.

*J. D. Long, Boston, 1895. *Estes.* $1.75.

A review of the translators of Virgil will be found in the *Quar-*

terly Review, vol. 110, no. 219, pp. 38–60, 73–114, and in Tyrrell, Latin Poetry, pp. 295, fol.

The following books will be found useful in the study of Virgil: —

* W. Y. Sellar, Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, — Virgil. Oxford, ed. 3, 1897. *Clarendon Press.* $ 2.25.
* F. W. H. Myers, Essays Classical, pp. 106–176. London, 1897. *Macmillan.* $ 1.25.
* R. Y. Tyrrell, Latin Poetry, pp. 126–161. New York, 1895. *Houghton, Mifflin and Co.* $ 1.50.
* H. Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, pp. 97–142. Oxford, 1885. *Clarendon Press.* $ 1.90.

H. Nettleship, Ancient Lives of Virgil. Oxford, 1879.

J. Henry, A Voyage of Discovery in the Aeneid, I–VI. Dresden, 1853.

J. Henry, Aeneidea, or critical and other remarks on the Aeneid, 2 vols. London, 1873–1879.

* Boissier, Country of Horace and Virgil. New York, 1896. *Putnam.* $ 2.00.
* Collins, Virgil, in "Ancient Classics for English Readers." Philadelphia, 1878. *Lippincott.* $ 0.50.

C. A. Sainte-Beuve, Étude sur Virgile. Paris, ed. 2, 1870.

* D. Comparetti, Vergil in the Middle Ages. London, 1895. *Sonnenschein.* $ 2.25.

J. S. Tunison, Master Virgil. The author of the Aeneid as he seemed in the Middle Ages. Cincinnati, 1888.

* Leland, Legends of Virgil. New York, 1900. *Macmillan.* $ 1.75.

Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations. London, 1891.

F. J. Miller and J. R. Nelson, Dido, An Epic Tragedy, — a dramatization from the Aeneid of Virgil. Chicago, 1900.

J. W. Clough, The Hexameter of Virgil.[1] Boston, 1880.

[1] For other helps on the prosody see footnote to pp. 23, 24.



MAP OF THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
Ītaliam, fātō profugus, Lāvīnaque vēnit
Lītora, multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
Vī superum saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
5 Multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem,
Īnferretque deōs Latiō; genus unde Latīnum
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō,
Quidve dolēns, rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
10 Īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs
Impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

Urbs antīqua fuit — Tyriī tenuēre colōnī —
Karthāgō, Ītaliam contrā Tiberīnaque longē
Ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī;
15 Quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
Posthabitā coluisse Samō. Hīc illius arma,
Hīc currus fuit; hōc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
Sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
Prōgeniem sed enim Trōiānō ā sanguine dūcī
20 Audierat, Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;
Hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
Ventūrum excidiō Libyae; sīc volvere Parcās.

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī,
Prīma quod ad Trōiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs —
25 Necdum etiam causae īrārum saevīque dolōrēs
Exciderant animō: manet altā mente repostum
Iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmae,
Et genus invīsum, et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs —
Hīs accēnsa super iactātōs aequore tōtō
30 Trōas, rēliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,
Arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs
Errābant, āctī fātīs, maria omnia circum.
Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

Vix ē cōnspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
35 Vēla dabant laetī, et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
Cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,
Haec sēcum: "Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam,
Nec posse Ītaliā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?
Quippe vetor fātīs. Pallasne exūrere classem
40 Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit summergere pontō,
Ūnius ob noxam et furiās Aiācis Oīleī?
Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem,
Disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs;
Illum exspīrantem trānsfīxō pectore flammās
45 Turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfīxit acūtō;
Ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna, Iovisque
Et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
Bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat
Praetereā, aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem?"
50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
Nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus austrīs,
Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
Luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
Imperiō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

Illī indīgnantēs māgnō cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat īrās.
Nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās.
Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs,
Hōc metuēns, mōlemque et montēs īnsuper altōs
Imposuit, rēgemque dedit, quī foedere certō
Et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās.
Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:
“Aeole, namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
Et mulcēre dedit fluctūs et tollere ventō,
Gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,
Īlium in Ītaliam portāns victōsque Penātēs:
Incute vim ventīs summersāsque obrue puppēs,
Aut age dīversōs et dīsice corpora pontō.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore Nymphae,
Quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,
Cōnubiō iungam stabilī propriamque dīcābō,
Omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs
Exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”
Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs,
Explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.
Tū mihi, quodcumque hōc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque
Conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum,
Nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac ventī, velut āgmine factō,
Quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.
Incubuēre marī, tōtumque ā sēdibus īmīs
isque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellīs
t vāstōs volvunt ad lītora fluctūs.
clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.

Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque
Teucrōrum ex oculīs; pontō nox incubat ātra.
90 Intonuēre polī, et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr,
Praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra;
Ingemit, et duplicēs tendens ad sīdera palmās
Tālia vōce refert: "Ō terque quaterque beātī,
95 Quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs
Contigit oppetere! ō Danaum fortissime gentis
Tȳdīdē! mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs
Nōn potuisse, tuāque animam hanc effundere dext
Saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns
100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs
Scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit?"
Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella
Vēlum adversa ferit, fluctūsque ad sīdera tollit.
Franguntur rēmī; tum prōra āvertit, et undīs
105 Dat latus; īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae m
Hī summō in fluctū pendent, hīs unda dehīscēns
Terram inter fluctūs aperit; furit aestus harēnīs.
Trēs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet —
Saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae in fluctibus Ārās,
110 Dorsum immāne marī summō — trēs Eurus ab alt
In brevia et syrtēs urget — miserābile vīsū —
Inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae
Ūnam, quae Lyciōs fīdumque vehēbat Orontēn,
Ipsius ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus
115 In puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agēns circum, et rapidus vorat ae
Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vāstō,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Trōïa gāza
120 Iam validam Īlioneī nāvem, iam fortis

Et quā vectus Abās, et quā grandaevus Alētēs,
Vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs
Accipiunt inimīcum imbrem, rīmīsque fatīscunt.
Intereā māgnō miscērī murmure pontum,
Ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et īmīs
Stāgna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus; et altō
Prōspiciēns, summā placidum caput extulit undā.
Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressōs Trōas caelīque ruīnā,
Nec latuēre dolī frātrem Iūnōnis et īrae.
Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur:
"Tantane vōs generis tenuit fīdūcia vestrī?
Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, Ventī,
Miscēre, et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?
Quōs ego —! Sed mōtōs praestat compōnere fluctūs.
Post mihi nōn similī poenā commissa luētis.
Mātūrāte fugam, rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:
Nōn illī imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immānia saxa,
Vestrās, Eure, domōs; illā sē iactet in aulā
Aeolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet."
Sīc ait, et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat,
Collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.
Cymothoē simul et Trītōn adnīxus acūtō
Dētrūdunt nāvēs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī,
Et vāstās aperit syrtēs, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.
Ac velutī māgnō in populō cum saepe coorta est
Sēditiō, saevitque animīs ignōbile vulgus,
Iamque facēs et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
Tum, pietāte gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem
Cōnspexēre, silent, arrēctīsque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictīs animōs, et pectora mulcet:

Sīc cūnctus pelagī cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
155 Prōspiciēns genitor caelōque invectus apertō
Flectit equōs currūque volāns dat lōra secundō.
Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima lītora, cursū
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.
Est in sēcessū longō locus. Īnsula portum
160 Efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
Frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs;
Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur
In caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē
Aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
165 Dēsuper horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā;
Fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,
Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvēs
Ulla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.
170 Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omnī
Ex numerō subit; ac māgnō tellūris amōre
Ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
Et sale tābentēs artūs in lītore pōnunt.
Ac prīmum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs
175 Succēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum
Nūtrīmenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
Expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās
Et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.
180 Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit et omnem
Prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
Iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmēs,
Aut Capyn, aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caicī.
Nāvem in cōnspectū nūllam, trēs lītore cervōs
185 Prōspicit errantēs: hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
A tergō, et longum per vallēs pāscitur agmen.

Cōnstitit hīc, arcumque manū celerēsque sagittās
Corripuit, fīdus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
Ductōrēsque ipsōs prīmum, capita alta ferentēs
Cornibus arboreīs, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agēns tēlīs nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus aequet
Hinc portum petit, et sociōs partītur in omnēs.
Vīna bonus quae deinde cadīs onerārat Acestēs
Lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs,
Dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:
"Ō sociī — neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum —
Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque fīnem.
Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantēs
Accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa
Expertī: revocāte animōs, maestumque timōrem
Mittite; forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit.
Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum
Tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās
Ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōiae.
Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs."
Tālia vōce refert, cūrīsque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.
Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs:
Tergora dīripiunt costīs et vīscera nūdant;
Pars in frūsta secant verūbusque trementia fīgunt;
Lītore aēna locant aliī, flammāsque ministrant.
Tum victū revocant vīrēs, fūsīque per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.
Postquam exēmpta famēs epulīs mēnsaeque remōtae,
Āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requīrunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubiī, seu vīvere crēdant,
Sīve extrēma patī nec iam exaudīre vocātōs.

220 Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
Nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
Fāta Lycī, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et iam fīnis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summō
Dēspiciēns mare vēlivolum terrāsque iacentēs
225 Lītoraque et lātōs populōs, sīc vertice caelī
Cōnstitit et Libyae dēfīxit lūmina rēgnīs.
Atque illum tālēs iactantem pectore cūrās
Trīstior et lacrimīs oculōs suffūsa nitentēs
Adloquitur Venus: "Ō quī rēs hominumque deumque
230 Aeternīs regis imperiīs, et fulmine terrēs,
Quid meus Aenēās in tē committere tantum,
Quid Trōes potuēre, quibus, tot fūnera passīs,
Cūnctus ob Ītaliam terrārum clauditur orbis?
Certē hinc Rōmānōs ōlim, volventibus annīs,
235 Hinc fore ductōrēs, revocātō ā sanguine Teucrī,
Quī mare, quī terrās omnī diciōne tenērent,
Pollicitus; quae tē, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hōc equidem occāsum Trōiae trīstēsque ruīnās
Sōlābar, fātīs contrāria fāta rependēns;
240 Nunc eadem fortūna virōs tot cāsibus āctōs
Īnsequitur. Quem dās fīnem, rēx māgne, labōrum?
"Antēnor potuit, mediīs ēlāpsus Achīvīs,
Illyricōs penetrāre sinūs atque intima tūtus
Rēgna Liburnōrum, et fontem superāre Timāvī,
245 Unde per ōra novem vāstō cum murmure montis
It mare prōruptum et pelagō premit arva sonantī.
Hīc tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdēsque locāvit
Teucrōrum, et gentī nōmen dedit armaque fīxit
Trōïa, nunc placidā compostus pāce quiēscit.
250 Nōs, tua prōgeniēs, caelī quibus adnuis arcem,
Nāvibus, īnfandum! āmissīs, ūnīus ob īram

Prōdimur atque Italīs longē disiungimur ōrīs.
Hīc pietātis honōs? sīc nōs in scēptra repōnis?"
Ōllī subrīdēns hominum sator atque deōrum
255 Vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque serēnat,
Ōscula lībāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fātur:
"Parce metū, Cytherēa, manent immōta tuōrum
Fāta tibī. Cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavīnī
Moenia, sublīmemque ferēs ad sīdera caelī
260 Māgnanimum Aenēan; neque mē sententia vertit.
Hīc tibi — fābor enim, quandō haec tē cūra remordet,
Longius et volvēns fātōrum arcāna movēbō —
Bellum ingēns geret Ītaliā, populōsque ferōcēs
Contundet, mōrēsque virīs et moenia pōnet,
265 Tertia dum Latiō rēgnantem vīderit aestās,
Ternaque trānsierint Rutulīs hīberna subāctīs.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognōmen Iūlō
Additur — Īlus erat, dum rēs stetit Īlia rēgnō —
Trīgintā māgnōs volvendīs mēnsibus orbēs
270 Imperiō explēbit, rēgnumque ab sēde Lavīnī
Trānsferet, et longam multā vī mūniet Albam.
"Hīc iam ter centum tōtōs rēgnābitur annōs
Gente sub Hectoreā, dōnec rēgīna sacerdōs
Mārte gravis geminam partū dabit Īlia prōlem.
275 Inde lupae fulvō nūtrīcis tegmine laetus
Rōmulus excipiet gentem, et Māvortia condet
Moenia Rōmānōsque suō dē nōmine dīcet.
Hīs ego nec mētās rērum nec tempora pōnō;
Imperium sine fīne dedī. Quīn aspera Iūnō,
280 Quae mare nunc terrāsque metū caelumque fatīgat,
Cōnsilia in melius referet, mēcumque fovēbit
Rōmānōs, rērum dominōs, gentemque togātam.
Sīc placitum. Veniet lūstrīs lābentibus aetās,
Cum domus Assaracī Phthīam clārāsque Mycēnās

285 Servitiō premet ac victīs dominābitur Argīs.
Nāscētur pulchrā Trōiānus orīgine Caesar,
Imperium Oceanō, fāmam quī terminet astrīs,
Iūlius, ā māgnō dēmissum nōmen Iūlō.
Hunc tū ōlim caelō, spoliīs Orientis onustum,
290 Accipiēs sēcūra; vocābitur hīc quoque vōtīs.
Aspera tum positīs mītēscent saecula bellīs;
Cāna Fidēs, et Vesta, Remō cum frātre Quirīnus,
Iūra dabunt; dīrae ferrō et compāgibus artīs
Claudentur Bellī portae; Furor impius intus
295 Saeva sedēns super arma et centum vinctus aēnīs
Post tergum nōdīs fremet horridus ōre cruentō."
Haec ait, et Māiā genitum dēmittit ab altō,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthāginis arcēs
Hospitiō Teucrīs, nē fātī nescia Dīdō
300 Fīnibus arcēret. Volat ille per āëra māgnum
Rēmigiō ālārum, ac Libyae citus adstitit ōrīs.
Et iam iussa facit, pōnuntque ferōcia Poenī
Corda volente deō; in prīmīs rēgīna quiētum
Accipit in Teucrōs animum mentemque benīgnam.

305 At pius Aenēās, per noctem plūrima volvēns,
Ut prīmum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque
Explōrāre novōs, quās ventō accesserit ōrās,
Quī teneant (nam inculta videt) hominēsne feraene,
Quaerere cōnstituit, sociīsque exācta referre.
310 Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs
Occulit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē,
Bīna manū lātō crīspāns hastīlia ferrō.
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā,
315 Virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,
Spartānae, vel quālis equōs Thrēissa fatīgat

Harpalycē volucremque fugā praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
Vēnātrīx, dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,
320 Nūda genū, nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentēs.
Ac prior "Heus," inquit, "iuvenēs, mōnstrāte, meārum
Vīdistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum,
Succīnctam pharetrā et maculōsae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem."
325 Sīc Venus; et Veneris contrā sīc fīlius ōrsus:
"Nūlla tuārum audīta mihī neque vīsa sorōrum,
Ō—quam tē memorem, virgō? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortālis, nec vōx hominem sonat; ō dea certē,
An Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?
330 Sīs fēlīx, nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem,
Et, quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōrīs
Iactēmur, doceās; ignārī hominumque locōrumque
Errāmus, ventō, hūc vāstīs et fluctibus āctī.
Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā."
335 Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tālī mē dignor honōre;
Virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharetram,
Purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre cothurnō.
Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem;
Sed fīnēs Libycī, genus intrāctābile bellō.
340 Imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta,
Germānum fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae
Ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastīgia rērum.
Huic coniūnx Sȳchaeus erat, dītissimus agrī
Phoenīcum, et māgnō miserae dīlēctus amōre,
345 Cui pater intāctam dederat, prīmīsque iugārat
Ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyrī germānus habēbat
Pygmaliōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnēs.
Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre

350 Clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum
Germānae; factumque diū cēlāvit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulāns, vānā spē lūsit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō
Coniugis, ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīrīs;
355 Crūdēlēs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō
Nūdāvit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit;
Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet,
Auxiliumque viae veterēs tellūre reclūdit
Thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.
360 "Hīs commōta fugam Dīdō sociōsque parābat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
Aut metus ācer erat; nāvēs, quae forte parātae,
Corripiunt, onerantque aurō; portantur avārī
Pygmaliōnis opēs pelagō; dux fēmina factī.
365 Dēvēnēre locōs, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
Moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,
Mercātīque solum, factī dē nōmine Byrsam,
Taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.
Sed vōs quī tandem, quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs,
370 Quōve tenētis iter?"
Quaerentī tālibus ille
Suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:
"Ō dea, sī prīmā repetēns ab orīgine pergam,
Et vacet annālēs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,
Ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.
375 Nōs Trōiā antīquā, sī vestrās forte per aurēs
Trōiae nōmen iit, dīversa per aequora vectōs
Forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōrīs.
Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātēs
Classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera
380 Ītaliam quaerō patriam et genus ab Io
Bis dēnīs Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus

Mātre deā mōnstrante viam, data fāta secūtus;
Vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.
Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae dēserta peragrō,
385 Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus." Nec plūra querentem
Passa Venus mediō sīc interfāta dolōre est:
"Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invīsus caelestibus aurās
Vītālēs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc tē rēgīnae ad līmina perfer.
390 Namque tibī reducēs sociōs classemque relātam
Nūntiō et in tūtum versīs aquilōnibus āctam,
Nī frūstrā augurium vānī docuēre parentēs.
Aspice bis sēnōs laetantēs āgmine cycnōs,
Aetheriā quōs lāpsa plagā Iovis āles apertō
395 Turbābat caelō; nunc terrās ōrdine longō
Aut capere aut captās iam dēspectāre videntur.
Ut reducēs illī lūdunt strīdentibus ālīs,
Et coetū cīnxēre polum, cantūsque dedēre,
Haud aliter puppēsque tuae pūbēsque tuōrum
400 Aut portum tenet, aut plēnō subit ōstia vēlō.
Perge modo, et, quā tē dūcit via, dērige gressum."
Dīxit, et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae dīvīnum vertice odōrem
Spīrāvēre, pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad īmōs,
405 Et vēra incessū patuit dea. Ille ubi mātrem
Adgnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus:
"Quid nātum totiēns, crūdēlis tū quoque, falsīs
Lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram
Nōn datur ac vērās audīre et reddere vōcēs?"
410 Tālibus incūsat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscūrō gradientēs āere saepsit,
Et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū,
Cernere nē quis eōs, neu quis contingere posset,
Mōlīrīve moram, aut veniendī poscere causās.

415 Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abit, sēdēsque revīsit
Laeta suās, ubi templum illī, centumque Sabaeō
Tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālant.
Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat.
Iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī
420 Imminet adversāsque aspectat dēsuper arcēs.
Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,
Mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.
Īnstant ārdentēs Tyriī, pars dūcere mūrōs
Mōlīrīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
425 Pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō;
Iūra magistrātūsque legunt sānctumque senātum;
Hīc portūs aliī effodiunt; hīc alta theātrīs
Fundāmenta locant aliī, immānēsque columnās
Rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.
430 Quālis apēs aestāte novā per flōrea rūra
Exercet sub sōle labor, cum gentis adultōs
Ēdūcunt fētūs, aut cum līquentia mella
Stīpant et dulcī distendunt nectare cellās,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum aut āgmine factō
435 Īgnāvum fūcōs pecus ā praesaepibus arcent;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymō frāgrantia mella.
"Ō fortūnātī, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!"
Aenēās ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.
Īnfert sē saeptus nebulā — mīrābile dictū —
440 Per mediōs, miscetque virīs, neque cernitur ūllī.
Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,
Quō prīmum iactātī undīs et turbine Poenī
Effōdēre locō sīgnum, quod rēgia Iūnō
Mōnstrārat, caput ācris equī: sīc nam fore bellō
445 Ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.
Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō
Condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,

Aerea cui gradibus surgēbant līmina nexaeque
Aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.
50 Hōc prīmum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem
Lēniit, hīc prīmum Aenēās spērāre salūtem
Ausus et adflīctīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.
Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō,
Rēgīnam opperiēns, dum, quae Fortūna sit urbī,
55 Artificumque manūs inter sē operumque labōrem
Mīrātur, videt Īliacās ex ōrdine pūgnās
Bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,
Atrīdās, Priamumque, et saevum ambōbus Achillem.
Cōnstitit, et lacrimāns "Quis iam locus," inquit, "Achātē,
60 Quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris?
Ēn Priamus! Sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī;
Sunt lacrimae rērum et mentem mortālia tangunt.
Solve metūs; feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salūtem."
Sīc ait, atque animum pīctūrā pāscit inānī,
65 Multa gemēns, largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum.
Namque vidēbat, utī bellantēs Pergama circum
Hāc fugerent Grāī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,
Hāc Phryges, īnstāret currū cristātus Achillēs.
Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveīs tentōria vēlīs
70 Adgnōscit lacrimāns, prīmō quae prōdita somnō
Tȳdīdēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus,
Ardentēsque āvertit equōs in castra, prius quam
Pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,
75 Īnfēlīx puer atque impār congressus Achillī,
Fertur equīs, currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,
Lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versā pulvis īnscrībitur hastā.
Intereā ad templum nōn aequae Palladis ībant
80 Crīnibus Īliades *passīs peplum*que ferēbant,

Suppliciter trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;
Dīva solō fīxōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.
Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs,
Exanimumque aurō corpus vendēbat Achillēs.
485 Tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab īmō,
Ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amīcī,
Tendentemque manūs Priamum cōnspexit inermēs.
Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum adgnōvit Achīvīs,
Ēōāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.
490 Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātīs āgmina peltīs
Penthesilēa furēns, mediīsque in mīlibus ārdet,
Aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellātrīx, audetque virīs concurrere virgō.

Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,
495 Dum stupet, obtūtūque haeret dēfīxus in ūnō,
Rēgīna ad templum, fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō,
Incessit, māgnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.
Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī
Exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae
500 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharētram
Fert umerō, gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnēs —
Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus —
Tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat
Per mediōs, īnstāns operī rēgnīsque futūrīs.
505 Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,
Saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.
Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem
Partibus aequābat iūstīs, aut sorte trahēbat:
Cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere māgnō
510 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō
Dispulerat penitusque aliās āvexerat ōrās.

Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achātēs
Laetitiāque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās
515 Ardēbant; sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nūbe cavā speculantur amictī,
Quae fortūna virīs, classem quō lītore linquant,
Quid veniant: cūnctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ībant,
Ōrantēs veniam, et templum clāmōre petēbant.
520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,
Māximus Īlioneus placidō sīc pectore coepit:
"Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
Iūstitiāque dedit gentēs frēnāre superbās,
Trōes tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,
525 Ōrāmus: prohibē īnfandōs ā nāvibus ignēs,
Parce piō generī, et propius rēs aspice nostrās.
Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātēs
Vēnimus, aut raptās ad lītora vertere praedās;
Nōn ea vīs animō, nec tanta superbia victīs.
530 "Est locus, Hesperiam Grāī cognōmine dīcunt,
Terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;
Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma, minōrēs
Ītaliam dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem.
Hīc cursus fuit,
535 Cum subitō adsurgēns fluctū nimbōsus Ōrīōn
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procācibus austrīs
Perque undās, superante salō, perque invia saxa
Dispulit; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara mōrem
540 Permittit patria? hospitiō prohibēmur harēnae;
Bella cient, prīmāque vetant cōnsistere terrā.
Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,
At spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī.
"Rēx erat *Aenēās nōbīs*, quō iūstior alter,

545 Nec pietāte fuit nec bellō māior et armīs.
Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vēscitur aurā
Aetheriā, neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,
Nōn metus; officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem
Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculīs regiōnibus urbēs
550 Arvaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.
Quassātam ventīs liceat subdūcere classem,
Et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,
Sī datur Ītaliam, sociīs et rēge receptō,
Tendere, ut Ītaliam laetī Latiumque petāmus;
555 Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spēs iam restat Iūlī,
At freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,
Unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acesten."
Tālibus Ilioneus; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant
560 Dardanidae.
Tum breviter Dīdō, vultum dēmissa, profātur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās.
Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt
Mōlīrī, et lātē fīnēs cūstōde tuērī.
565 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,
Virtūtēsque virōsque, aut tantī incendia bellī?
Nōn obtūsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,
Nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe.
Seu vōs Hesperiam māgnam Sāturniaque arva,
570 Sīve Erycis fīnēs rēgemque optātis Acesten,
Auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam, opibusque iuvābō.
Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsīdere rēgnīs?
Urbem quam statuō, vestra est; subdūcite nāvēs;
Trōs Tyriusque mihī nūllō discrīmine agētur.
575 Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem
Adforet Aenēās! Equidem per lītora certōs
Dīmittam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,

Sī quibus ēiectus silvīs aut urbibus errat."
His animum arrēctī dictīs et fortis Achātēs
580 Et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem
Ardēbant. Prior Aenēan compellat Achātēs:
"Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?
Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.
Ūnus abest, mediō in fluctū quem vīdimus ipsī
585 Summersum; dictīs respondent cētera mātris."
Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente
Scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit,
Ōs umerōsque deō similis; namque ipsa decōram
590 Caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae
Purpureum et laetōs oculīs adflārat honōrēs—
Quāle manūs addunt eborī decus, aut ubi flāvō
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.
Tum sīc rēgīnam adloquitur, cūnctīsque repente
595 Imprōvīsus ait: "Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Trōïus Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.
Ō sōla īnfandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,
Quae nōs, rēliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustōs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs
600 Urbe domō sociās, grātēs persolvere dīgnās
Nōn opis est nostrae, Dīdō, nec quidquid ubīque est
Gentis Dardaniae, māgnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Dī tibi, sī qua piōs respectant nūmina, sī quid
Ūsquam iūstitia est et mēns sibi cōnscia rēctī,
605 Praemia dīgna ferant. Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt
Saecula? quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs?
In freta dum fluviī current, dum montibus umbrae
Lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,
Semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,
610 Quae mē cumque vocant terrae." Sīc fātus, amīcum

Īlionēa petit dextrā, laevāque Serestum,
Post aliōs, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
  Obstipuit prīmō aspectū Sīdōnia Dīdō,
Cāsū deinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est:
615 "Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus
Īnsequitur? quae vīs immānibus applicat ōrīs?
Tūne ille Aenēās, quem Dardaniō Anchīsae
Alma Venus Phrygiī genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sīdōna venīre,
620 Fīnibus expulsum patriīs, nova rēgna petentem
Auxiliō Bēlī; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam
Vāstābat Cȳprum, et victor diciōne tenēbat.
Tempore iam ex illō cāsus mihi cōgnitus urbis
Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelasgī.
625 Ipse hostis Teucrōs īnsīgnī laude ferēbat,
Sēque ortum antīquā Teucrōrum ab stirpe volēbat.
Quārē agite, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēdite nostrīs.
Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs
Iactātam hāc dēmum voluit cōnsistere terrā.
630 Nōn ignāra malī miserīs succurrere discō."
  Sīc memorat; simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit
Tēcta, simul dīvum templīs indīcit honōrem.
Nec minus intereā sociīs ad lītora mittit
Vīgintī taurōs, māgnōrum horrentia centum
635 Terga suum, pinguēs centum cum mātribus āgnōs,
Mūnera laetitiamque diī.
  At domus interior rēgālī splendida lūxū
Īnstruitur, mediīsque parant convīvia tēctīs;
Arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,
640 Ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caelātaque in aurō
Fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum
Per tot ducta virōs antīquae ab orīgine gentis.
  Aenēās — neque enim patrius cōnsistere mentem

Passus amor — rapidum ad nāvēs praemittit Achātēn,
Ascaniō ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia dūcat;
Omnis in Ascaniō cārī stat cūra parentis.
Mūnera praetereā, Īliacīs ērepta ruīnīs,
Ferre iubet, pallam sīgnīs aurōque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceō vēlāmen acanthō,
Ōrnātūs Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessōsque Hymenaeōs,
Extulerat, mātris Lēdae mīrābile dōnum;
Praetereā scēptrum, Īlionē quod gesserat ōlim,
Māxima nātārum Priamī, collōque monīle
Bācātum, et duplicem gemmīs aurōque corōnam.
Haec celerāns iter ad nāvēs tendēbat Achātēs.

At Cytherēa novās artēs, nova pectore versat
Cōnsilia, ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupīdō
Prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnīsque furentem
Incendat rēgīnam, atque ossibus implicet īgnem:
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriōsque bilinguēs;
Ūrit atrōx Iūnō, et sub noctem cūra recursat.
Ergō hīs āligerum dictīs adfātur Amōrem:

"Nāte, meae vīrēs, mea māgna potentia sōlus,
Nāte, patris summī quī tēla Typhōia temnis,
Ad tē cōnfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.
Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum
Lītora iactētur odiīs Iūnōnis inīquae,
Nōta tibi, et nostrō doluistī saepe dolōre.
Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dīdō blandīsque morātur
Vōcibus; et vereor, quō sē Iūnōnia vertant
Hospitia; haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum.
Quōcircā capere ante dolīs et cingere flamma
Rēgīnam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,
Sed māgnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre.
Quā facere id possīs, nostram nunc accipe mentem:

Rēgius accītū cārī genitōris ad urbem
Sīdōniam puer īre parat, mea māxima cūra,
Dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantia Trōiae;
680 Hunc ego sōpītum somnō super alta Cythēra
Aut super Īdalium sacrātā sēde recondam,
Nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.
Tū faciem illīus noctem nōn amplius ūnam
Falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puer indue vultūs,
685 Ut, cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Dīdō
Rēgālēs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,
Cum dabit amplexus atque ōscula dulcia fīget,
Occultum īnspīrēs īgnem fallāsque venēnō."
Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis, et ālās
690 Exuit, et gressū gaudēns incēdit Iūlī.
At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quiētem
Inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs
Īdaliae lūcōs, ubi mollis amāracus illum
Flōribus et dulcī adspīrāns complectitur umbrā.
695 Iamque ībat dictō parēns et dōna Cupīdō
Rēgia portabat Tyriīs, duce laetus Achātē.
Cum venit, aulaeīs iam sē rēgīna superbīs
Aureā composuit spondā mediamque locāvit;
Iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuventūs
700 Conveniunt strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.
Dant manibus famulī lymphās, Cereremque canistrīs
Expediunt, tōnsīsque ferunt mantēlia villīs.
Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō
Cūra penum struere, et flammīs adolēre Penātēs;
705 Centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministrī,
Quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.
Nec nōn et Tyriī per līmina laeta frequentēs
Convēnēre, torīs iussī discumbere pictīs.
Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur Iūlum

Flāgrantēsque deī vultūs simulātaque verba,
Pallamque et pīctum croceō vēlāmen acanthō.
Praecipuē īnfēlīx, pestī dēvōta futūrae,
Explērī mentem nequit ārdēscitque tuendō
Phoenissa, et pariter puerō dōnīsque movētur.
Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit
Et māgnum falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,
Rēgīnam petit. Haec oculīs, haec pectore tōtō
Haeret, et interdum gremiō fovet, īnscia Dīdō
Īnsideat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Mātris Acīdaliae paulātim abolēre Sychaeum
Incipit, et vīvō temptat praevertere amōre
Iam prīdem residēs animōs dēsuētaque corda.
Postquam prīma quiēs epulīs, mēnsaeque remōtae,
Crātēras māgnōs statuunt et vīna corōnant.
Fit strepitūs tēctīs, vōcemque per ampla volūtant
Ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aureīs
Incēnsī, et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.
Hīc rēgīna gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit
Implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs
Ā Bēlō solitī; tum facta silentia tēctīs:
"Iuppiter, hospitibus nam tē dare iūra loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriīsque diem Trōiāque profectīs
Esse velīs, nostrōsque hūius meminisse minōrēs.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iūnō;
Et vōs, ō, coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte faventēs."
Dīxit, et in mēnsam laticum lībāvit honōrem,
Prīmaque, lībātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns. Ille impiger hausit
Spūmantem pateram, et plēnō sē prōluit aurō;
Post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnītus Iōpās
Personat aurātā, docuit quem māximus Atlās
Hīc canit errantem lūnam sōlisque labōrēs;

Unde hominum genus et pecudēs; unde imber et īgnēs;
Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs;
745 Quid tantum Ōceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs
Hībernī, vel quae tardīs mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausū Tyriī, Trōesque sequuntur.
Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat
Īnfēlīx Dīdō, longumque bibēbat amōrem,
750 Multa super Priamō rogitāns, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurōrae vēnisset fīlius armīs,
Nunc, quālēs Diomēdis equī, nunc, quantus Achillēs.
"Immō age, et ā prīmā dīc, hospes, orīgine nōbīs
Īnsidiās" inquit "Danaum, cāsūsque tuōrum,
755 Errōrēsque tuōs; nam tē iam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terrīs et fluctibus aestās."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS

Conticuēre omnēs, intentīque ōra tenēbant.
Inde torō pater Aenēās sīc ōrsus ab altō:
Īnfandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,
Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnum
5 Ēruerint Danaī; quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī,
Et quōrum pars māgna fuī. Quis tālia fandō
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut dūrī mīles Ulixī
Temperet ā lacrimīs? et iam nox ūmida caelō
Praecipitat, suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs.
10 Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs
Et breviter Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, lūctūque refūgit,
Incipiam.

Frāctī bellō fātīsque repulsī
Ductōrēs Danaum, tot iam lābentibus annīs,
15 Īnstar montis equum dīvīnā Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectāque intexunt ābiete costās;
Vōtum prō reditū simulant; ea fāma vagātur.
Hūc dēlēcta virum sortītī corpora fūrtim
Inclūdunt caecō laterī, penitusque cavernās
20 Ingentēs uterumque armātō mīlite complent.

Est in cōnspectū Tenedos, nōtissima fāmā
Īnsula, dīves opum, Priamī dum rēgna manēbant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statiō male fīda carīnīs.
Hūc sē prōvectī dēsertō in lītore condunt;
25 Nōs abiisse ratī et ventō petiisse Mycēnās.
Ergō omnis longō solvit sē Teucria lūctū;
Panduntur portae; iuvat īre et Dōrica castra
Dēsertōsque vidēre locōs lītusque relictum.
Hīc Dolopum manus, hīc saevus tendēbat Achillēs;
30 Classibus hīc locus, hīc aciē certāre solēbant.
Pars stupet innūptae dōnum exitiāle Minervae
Et mōlem mīrantur equī; prīmusque Thymoetēs
Dūcī intrā mūrōs hortātur et arce locārī,
Sīve dolō, seu iam Trōiae sīc fāta ferēbant.
35 At Capys, et quōrum melior sententia mentī,
Aut pelagō Danaum īnsidiās suspectaque dōna
Praecipitāre iubent, subiectīsque ūrere flammīs,
Aut terebrāre cavās uterī et temptāre latebrās.
Scinditur incertum studia in contrāria vulgus.

40 Prīmus ibi ante omnēs, māgnā comitante catervā,
Lāocoōn ārdēns summā dēcurrit ab arce,
Et procul: "Ō miserī, quae tanta īnsānia, cīvēs?
Crēditis āvectōs hostēs? aut ūlla putātis
Dōna carēre dolīs Danaum? sīc nōtus Ulixēs?
45 Aut hōc inclūsī līgnō occultantur Achīvī,
Aut haec in nostrōs fabricāta est māchina mūrōs
Īnspectūra domōs ventūraque dēsuper urbī,
Aut aliquis latet error; equō nē crēdite, Teucrī.
Quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs."
50 Sīc fātus validīs ingentem vīribus hastam
In latus inque ferī curvam compāgibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremēns, uterōque recussō
Īnsonuēre cavae gemitumque dedēre cavernae.
Et, sī fāta deum, sī mēns nōn laeva fuisset,
55 Impulerat ferrō Argolicās foedāre latebrās,

Trōiaque nunc stārēs, Priamīque arx alta manērēs.
Ecce, manūs iuvenem intereā post terga revinctum
Pāstōrēs māgnō ad rēgem clāmōre trahēbant
Dardanidae, quī sē ignōtum venientibus ultrō,
60 Hōc ipsum ut strueret Trōiamque aperīret Achīvīs,
Obtulerat, fīdēns animī, atque in utrumque parātus,
Seu versāre dolōs, seu certae occumbere mortī.
Undique vīsendī studiō Trōiāna iuventūs
Circumfūsa ruit, certantque inlūdere captō.
65 Accipe nunc Danaum īnsidiās, et crīmine ab ūnō
Disce omnēs.
Namque ut cōnspectū in mediō turbātus, inermis,
Cōnstitit atque oculīs Phrygia āgmina circumspexit:
"Heu, quae nunc tellūs" inquit, "quae mē aequora possunt
70 Accipere? aut quid iam miserō mihi dēnique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaōs ūsquam locus, et super ipsī
Dardanidae īnfēnsī poenās cum sanguine pōscunt?"
Quō gemitū conversī animī, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortāmur fārī, quō sanguine crētus,
75 Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fīdūcia captō.
Ille haec, dēpositā tandem formīdine, fātur:
"Cūncta equidem tibi, rēx, fuerit quodcumque, fatēbor
Vēra" inquit, "neque mē Argolicā dē gente negābō.
Hōc prīmum; nec, sī miserum Fortūna Sinōnem
80 Fīnxit, vānum etiam mendācemque improba finget.
Fandō aliquod sī forte tuās pervēnit ad aurēs
Bēlīdae nōmen Palamēdis et incluta fāmā
Glōria quem falsā sub prōditiōne Pelasgī
Īnsontem īnfandō indiciō, quia bella vetābat
85 Dēmīsēre necī, nunc cassum lūmine lūgent:
Illī mē comitem et cōnsanguinitāte propinquum

Pauper in arma pater prīmīs hūc mīsit ab annīs.
Dum stābat rēgnō incolumis rēgumque vigēbat
Conciliīs, et nōs aliquod nōmenque decusque
90 Gessimus. Invidiā postquam pellācis Ulixī —
Haud ignōta loquor — superīs concessit ab ōrīs,
Adflīctus vītam in tenebrīs lūctūque trahēbam,
Et cāsum īnsontis mēcum indīgnābar amīcī.
Nec tacuī dēmēns, et mē, fors sī qua tulisset,
95 Sī patriōs umquam remeāssem victor ad Argōs,
Prōmīsī ultōrem, et verbīs odia aspera mōvī.
Hinc mihi prīma malī lābēs, hinc semper Ulixēs
Crīminibus terrēre novīs, hinc spargere vōcēs
In vulgum ambiguās, et quaerere cōnscius arma.
100 Nec requiēvit enim, dōnec Calchante ministrō —
Sed quid ego haec autem nequīquam ingrāta revolvō?
Quidve moror, sī omnēs ūnō ōrdine habētis Achīvōs,
Idque audīre sat est? Iamdūdum sūmite poenās;
Hōc Ithacus velit, et māgnō mercentur Atrīdae."
105 Tum vērō ārdēmus scītārī et quaerere cāsūs
Ignārī scelerum tantōrum artisque Pelasgae.
Prōsequitur pavitāns, et fīctō pectore fātur:
"Saepe fugam Danaī Trōiā cupiēre relīctā
Mōlīrī et longō fessī discēdere bellō;
110 Fēcissentque utinam! saepe illōs aspera pontī
Interclūsit hiems, et terruit Auster euntēs.
Praecipuē, cum iam hīc trabibus contextus acernīs
Stāret equus, tōtō sonuērunt aethere nimbī.
Suspēnsī Eurypylum scītantem ōrācula Phoebī
115 Mittimus, isque adytīs haec trīstia dicta reportat:
"Sanguine plācāstis ventōs et virgine caesā,
Cum prīmum Īliacās, Danaī, vēnistis ad ōrās;
Sanguine quaerendī reditūs, animāque litandum
Argolicā." Vulgī quae vōx ut vēnit ad aurēs,

120 Obstipuēre animī, gelidusque per īma cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fāta parent, quem poscat Apollō.
Hīc Ithacus vātem māgnō Calchanta tumultū
Prōtrahit in mediōs; quae sint ea nūmina dīvum,
Flāgitat. Et mihi iam multī crūdēle canēbant
125 Artificis scelus, et tacitī ventūra vidēbant.
"Bis quīnōs silet ille diēs, tēctusque recūsat
Prōdere vōce suā quemquam aut oppōnere mortī.
Vix tandem, māgnīs Ithacī clāmōribus āctus,
Compositō rumpit vōcem, et mē dēstinat ārae.
130 Adsēnsēre omnēs, et, quae sibi quisque timēbat,
Ūnius in miserī exitium conversa tulēre.
Iamque diēs īnfanda aderat; mihi sacra parārī,
Et salsae frūgēs, et circum tempora vittae.
Ēripuī, fateor, lētō me, et vincula rūpī,
135 Līmōsōque lacū per noctem obscūrus in ulvā
Dēlituī, dum vēla darent, sī forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam antīquam spēs ūlla videndī,
Nec dulcēs nātōs exoptātumque parentem;
Quōs illī fors et poenās ob nostra reposcent
140 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserōrum morte piābunt.
Quod tē per superōs et cōnscia nūmina vērī,
Per, sī qua est, quae restet adhūc mortālibus ūsquam
Intemerāta fidēs, ōrō, miserēre labōrum
Tantōrum, miserēre animī nōn dīgna ferentis."
145 Hīs lacrimīs vītam damus, et miserēscimus ultrō.
Ipse virō prīmus manicās atque arta levārī
Vincla iubet Priamus, dictīsque ita fātur amīcīs:
"Quisquis es, āmissōs hinc iam oblivīscere Grāiōs.
Noster eris, mihique haec ēdissere vēra rogantī:
150 Quō mōlem hanc immānis equī statuēre? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae rēligiō, aut quae māchina bellī?"

Dīxerat. Ille, dolīs īnstrūctus et arte Pelasgā,
Sustulit exūtās vinclīs ad sīdera palmās:
"Vōs, aeternī īgnēs, et nōn violābile vestrum
155 Testor nūmen" ait, "vōs ārae ēnsēsque nēfandī,
Quōs fūgī, vittaeque deum, quās hostia gessī:
Fās mihi Grāiōrum sacrāta resolvere iūra,
Fās ōdisse virōs, atque omnia ferre sub aurās,
Sī qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec lēgibus ūllīs.
160 Tū modo prōmissīs maneās, servātaque servēs
Trōia fidem, sī vēra feram, sī māgna rependam.
"Omnis spēs Danaum et coeptī fīdūcia bellī
Palladis auxiliīs semper stetit. Impius ex quō
Tȳdīdēs sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixēs,
165 Fātāle aggressī sacrātō āvellere templō
Palladium, caesīs summae cūstōdibus arcis,
Corripuēre sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentīs
Virgineās ausī dīvae contingere vittās,
Ex illō fluere ac retrō sublāpsa referrī
170 Spēs Danaum, frāctae vīrēs, āversa deae mēns.
Nec dubiīs ea sīgna dedit Trītōnia mōnstrīs.
Vix positum castrīs simulācrum: ārsēre coruscae
Lūminibus flammae arrēctīs, salsusque per artūs
Sūdor iit, terque ipsa solō — mīrābile dictū —
175 Ēmicuit, parmamque gerēns hastamque trementem.
"Extemplō temptanda fugā canit aequora Calchās,
Nec posse Argolicīs exscindī Pergama tēlīs,
Ōmina nī repetant Argīs, nūmenque redūcant,
Quod pelagō et curvīs sēcum āvexēre carīnīs.
180 Et nunc, quod patriās ventō petiēre Mycēnās,
Arma deōsque parant comitēs, pelagōque remēnsō
Imprōvīsī aderunt. Ita dīgerit ōmina Calchās.
Hanc prō Palladiō monitī, prō nūmine laesō
Effigiem statuēre, nefās quae trīste piāret.

185 Hanc tamen immēnsam Calchās attollere mōlem
Rōboribus textīs caelōque ēdūcere iussit,
Nē recipī portīs, aut dūcī in moenia posset,
Neu populum antīquā sub rēligiōne tuērī.
Nam sī vestra manus viōlāsset dōna Minervae,
190 Tum māgnum exitium — quod dī prius ōmen in ipsum
Convertant! — Priamī imperiō Phrygibusque futūrum;
Sīn manibus vestrīs vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultrō Asiam māgnō Pelopēa ad moenia bellō
Ventūram, et nostrōs ea fāta manēre nepōtēs."
195 Tālibus īnsidiīs periūrīque arte Sinōnis
Crēdita rēs, captīque dolīs lacrimīsque coāctīs,
Quōs neque Tȳdīdēs, nec Lārīsaeus Achillēs,
Nōn annī domuēre decem, nōn mīlle carīnae.
Hīc aliud māius miserīs multōque tremendum
200 Obicitur magis, atque imprōvida pectora turbat.
Lāocoōn, ductus Neptūnō sorte sacerdōs,
Sollemnēs taurum ingentem mactābat ad ārās.
Ecce autem geminī ā Tenedō tranquilla per alta —
Horrēscō referēns — immēnsīs orbibus anguēs
205 Incumbunt pelagō, pariterque ad lītora tendunt;
Pectora quōrum inter fluctūs arrēcta iubaeque
Sanguineae superant undās; pars cētera pontum
Pōne legit sinuatque immēnsa volūmine terga.
Fit sonitus spūmante salō; iamque arva tenēbant,
210 Ārdentēsque oculōs suffectī sanguine et īgnī,
Sībila lambēbant linguīs vibrantibus ōra.
Diffugimus vīsū exsanguēs. Illī āgmine certō
Lāocoonta petunt; et prīmum parva duōrum
Corpora nātōrum serpēns amplexus uterque
215 Implicat et miserōs morsū dēpāscitur artūs;
Post ipsum, *auxiliō subeuntem* ac tēla ferentem,

Corripiunt, spīrīsque ligant ingentibus; et iam
Bis medium amplexī, bis collō squāmea circum
Terga datī, superant capite et cervīcibus altīs.
220 Ille simul manibus tendit dīvellere nōdōs,
Perfūsus saniē vittās ātrōque venēnō,
Clāmōrēs simul horrendōs ad sīdera tollit,
Quālis mūgītus, fūgit cum saucius āram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervīce secūrim.
225 At geminī lāpsū dēlūbra ad summa dracōnēs
Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Trītōnidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeīque sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vērō tremefacta novus per pectora cūnctīs
Īnsinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
230 Lāocoonta ferunt, sacrum quī cuspide rōbur
Laeserit et tergō scelerātam intorserit hastam.
Dūcendum ad sēdēs simulācrum ōrandaque divae
Nūmina conclāmant.
Dīvidimus mūrōs et moenia pandimus urbis.
235 Accingunt omnēs operī, pedibusque rotārum
Subiciunt lāpsūs, et stuppea vincula collō
Intendunt. Scandit fātālis māchina mūrōs,
Fēta armīs. Puerī circum innūptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, fūnemque manū contingere gaudent.
240 Illa subit, mediaeque mināns inlābitur urbī.
Ō patria, ō dīvum domus Īlium, et incluta bellō
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipsō in līmine portae
Substitit, atque uterō sonitum quater arma dedēre;
Īnstāmus tamen immemorēs caecīque furōre,
245 Et mōnstrum īnfēlīx sacrātā sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fātīs aperit Cassandra futūrīs
Ōra, deī iussū nōn umquam crēdita Teucrīs.
Nōs dēlūbra deum miserī, quibus ultimus esset
Ille diēs, fēstā vēlāmus fronde per urbem.

250 Vertitur intereā caelum et ruit oceanō Nox,
Involvēns umbrā māgnā terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolōs; fūsī per moenia Teucrī
Conticuēre; sopor fessōs complectitur artūs.
Et iam Argīva phalanx īnstrūctīs nāvibus ībat
255 Ā Tenedō, tacitae per amīca silentia lūnae
Lītora nōta petēns, flammās cum rēgia puppis
Extulerat, fātīsque deum dēfēnsus inīquīs
Inclūsōs uterō Danaōs et pīnea fūrtim
Laxat claustra Sinōn. Illōs patefactus ad aurās
260 Reddit equus, laetīque cavō sē rōbore prōmunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque ducēs et dīrus Ulixēs,
Dēmissum lapsī per fūnem, Acamāsque, Thoāsque,
Pēlīdēsque Neoptolemus, prīmusque Machāōn,
Et Menelāus, et ipse dolī fabricātor Epēos.
265 Invādunt urbem somnō vīnōque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigilēs, portīsque patentibus omnēs
Accipiunt sociōs atque āgmina cōnscia iungunt.
Tempus erat quō prīma quiēs mortālibus aegrīs
Incipit et dōnō dīvum grātissima serpit.
270 In somnīs, ecce, ante oculōs maestissimus Hector
Vīsus adesse mihī, largōsque effundere flētūs;
Raptātus bīgīs, ut quondam, āterque cruentō
Pulvere, perque pedēs trāiectus lōra tumentēs.
Ei mihi, quālis erat! quantum mūtātus ab illō
275 Hectore, quī redit exuviās indūtus Achillī,
Vel Danaum Phrygiōs iaculātus puppibus īgnēs!
Squālentem barbam et concrētōs sanguine crīnēs
Vulneraque illa gerēns, quae circum plūrima mūrōs
Accēpit patriōs. Ultrō flēns ipse vidēbar
280 Compellāre virum et maestās exprōmere vōcēs:
"Ō lūx Dardaniae, spēs ō fīdissima Teucrum,
Quae tantae tenuēre *morae*? quibus Hector ab ōrīs

Exspectāte venīs? ut tē post multa tuōrum
Fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
285 Dēfessī aspicimus! quae causa indīgna serēnōs
Foedāvit vultūs? aut cūr haec vulnera cernō?"
  Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
Sed graviter gemitūs īmō dē pectore dūcēns,
"Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque hīs" ait "ēripe flammīs.
290 Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Trōia.
Sat patriae Priamōque datum; sī Pergama dextrā
Dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
Sacra suōsque tibī commendat Trōia Penātēs;
Hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere,
295 Māgna pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō."
Sīc ait, et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus īgnem.
  Dīversō intereā miscentur moenia lūctū,
Et magis atque magis, quamquam sēcrēta parentis
300 Anchīsae domus arboribusque obtēcta recessit,
Clārēscunt sonitūs, armōrumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somnō, et summī fastīgia tēctī
Ascēnsū superō, atque arrēctīs auribus adstō:
In segetem velutī cum flamma furentibus austrīs
305 Incidit, aut rapidus montānō flūmine torrēns
Sternit agrōs, sternit sata laeta boumque labōrēs,
Praecipitēsque trahit silvās stupet īnscius altō
Accipiēns sonitum saxī dē vertice pāstor.
Tum vērō manifēsta fidēs, Danaumque patēscunt
310 Īnsidiae. Iam Dēiphobī dedit ampla ruīnam,
Vulcānō superante, domus, iam proximus ārdet
Ūcalegōn; Sīgēa īgnī freta lāta relūcent.
Exoritur clāmorque virum clangorque tubārum.
Arma āmēns capiō; nec sat ratiōnis in armīs;
315 Sed glomerāre manum bellō et concurrere in arcem

Cum sociīs ārdent animī; furor īraque mentem
Praecipitant; pulchrumque morī succurrit in armīs.
  Ecce autem tēlīs Panthūs ēlāpsus Achīvum,
Panthūs Othryadēs, arcis Phoebīque sacerdōs,
320 Sacra manū victōsque deōs parvumque nepōtem
Ipse trahit, cursūque āmēns ad līmina tendit.
"Quō rēs summa locō, Panthū? quam prendimus
  arcem?"
Vix ea fātus eram, gemitū cum tālia reddit:
  "Vēnit summa diēs et inēlūctābile tempus
325 Dardaniae. Fuimus Trōes, fuit Īlium et ingēns
Glōria Teucrōrum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argōs
Trānstulit; incēnsā Danaī dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armātōs mediīs in moenibus adstāns
Fundit equus, victorque Sinōn incendia miscet
330 Īnsultāns. Portīs aliī bipatentibus adsunt,
Mīlia quot māgnīs umquam vēnēre Mycēnīs;
Obsēdēre aliī tēlīs angusta viārum
Oppositī; stat ferrī aciēs mūcrōne coruscō
Stricta, parāta necī; vix prīmī proelia temptant
335 Portārum vigilēs, et caecō Mārte resistunt."
  Tālibus Othryadae dictīs et nūmine dīvum
In flammās et in arma feror, quō trīstis Erīnys,
Quō fremitus vocat et sublātus ad aethera clāmor.
Addunt sē sociōs Rīpheus et māximus armīs
340 Ēpytus, oblātī per lūnam, Hypanisque Dymāsque,
Et laterī agglomerant nostrō, iuvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonidēs. Illīs ad Trōiam forte diēbus
Vēnerat, īnsānō Cassandrae incēnsus amōre,
Et gener auxilium Priamō Phrygibusque ferēbat,
345 Infēlīx, quī nōn spōnsae praecepta furentis
Audierit.
Quōs ubi cōnfertōs audēre in proelia vīdī,

Incipiō super hīs: "Iuvenēs, fortissima frūstrā
Pectora, sī vōbīs audentem extrēma cupīdō
350 Certa sequī — quae sit rēbus fortūna vidētis:
Excessēre omnēs, adytīs ārīsque relīctīs,
Dī, quibus imperium hōc steterat; succurritis urbī
Incēnsae — moriāmur, et in media arma ruāmus.
Ūna salūs victīs, nūllam spērāre salūtem."
355 Sīc animīs iuvenum furor additus. Inde lupī ceu
Raptōrēs ātrā in nebulā, quōs improba ventris
Exēgit caecōs rabiēs, catulīque relīctī
Faucibus exspectant siccīs, per tēla, per hostēs
Vādimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenēmu
360 Urbis iter; nox ātra cavā circumvolat umbrā.
Quis clādem illīus noctis, quis fūnera fandō
Explicet, aut possit lacrimīs aequāre labōrēs?
Urbs antīqua ruit, multōs domināta per annōs;
Plūrima perque viās sternuntur inertia passim
365 Corpora perque domōs et rēligiōsa deōrum
Līmina. Nec sōlī poenās dant sanguine Teucrī;
Quondam etiam victīs redit in praecordia virtūs
Victōrēsque cadunt Danaī. Crūdēlis ubīque
Lūctus, ubīque pavor, et plūrima mortis imāgō.
370 Prīmus sē Danaum, māgnā comitante catervā,
Androgeōs offert nōbīs, socia āgmina crēdēns
Īnscius, atque ultrō verbīs compellat amīcīs:
"Festīnāte, virī. Nam quae tam sēra morātur
Sēgnitiēs? aliī rapiunt incēnsa feruntque
375 Pergama; vōs celsīs nunc prīmum ā nāvibus ītis."
Dīxit, et extemplō (neque enim respōnsa dabantur
Fīda satis) sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsus in hostēs.
Obstipuit, retrōque pedem cum vōce repressit.
Imprōvīsum asprīs velutī quī sentibus anguem
380 Pressit humī nītēns, trepidusque repente refūgit

Attollentem īrās et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeōs vīsū tremefactus abībat.
  Inruimus, dēnsīs et circumfundimur armīs,
Ignārōsque locī passim et formīdine captōs
Sternimus. Adspīrat prīmō fortūna labōrī.
Atque hīc successū exsultāns animīsque Coroebus
"Ō sociī, quā prīma" inquit "fortūna salūtis
Mōnstrat iter, quāque ostendit sē dextra, sequāmur;
Mūtēmus clipeōs, Danaumque īnsignia nōbīs
390 Aptēmus. Dolus an virtūs, quis in hoste requīrat?
Arma dabunt ipsī." Sīc fātus, deinde comantem
Androgeī galeam clipeīque īnsīgne decōrum
Induitur, laterīque Argīvum accommodat ēnsem.
Hōc Rīpheus, hōc ipse Dymās omnisque iuventūs
395 Laeta facit; spoliīs sē quisque recentibus armat.
Vādimus immixtī Danaīs haud nūmine nostrō,
Multaque per caecam congressī proelia noctem
Cōnserimus, multōs Danaum dēmittimus Orcō.
Diffugiunt aliī ad nāvēs, et lītora cursū
400 Fīda petunt; pars ingentem formīdine turpī
Scandunt rūrsus equum et nōtā conduntur in alvō.
  Heu nihil invītīs fās quemquam fīdere dīvīs!
Ecce trahēbātur passīs Priamēia virgō
Crīnibus ā templō Cassandra adytīsque Minervae,
405 Ad caelum tendēns ārdentia lūmina frūstrā, —
Lūmina, nam tenerās arcēbant vincula palmās.
Nōn tulit hanc speciem furiātā mente Coroebus,
Et sēsē medium iniēcit peritūrus in āgmen.
Cōnsequimur cūnctī et dēnsīs incurrimus armīs.
410 Hīc prīmum ex altō dēlūbrī culmine tēlīs
Nostrōrum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedēs
Armōrum faciē et Grāiārum errōre iubārum.
  Tum Danaī gemitū atque ēreptae virginis īrā

Undique collēctī invādunt, ācerrimus Āiāx,
415 Et geminī Atrīdae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversī ruptō ceu quondam turbine ventī
Cōnflīgunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eōis
Eurus equīs; strīdunt silvae, saevitque tridentī
Spūmeus atque īmō Nēreus ciet aequora fundō.
420 Illī etiam, sī quōs obscūrā nocte per umbram
Fūdimus īnsidiīs tōtāque agitāvimus urbe,
Appārent; prīmī clipeōs mentītaque tēla
Adgnōscunt, atque ōra sonō discordia sīgnant.
Īlicet obruimur numerō; prīmusque Coroebus
425 Pēneleī dextrā dīvae armipotentis ad āram
Prōcumbit; cadit et Rīpheus, iūstissimus ūnus
Quī fuit in Teucrīs et servantissimus aequī
(Dīs aliter vīsum); pereunt Hypanisque Dymāsque
Cōnfīxī ā sociīs; nec tē tua plūrima, Panthū,
430 Lābentem pietās nec Apollinis īnfula tēxit.
Īliacī cinerēs et flamma extrēma meōrum,
Testor, in occāsū vestrō nec tēla nec ūllās
Vītāvisse vicēs Danaum, et, sī fāta fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manū. Dīvellimur inde:
435 Īphitus et Peliās mēcum, quōrum Īphitus aevō
Iam gravior, Peliās et vulnere tardus Ulixī;
Prōtinus ad sēdēs Priamī clāmōre vocātī.
Hīc vērō ingentem pūgnam, ceu cētera nūsquam
Bella forent, nūllī tōtā morerentur in urbe;
440 Sīc Mārtem indomitum, Danaōsque ad tēcta ruentēs
Cernimus, obsessumque āctā testūdine līmen.
Haerent pārietibus scālae, postēsque sub ipsōs
Nītuntur gradibus, clipeōsque ad tēla sinistrīs
Prōtēctī obiciunt, prēnsant fastīgia dextrīs.
445 Dardanidae contrā turrēs ac tēcta domōrum
Culmina convellunt — hīs sē, quandō ultima cernunt,

Extrēmā iam in morte parant dēfendere tēlīs —
Aurātāsque trabēs, veterum decora alta parentum,
Dēvolvunt; aliī strīctīs mūcrōnibus īmās
450 Obsēdēre forēs; hās servant āgmine dēnsō.
Īnstaurātī animī, rēgis succurrere tēctīs,
Auxiliōque levāre virōs, vimque addere victīs.
Līmen erat caecaeque forēs et pervius ūsus
Tēctōrum inter sē Priamī, postēsque relīctī
455 Ā tergō, īnfēlīx quā sē, dum rēgna manēbant,
Saepius Andromachē ferre incomitāta solēbat
Ad socerōs, et avō puerum Astyanacta trahēbat.
Ēvādō ad summī fastīgia culminis, unde
Tēla manū miserī iactābant inrita Teucrī.
460 Turrim in praecipitī stantem summīsque sub astra
Ēductam tēctīs, unde omnis Trōia vidērī
Et Danaum solitae nāvēs et Achāia castra,
Aggressī ferrō circum, quā summa labantēs
Iūnctūrās tabulāta dabant, convellimus altīs
465 Sēdibus, impulimusque; ea lāpsa repente ruīnam
Cum sonitū trahit et Danaum super āgmina lātē
Incidit. Ast aliī subeunt, nec saxa, nec ūllum
Tēlōrum intereā cessat genus.
Vestibulum ante ipsum prīmōque in līmine Pyrrhus
470 Exsultat, tēlīs et lūce coruscus aēnā:
Quālis ubi in lūcem coluber mala grāmina pāstus,
Frīgida sub terrā tumidum quem brūma tegēbat,
Nunc, positīs novus exuviīs nitidusque iuventā,
Lūbrica convolvit sublātō pectore terga
475 Arduus ad sōlem, et linguīs micat ōre trisulcīs.
Ūnā ingēns Periphās et equōrum agitātor Achillis,
Armiger Automedōn, ūnā omnis Scȳria pūbēs
Succēdunt tēctō, et flammās ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter prīmōs correptā dūra bipennī

480 Līmina perrumpit, postēsque ā cardine vellit
Aerātōs; iamque excīsā trabe fīrma cavāvit
Rōbora, et ingentem lātō dedit ōre fenestram.
Appāret domus intus, et ātria longa patēscunt;
Appārent Priamī et veterum penetrālia rēgum,
485 Armātōsque vident stantēs in līmine prīmō.
At domus interior gemitū miserōque tumultū
Miscētur, penitusque cavae plangōribus aedēs
Fēmineīs ululant; ferit aurea sīdera clāmor.
Tum pavidae tēctīs mātrēs ingentibus errant,
490 Amplexaeque tenent postēs atque ōscula fīgunt.
Īnstat vī patriā Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsī
Cūstōdēs sufferre valent; labat āriete crēbrō
Iānua, et ēmōtī prōcumbunt cardine postēs.
Fit via vī: rumpunt aditūs, prīmōsque trucīdant
495 Immissī Danaī, et lātē loca mīlite complent.
Nōn sīc, aggeribus ruptīs cum spūmeus amnis
Exiit oppositāsque ēvīcit gurgite mōlēs,
Fertur in arva furēns cumulō, campōsque per omnēs
Cum stabulīs armenta trahit. Vīdī ipse furentem
500 Caede Neoptolemum geminōsque in līmine Atrīdās;
Vīdī Hecubam centumque nurūs, Priamumque per ārās
Sanguine foedantem, quōs ipse sacrāverat, īgnēs.
Quīnquāgintā illī thalamī, spēs tanta nepōtum,
Barbaricō postēs aurō spoliīsque superbī,
505 Prōcubuēre; tenent Danaī, quā dēficit īgnis.
Forsitan et, Priamī fuerint quae fāta, requīrās.
Urbis utī captae cāsum convulsaque vīdit
Līmina tēctōrum et medium in penetrālibus hostem,
Arma diū senior dēsuēta trementibus aevō
510 Circumdat nequīquam umerīs, et inūtile ferrum
Cingitur, ac dēnsōs fertur moritūrus in hostēs.
Aedibus in mediīs nūdōque sub aetheris axe

Ingēns āra fuit iūxtāque veterrima laurus,
Incumbēns ārae atque umbra complexa Penātēs.
Hīc Hecuba et nātae nequīquam altāria circum,
Praecipitēs ātrā ceu tempestāte columbae,
Condēnsae et dīvum amplexae simulācra sedēbant.
Ipsum autem sūmptīs Priamum iuvenālibus armīs
Ut vīdit, "Quae mēns tam dīra, miserrime coniūnx,
Impulit hīs cingī tēlīs? aut quō ruis?" inquit.
"Nōn tālī auxiliō nec dēfēnsōribus istīs
Tempus eget; nōn, sī ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Hūc tandem concēde; haec āra tuēbitur omnēs,
Aut moriēre simul." Sīc ōre effāta recēpit
5 Ad sēsē et sacrā longaevum in sēde locāvit.
Ecce autem ēlāpsus Pyrrhī dē caede Polītēs,
Ūnus nātōrum Priamī, per tēla, per hostēs
Porticibus longīs fugit, et vacua ātria lūstrat
Saucius: illum ārdēns īnfēstō vulnere Pyrrhus
30 Īnsequitur, iam iamque manū tenet et premit hastā.
Ut tandem ante oculōs ēvāsit et ōra parentum,
Concidit, ac multō vītam cum sanguine fūdit.
Hīc Priamus, quamquam in mediā iam morte tenētur,
Nōn tamen abstinuit, nec vōcī īraeque pepercit:
35 "At tibi prō scelere," exclāmat, "prō tālibus ausīs,
Dī, sī qua est caelō pietās, quae tālia cūret,
Persolvant grātēs dīgnās, et praemia reddant
Dēbita, quī nātī cōram mē cernere lētum
Fēcistī et patriōs foedāstī fūnere vultūs.
540 At nōn ille, satum quō tē mentīris, Achillēs
Tālis in hoste fuit Priamō; sed iūra fidemque
Supplicis ērubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcrō
Reddidit Hectoreum, mēque in mea rēgna remīsit."
Sīc fātus senior, tēlumque imbelle sine ictū
545 Coniēcit, raucō quod prōtinus aere repulsum

Et summō clipeī nequīquam umbōne pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: "Referēs ergō haec et nūntius ībis
Pēlīdae genitōrī; illī mea trīstia facta
Dēgeneremque Neoptolemum nārrāre mementō.
550 Nunc morere." Hōc dīcēns altāria ad ipsa trementem
Trāxit et in multō lāpsantem sanguine nātī,
Implicuitque comam laevā, dextrāque coruscum
Extulit ac laterī capulō tenus abdidit ēnsem.
Haec fīnis Priamī fātōrum; hīc exitus illum
555 Sorte tulit, Trōiam incēnsam et prōlāpsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populīs terrīsque superbum
Rēgnātōrem Asiae. Iacet ingēns lītore truncus,
Āvulsumque umerīs caput, et sine nōmine corpus.

At mē tum prīmum saevus circumstetit horror.
560 Obstipuī; subiit cārī genitōris imāgō,
Ut rēgem aequaevum crūdēlī vulnere vīdī
Vītam exhālantem; subiit dēserta Creūsa,
Et dīrepta domus, et parvī cāsus Iūlī.
Respiciō, et, quae sit mē circum cōpia, lūstrō.
565 Dēseruēre omnēs dēfessī, et corpora saltū
Ad terram mīsēre aut īgnibus aegra dedēre.
Iamque adeō super ūnus eram, cum līmina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam sēcrētā in sēde latentem
Tyndarida aspiciō; dant clāra incendia lūcem
570 Errantī passimque oculōs per cūncta ferentī.
Illa sibi īnfēstōs ēversa ob Pergama Teucrōs
Et poenās Danaum et dēsertī coniugis īrās
Praemetuēns, Trōiae et patriae commūnis Erīnys,
Abdiderat sēsē atque ārīs invīsa sedēbat.
575 Exārsēre īgnēs animō; subit īra cadentem
Ulcīscī patriam et scelerātās sūmere poenās.
"Scīlicet haec Spartam incolumis patriāsque Mycēnā

Aspiciet? partōque ībit rēgīna triumphō,
Coniugiumque, domumque, patrēs, nātōsque vidēbit,
580 Īliadum turba et Phrygiīs comitāta ministrīs?
Occiderit ferrō Priamus? Trōia ārserit īgnī?
Dardanium totiēns sūdārit sanguine lītus?
Nōn ita! Namque etsī nūllum memorābile nōmen
Fēmineā in poenā est nec habet victōria laudem,
585 Exstīnxisse nefās tamen et sūmpsisse merentēs
Laudābor poenās, animumque explēsse iuvābit
Ultrīcis flammae, et cinerēs satiāsse meōrum."
Tālia iactābam, et furiātā mente ferēbar,
Cum mihi sē, nōn ante oculīs tam clāra, videndam
590 Obtulit et pūrā per noctem in lūce refulsit
Alma parēns, cōnfessa deam, quālisque vidērī
Caelicolīs et quanta solet, dextrāque prehēnsum
Continuit, roseōque haec īnsuper addidit ōre:
"Nāte, quis indomitās tantus dolor excitat īrās?
595 Quid furis? aut quōnam nostrī tibi cūra recessit?
Nōn prius aspiciēs, ubi fessum aetāte parentem
Līqueris Anchīsēn? superet coniūnxne Creūsa,
Ascaniusque puer? quōs omnēs undique Grāiae
Circum errant aciēs, et, nī mea cūra resistat,
600 Iam flammae tulerint inimīcus et hauserit ēnsis.
Nōn tibi Tyndaridis faciēs invīsa Lacaenae
Culpātusve Paris; dīvum inclēmentia, dīvum,
Hās ēvertit opēs sternitque ā culmine Trōiam.
"Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuentī
605 Mortālēs hebetat vīsūs tibi et ūmida circum
Cālīgat, nūbem ēripiam; tū nē qua parentis
Iussa timē, neu praeceptīs parēre recūsā—
Hīc ubi disiectās mōlēs āvulsaque saxīs
Saxa vidēs mixtōque undantem pulvere fūmum,
610 Neptūnus mūrōs māgnōque ēmōta tridentī

Fundāmenta quatit tōtamque ā sēdibus urbem
Ēruit. Hīc Iūnō Scaeās saevissima portās
Prīma tenet, sociumque furēns ā nāvibus āgmen
Ferrō accīncta vocat.
615 Iam summās arcēs Trītōnia, respice, Pallas
Īnsēdit, nimbō effulgēns et Gorgone saeva.
Ipse Pater Danaīs animōs vīrēsque secundās
Sufficit, ipse deōs in Dardana suscitat arma.
Ēripe, nāte, fugam, fīnemque impōne labōrī.
620 Nūsquam aberō, et tūtum patriō tē līmine sistam."
Dīxerat, et spissīs noctis sē condidit umbrīs.
Appārent dīrae faciēs inimīcaque Trōiae
Nūmina māgna deum.
Tum vērō omne mihī vīsum cōnsīdere in īgnēs
625 Īlium et ex īmō vertī Neptūnia Trōia;
Ac velutī summīs antīquam in montibus ornum
Cum ferrō accīsam crēbrīsque bipennibus īnstant
Ēruere agricolae certātim; illa ūsque minātur
Et tremefacta comam concussō vertice nūtat,
630 Vulneribus dōnec paulātim ēvicta suprēmum
Congemuit trāxitque iugīs āvulsa ruīnam.
Dēscendō, ac dūcente deō flammam inter et hostēs
Expedior; dant tēla locum, flammaeque recēdunt.
Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad līmina sēdis
635 Antīquāsque domōs, genitor, quem tollere in altōs
Optābam prīmum montēs prīmumque petēbam,
Abnegat excīsā vītam prōdūcere Trōiā
Exsiliumque patī. "Vōs ō, quibus integer aevī
Sanguis" ait "solidaeque suō stant rōbore vīrēs,
640 Vōs agitāte fugam.
Mē sī caelicolae voluissent dūcere vītam,
Hās mihi servāssent sēdēs. Satis ūna superque
Vīdimus excidia et captae superāvimus urbī.

Sīc ō, sīc positum adfātī discēdite corpus.
645 Ipse manū mortem inveniam; miserēbitur hostis
Exuviāsque petet; facilis iactūra sepulcrī
Iam prīdem invīsus dīvīs et inūtilis annōs
Dēmoror, ex quō mē dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
Fulminis adflāvit ventīs et contigit īgnī."
650 Tālia perstābat memorāns, fīxusque manēbat.
Nōs contrā effūsī lacrimīs coniūnxque Creūsa
Ascaniusque omnisque domus, nē vertere sēcum
Cūncta pater fātōque urgentī incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptōque et sēdibus haeret in īsdem.
655 Rūrsus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus optō,
Nam quod cōnsilium aut quae iam fortūna dabātur?
"Mēne efferre pedem, genitor, tē posse relīctō
Spērāstī, tantumque nefās patriō excidit ōre?
Sī nihil ex tantā superīs placet urbe relinquī,
660 Et sedet hōc animō, peritūraeque addere Trōiae
Tēque tuōsque iuvat, patet istī iānua lētō;
Iamque aderit multō Priamī dē sanguine Pyrrhus,
Nātum ante ōra patris, patrem quī obtruncat ad ārās.
Hōc erat, alma parēns, quod mē per tēla, per īgnēs
665 Ēripis, ut mediīs hostem in penetrālibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum iūxtāque Creūsam
Alterum in alterius mactātōs sanguine cernam?
Arma, virī, ferte arma; vocat lūx ultima victōs.
Reddite mē Danaīs; sinite īnstaurāta revīsam
670 Proelia. Numquam omnēs hodiē moriēmur inultī."
Hinc ferrō accingor rūrsus clipeōque sinistram
Īnsertābam aptāns mēque extrā tēcta ferēbam.
Ecce autem complexa pedēs in līmine coniūnx
Haerēbat, parvumque patrī tendēbat Iūlum:
675 "Sī peritūrus abīs, et nōs rape in omnia tēcum;
Sīn aliquam expertus sūmptīs spem pōnis in armīs,

Hanc prīmum tūtāre domum. Cui parvus Iūlus,
Cui pater et coniūnx quondam tua dicta relinquor?"
Tālia vōciferāns gemitū tēctum omne replēbat,
680 Cum subitum dictūque oritur mīrābile mōnstrum.
Namque manūs inter maestōrumque ōra parentum
Ecce levis summō dē vertice vīsus Iūlī
Fundere lūmen apex, tāctūque innoxia mollēs
Lambere flamma comās et circum tempora pāscī.
685 Nōs pavidī trepidāre metū, crīnemque flagrantem
Excutere et sānctōs restinguere fontibus īgnēs.
At pater Anchīsēs oculōs ad sīdera laetus
Extulit, et caelō palmās cum vōce tetendit:
"Iuppiter omnipotēns, precibus sī flecteris ūllīs,
690 Aspice nōs; hōc tantum; et, sī pietāte merēmur,
Dā deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec ōmina fīrmā."
Vix ea fātus erat senior, subitōque fragōre
Intonuit laevum, et dē caelō lāpsa per umbrās
Stella facem dūcēns multā cum lūce cucurrit.
695 Illam, summa super lābentem culmina tēctī,
Cernimus Īdaeā clāram sē condere silvā
Sīgnantemque viās; tum longō līmite sulcus
Dat lūcem, et lātē circum loca sulphure fūmant.
Hīc vērō victus genitor sē tollit ad aurās,
700 Adfāturque deōs et sānctum sīdus adōrat:
"Iam iam nūlla mora est; sequor, et, quā dūcitis, adsum.
Dī patriī, servāte domum, servāte nepōtem.
Vestrum hōc augurium, vestrōque in nūmine Trōia est.
Cēdō equidem, nec, nāte, tibī comes īre recūsō."
705 Dīxerat ille; et iam per moenia clārior īgnis
Audītur, propiusque aestūs incendia volvunt.
"Ergō age, cāre pater, cervīcī impōnere nostrae;
Ipse subībō umerīs, nec mē labor iste gravābit;

Quō rēs cumque cadent, ūnum et commūne perīclum,
710 Ūna salūs ambōbus erit. Mihi parvus Iūlus
Sit comes, et longē servet vestīgia coniūnx.
Vōs, famulī, quae dīcam, animīs advertite vestrīs.
Est urbe ēgressīs tumulus templumque vetustum
Dēsertae Cereris, iūxtāque antīqua cupressus
715 Rēligiōne patrum multōs servāta per annōs.
Hanc ex dīversō sēdem veniēmus in ūnam.
Tū, genitor, cape sacra manū patriōsque Penātēs;
Mē, bellō ē tantō dīgressum et caede recentī,
Attrectāre nefās, dōnec mē flūmine vīvō
720 Abluerō."
Haec fātus, lātōs umerōs subiectaque colla
Veste super fulvīque īnsternor pelle leōnis,
Succēdōque onerī; dextrae sē parvus Iūlus
Implicuit sequiturque patrem nōn passibus aequīs;
725 Pōne subit coniūnx. Ferimur per opāca locōrum;
Et mē, quem dūdum nōn ūlla iniecta movēbant
Tēla neque adversō glomerātī ex āgmine Grāī,
Nunc omnēs terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspēnsum et pariter comitīque onerīque timentem.
730 Iamque propinquābam portīs, omnemque vidēbar
Ēvāsisse viam, subitō cum crēber ad aurēs
Vīsus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prōspiciēns, "Nāte," exclāmat, "fuge, nāte; propinquant
Ardentēs clipeōs atque aera micantia cernō."
735 Hīc mihi nescio quod trepidō male nūmen amīcum
Cōnfūsam ēripuit mentem. Namque āvia cursū
Dum sequor et nōtā excēdō regiōne viārum,
Heu! miserō coniūnx fātōne ērepta Creūsa
Substitit, errāvitne viā, seu lassa resēdit?
740 Incertum; nec post oculīs est reddita nostrīs;

Nec prius āmissam respexī animumque reflexī,
Quam tumulum antīquae Cereris sēdemque sacrātam
Vēnimus; hīc dēmum collēctīs omnibus ūna
Dēfuit, et comitēs nātumque virumque fefellit.
745 Quem nōn incūsāvī āmēns hominumque deōrumque,
Aut quid in ēversā vīdī crūdēlius urbe?
Ascanium Anchīsēnque patrem Teucrōsque Penātēs
Commendō sociīs et curvā valle recondō;
Ipse urbem repetō et cingor fulgentibus armīs.
750 Stat cāsūs renovāre omnēs, omnemque revertī
Per Trōiam, et rūrsus caput obiectāre periclīs.
Prīncipiō mūrōs obscūraque līmina portae,
Quā gressum extuleram, repetō, et vestīgia retrō
Observāta sequor per noctem et lūmine lūstrō.
755 Horror ubīque animōs, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, sī forte pedem, sī forte tulisset,
Mē referō. Inruerant Danaī, et tēctum omne tenēbant
Īlicet īgnis edāx summa ad fastīgia ventō
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad aurās.
760 Prōcēdō et Priamī sēdēs arcemque revīsō.
Et iam porticibus vacuīs Iūnōnis asȳlō
Cūstōdēs lēctī Phoenīx et dīrus Ulixēs
Praedam adservābant. Hūc undique Trōïa gaza
Incēnsīs ērepta adytīs, mēnsaeque deōrum,
765 Crātērēsque aurō solidī, captīvaque vestis
Congeritur. Puerī et pavidae longō ōrdine mātrēs
Stant circum.
Ausus quīn etiam vōcēs iactāre per umbram
Implēvī clāmōre viās, maestusque Creūsam
770 Nequīquam ingemināns iterumque iterumque vocāvī.
Quaerentī et tēctīs urbis sine fīne furentī
Īnfēlīx simulācrum atque ipsius umbra Creūsae
Vīsa mihi ante oculōs et nōta māior imāgō.

Obstipuī, steteruntque comae et vōx faucibus haesit.
Tum sīc adfārī et cūrās hīs dēmere dictīs:
"Quid tantum īnsānō iuvat indulgēre dolōrī,
O dulcis coniūnx? nōn haec sine nūmine dīvum
Ēveniunt; nec tē hinc comitem asportāre Creūsam
Fās aut ille sinit superī rēgnātor Olympī.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vāstum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam veniēs, ubi Lȳdius arva
Inter opīma virum lēnī fluit āgmine Thȳbris:
Illīc rēs laetae rēgnumque et rēgia coniūnx
Parta tibī. Lacrimās dīlēctae pelle Creūsae:
Nōn ego Myrmidonum sēdēs Dolopumve superbās
Aspiciam, aut Grāīs servītum mātribus ībō,
Dardanis, et dīvae Veneris nurus;
Sed mē māgna deum Genetrīx hīs dētinet ōrīs.
Iamque valē, et nātī servā commūnis amōrem."
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dīcere dēseruit, tenuēsque recessit in aurās.
Ter cōnātus ibī collō dare bracchia circum;
Ter frūstrā comprēnsa manūs effūgit imāgō,
Pār levibus ventīs volucrīque simillima somnō.
Sīc dēmum sociōs cōnsūmptā nocte revīsō.
Atque hīc ingentem comitum adfluxisse novōrum
Inveniō admīrāns numerum, mātrēsque, virōsque,
Collēctam exsiliō pūbem, miserābile vulgus.
Undique convēnēre, animīs opibusque parātī,
In quāscumque velim pelagō dedūcere terrās.
Iamque iugīs summae surgēbat Lūcifer Īdae
Dūcēbatque diem, Danaīque obsessa tenēbant
Līmina portārum, nec spēs opis ūlla dabātur;
Cessī et sublātō montēs genitōre petīvī.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
5 Auguriis agimur divum, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela iubebat:
10 Litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troia fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis—
Thraces arant—acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
15 Hospitium antiquum Troiae sociique Penates,
Dum Fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
20 Auspicibus coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta tumulus, quo cornea summo

Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
25 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
30 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentes;
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes
35 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae —
Eloquar, an sileam? — gemitus lacrimabilis imo
40 Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto;
Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum.
45 Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
50 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis
Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
55 Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro

Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
Monstra deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco.
60 Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,
Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
65 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.
Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
70 Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,
Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,
75 Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum
Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
80 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos,
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
Occurrit; veterem Anchisen adgnoscit amicum.
Iungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.
Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:
85 "Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae
Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.

Quem sequimur? quove ire iubes, ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostris."
90 Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
95 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
100 Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quaerunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantes iubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait, "et spes discite vestras.
Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto,
105 Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
110 Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli Corybantiaque aera
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua iussa, sequamur;
115 Placemus ventos et Cnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
120 Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
125 Bacchatamque iugis Naxon viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
130 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
135 Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes;
Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus,
Iura domosque dabam: subito cum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
140 Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
145 Quam fessis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum
Temptare auxilium iubeat; quo vertere cursus.
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
150 Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare iacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:

"Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
5 Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis
0 Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius aut Cretae iussit considere Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
5 Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hae nobis propriae sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
170 Haud dubitanda refer; Corythum terrasque requirat
Ausonias. Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva."
Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum —
Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram adgnoscere vultus
Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar;
175 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor —
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
180 Adgnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
185 Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros

Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur."
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
190 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.
Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
195 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
200 Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
205 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
210 Excipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae,
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
215 Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.

Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
220 Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.
225 At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata
230 Arboribus clausa circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem;
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
235 Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
240 Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
245 Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
"Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
250 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta,
Quae Phoebo pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo

Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando:
Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
255 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
260 Deriguit; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres.
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
265 "Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!" Tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentes.
Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
270 Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos
Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis
275 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi;
Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
280 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii; iuvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,

Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
"AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."
Linquere tum portus iubeo et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epiri legimus portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.
Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Coniugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstipui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens:
Sollemnes cum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco:
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco;
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu! quis te casus deiectam coniuge tanto

Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"
320 Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:
"O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!
325 Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam
330 Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus Orestes
Excipit incautum patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
335 Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura,
340 Quem tibi iam Troia —
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
345 Incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
Adgnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis
350 Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum

Adgnosco, Scaeaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
355 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.
Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro;
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
"Troiugena, interpres divum, qui numina Phoebi,
360 Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
Fare age — namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras temptare repostas;
365 Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno
Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras,
Obscenamque famem — quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more iuvencis,
370 Exorat pacem divum, vittasque resolvit
Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit,
Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
"Nate dea, — nam te maioribus ire per altum
375 Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo —
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
380 Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno.
Principio Italiam, quam tu iam rere propinquam
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,

Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
385 Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor
Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto:
Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
390 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
Triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros;
395 Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Apollo.
"Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Grais.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
400 Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes
Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves,
405 Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:
Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
410 "Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
Ventus et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina —
415 Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas —

Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
5 Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
30 Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
"Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
435 Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
Iunonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
440 Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta.
"Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
445 Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt;
Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus

Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
450 Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
455 Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
460 Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam."
  Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
465 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
470 Addit equos, additque duces;
Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.
  Interea classem velis aptare iubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
475 "Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arripe velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
480 Vade," ait, "o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra
Provehor et fando surgentes demoror austros?"

Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori,
5 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur:
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis adfabar obortis:
"Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Iam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum,
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerint minus obvia Grais.
Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva
Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam,
Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
Troiam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor inrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat;

Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
515 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
520 Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Cum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
525 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi:
" Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem et spirate secundi."
530 Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit
Iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Obiectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
535 Ipse latet; gemino demittunt bracchia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas;
540 Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre:
Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
545 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;

Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Iunoni Argivae iussos adolemus honores.
  Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Graiugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,
Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur harenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat.
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."
  Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;
Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignarique viae Cyclopum adlabimur oris.
  Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus

Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis;
Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus.
585 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethr
Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.
Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
590 Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respicimus. Dira inluvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
595 Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis.
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troïa vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
600 Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras;
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri,
605 Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit."
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.
610 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.

Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
"Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
Nomine Achaemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto
5 Paupere — mansissetque utinam fortuna! — profectus.
Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
0 Sidera — Di, talem terris avertite pestem! —
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
5 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent
Limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
0 Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
5 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
"Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
0 Rumpite.
Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.

645 "Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
650 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
Addixi; satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."
655 Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
660 Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
665 Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
670 Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
675 At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.

Cernimus adstantes nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
5 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus — certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.
90 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achaemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
695 Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Iussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni
700 Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;
705 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,

Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
710 Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
715 Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus
Fata renarrabat divum, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
"Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
Quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
25 Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro."
30 Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.
Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
35 Esto, aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
40 Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello
Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
45 Dis equidem auspicibus reor et Iunone secunda
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
50 Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum."
His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
55 Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras

Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyaeo,
Iunoni ante omnes, cui vincla iugalia curae.
Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra iuvant? Est molles flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
Urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis arundo.
Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque
Murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.

90 Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
95 Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est.
Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
100 Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti:
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."
105 Olli — sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras —
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur;
110 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
Tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Iuno:
115 "Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
120 His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,



VENUS

Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
125 Devenient. Adero et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
130 It portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
135 Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
140 Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
145 Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
Tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat
150 Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentes

Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
155 Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
160 Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;
Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
165 Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
170 Causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.
Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum:
175 Mobilitate viget, viresque adquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
180 Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
185 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;

Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
o Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.
Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
) Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum
5 Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
10 Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
215 Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnixus, rapto potitur; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
220 Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
225 Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Adloquere et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
230 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
235 Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur,
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."
Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit
240 Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra
Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
245 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
250 Nix umeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.

Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
5 Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
50 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
265 Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
270 Ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
Quid struis, aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
275 Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
280 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?

285 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit il
In partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestu
Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
290 Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
295 Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt.

At regina dolos — quis fallere possit amantem? —
Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
300 Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
305 "Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
310 Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam
te —
5 Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui —

Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer."
Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
5 Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi — ne finge — fugam, nec coniugis umquam
Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
40 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
Urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
345 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces,
Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,

Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
350 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
355 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divum, Iove missus ab ipso —
Testor utrumque caput — celeres mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
360 Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
Italiam non sponte sequor."
Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
365 "Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
370 Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem
est?
Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
375 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
"Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
Interpres divum fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
380 Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;

I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Iussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,
Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata, fugae studio.
Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes.
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta umeris; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
Quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando

Cogitur, et supplex animos summittere amori,
415 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.
"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
420 Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi: — solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras —
I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum;
425 Non ego cum Danais Troianam exscindere gentem
Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
430 Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
435 Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis —
Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."
Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit;
440 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures.
Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
445 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:

Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.
  Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris —
Horrendum dictu! — latices nigrescere sacros
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
  Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
  "Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat a

480 Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum;
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
485 Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
490 Nocturnosque ciet Manes; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
495 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas; abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos."
Haec effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
500 Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo iussa parat.
At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
505 Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
510 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,

Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praereptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.
Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit; ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
"En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex,
Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?
Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrum
Iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedonteae sentis periuria gentis?
Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,

Rursùs agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem.
Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
550 Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!
Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!"
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi,
555 Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa:
560 "Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
565 Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
570 Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.
Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
575 Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.

Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
580 Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
585 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
590 Flaventesque abscissa comas "Pro Iuppiter! ibit
Hic" ait "et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!—
595 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat,
Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, cum sceptra dabas.— En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
Quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem!—
600 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?—
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.— Fuisset;
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
605 Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
"Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,

610 Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
615 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
620 Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine
fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto.
625 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque."
630 Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei,
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
"Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem.
635 Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempore vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
640 Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae."
Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.

At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi;
Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae,
Sed moriamur" ait. "Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:

675 "Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
680 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?
Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
685 Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
690 Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.
Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
695 Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
700 Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
705 Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS

Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicis Elissae
Conlucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem
Causa, latet; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.
Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
"Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer.
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe

Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
25 Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."
Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
Iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
30 Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.
35 At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troïa Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
40 Gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.
Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
45 "Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
50 Semper honoratum — sic di voluistis — habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequerer, struerernque suis altaria donis.
55 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
(Haud equidem sine mente reor sine numine divum,)

Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina boum vobis Troia generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates
Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,
Cuncti adsint, meritaeque exspectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."
Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque iacit flores, ac talia fatur:
"Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti
Nequiquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae.
Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim."
Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus

Mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.
90 Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
95 Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis
Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes,
Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga iuvencos
Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni Manesque Açheronte remissos.
100 Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuvencos;
Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
105 Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
Excierat; laeto complerant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
110 In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
115 Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.
Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
(Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memm
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
120 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;

Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.
  Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
125 Litora, quod tumidis summersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
130 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decōri;
Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus
135 Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis;
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.
  Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
140 Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum
145 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
150 Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
  Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus

Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
155 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
160 Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
"Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum;
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;
Altum alii teneant." Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
165 Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
"Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
170 Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
175 In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
180 Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
185 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,

Nec tota tamen ille prior praeeunte carina:
Parte prior; partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo; —
Quamquam o! — Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti; —
Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem;
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
5 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
o At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
215 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto

Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas:
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
220 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
225 Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
230 Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
235 "Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequor
curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
Proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam."
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
240 Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
Impulit; illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
245 Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro;
Muneraque in naves ternos optare iuvencos
Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.

Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
250 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Veloces iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
255 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis;
Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
260 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, conixi umeris; indutus at olim
265 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenis,
270 Cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
275 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens; pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem:
280 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;
Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.

Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
285 Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros
290 Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi;
295 Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
300 Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Adsueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:
305 Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Cnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem;
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.
310 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro

Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."
315 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;
320 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores,
325 Incumbens umero; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.
Iamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvencis
330 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
335 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus harena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
340 Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
345 Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,

Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Saliò reddantur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vo
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nen
350 Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
355 Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,
Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset."
Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
Et clipeum efferri iussit, Didymaonis artes,
360 Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens
Adsit et evinctis attollat bracchia palmis."
365 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,
Victori velatum auro vittisque iuvencum,
Ensem atque insignem galeam solacia victo.
Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit;
370 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector
Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
375 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
Ostenditque umeros latos, alternaque iactat
Bracchia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.

Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus,
Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur:
"Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
Quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?
Ducere dona iube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa iubebant.
  Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
Nequiquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?"
Ille sub haec: "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco
Venissem; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere bracchia tergo.
Obstipuere animi; tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.
  Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat;
Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
410 "Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma

Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro;
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
415 Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares haec Troïus arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
420 — Solve metus — et tu Troianos exue caestus."
Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosqu
Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
425 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessu
430 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa,
Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequiquam inter se vulnera iactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
435 Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.
Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit;
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
440 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum, et variis adsultibus inritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte

Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
445 Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.
450 Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira;
455 Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus;
Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra;
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
60 Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
5 "Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis?
Cede deo." Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Iactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
o Ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves; galeamque ensemque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus:
"Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teucri,
75 Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires,

Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
480 Arduus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bo
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro m
Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono."

485 Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
490 Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
495 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
500 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucres diverberat auras;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.
505 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.

Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
510 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
515 Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
520 Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
525 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signàvitque viam flammis, tenuisque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, superosque precati
530 Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
"Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
535 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,

540 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.

545 At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade age, et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
550 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Dic" ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
555 Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars leves umero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per colium circulus auri.
560 Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
565 Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
570 Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido

sse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
etera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
ertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
ardanidae, veterumque adgnoscunt ora parentum.
ostquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
ustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
pytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
iductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
onvertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
de alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
dversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
npediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
t nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
fensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
t quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
arietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
ille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
alleret indeprensus et inremeabilis error:
aud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
npediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
elphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
arpathium Libycumque secant luduntque per undas.
unc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
scanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
ettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
uo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troïa pubes;
lbani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
ccepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
roiaque nunc, pueri Troianum dicitur agmen.
ac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
605 Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
610 Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
615 Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis
Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
620 Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! O gens
625 Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas
Cum freta, cum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
630 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
635 Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes.
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago

Ardentes dare visa faces: 'Hic quaerite Troiam;
Hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Iam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
640 Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."
Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
Et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
645 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:
"Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
Est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
Ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi
Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
650 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui
Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
Haec effata.
At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
655 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna,
Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
660 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Coniciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
665 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.

670 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis" inquit,
"Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivum, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem,
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
675 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
Mutatae adgnoscunt, excussaque pectore Iuno est.
680 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
685 Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
690 Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto.
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
695 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris;
Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.
700 At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,

Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
705 Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte —
Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo —
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
710 Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem;
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
715 Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."
Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
720 Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat:
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
725 Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior; lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,
730 Defer in Italiam; gens dura atque aspera cultu
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum
735 Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla

Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disce.
Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox umida cursus,
Et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis."
740 Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Aeneas, "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes,
Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
745 Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.
Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
Et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.
750 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
755 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro
Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
Esse iubet. Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,
Indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
760 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
765 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,

Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
770 Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
775 Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Proicit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
780 Adloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
"Iunonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
785 Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
790 Quam molem subito excierit; maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
795 Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
800 "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,

Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor,
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troïa Achilles
805 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
810 Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem.
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres;
815 Unum pro multis dabitur caput."

His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
820 Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
825 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesaee, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertemptant mentem; iubet ocius omnes
Attolli malos, intendi bracchia velis.
830 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.
835 Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,
840 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem:
Aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti.
845 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
"Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
850 Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni?"
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
855 Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
Et super incumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas
860 Praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
865 Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos;

Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici.
870 "O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Iuvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.
Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi — miserum! — septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
25 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error;
Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
30 Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates
35 Adforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
40 Talibus adfata Aenean — nec sacra morantur
Iussa viri — Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.
  Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
45 Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait; "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
50 Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
Iam propiore dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros" ait "Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitae magna ora domus." Et talia fata
Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
55 Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebe, graves Troiae semper miserate labores,

Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentes praetentaque Syrtibus arva,
Iam tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Praescia venturi, da — non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis — Latio considere Teucros
Errantesque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.
At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient — mitte hanc de pectore curam —
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,

90 Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit, cum tu, supplex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
95 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Qua tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
100 Obscuris vera involvens; ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
105 Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro: quando hic inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
110 Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his umeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
115 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere, — potes namque omnia, te
Nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis.
Si potuit Manes arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
120 Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit.

Itque reditque viam totiens — quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? — et mi genus ab Iove summo."
  Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
125 Cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divum,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
130 Iuppiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
135 Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
140 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
145 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici —
150 Heu nescis! — totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto.

Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
155 Aspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
160 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandi
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
165 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
170 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
Demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
175 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
180 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
185 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,

Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:
"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
190 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas adgnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
"Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
195 Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
200 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
205 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
210 Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.
Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
215 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.

Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
220 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
225 Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
230 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
235 Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
240 Tendere iter pennis; talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.
Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga iuvencos
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
245 Et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
250 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori

Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
255 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
260 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum;
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
265 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
270 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;
275 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
280 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
285 Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
Et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
290 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.
295 Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
300 Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
Iam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
305 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
310 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.

15 Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena.
  Aeneas — miratus enim motusque tumultu —
"Dic" ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?"
Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
"Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.
  Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
40 Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
Sic prior adloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
5 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,



Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
Namque gubernaclum multa vi forte revulsum,
350 Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
355 Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam,
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
360 Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
Quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
365 Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Inice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos,
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
Ostendit, — neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem —
370 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."
Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
"Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
375 Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve iniussus adibis?
Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
380 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,

Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."
His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terrae.
Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
385 Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
390 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae;
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
395 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
"Nullae hic insidiae tales — absiste moveri —
400 Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro
Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras,
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
405 Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc" — aperit ramum, qui veste latebat —
"Adgnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
410 Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba

Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
415 Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,
420 Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
425 Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
430 Hos iuxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
435 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Proiecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coercet.

440 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
445 His Phaedram Procrimque locis maestamque Eriphylen,

Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Euhadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
It comes, et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
50 Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna: quam Troïus heros
Ut primum iuxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est."
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
5 Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
Inde datum molitur iter. Iamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.

Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
480 Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten
485 Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
Et Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
490 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
495 Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo adgnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
500 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
505 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
510 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae

His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
515 Cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, euhantes orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
520 Tum me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum,
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque iacentem
Dulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea coniunx arma omnia tectis
Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
525 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit,
Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? inrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Grais
530 Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco.
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divum? an — quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
535 Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
Sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas.
540 Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit.
Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos;

545 Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis."
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
Respicit Aeneas; subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
550 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicolae valeant; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
555 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.
Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit.
560 "Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
565 Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regn
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
570 Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
575 Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse

Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
580 Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.
585 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammas Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graium populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, divumque sibi poscebat honorem,
590 Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
595 Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum,
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui iugera corpus
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale iecur tondens fecundaque poenis
Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto
600 Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique
Imminet adsimilis; lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
605 Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima iuxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
Hic quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;
610 Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,

Nec partem posuere suis, quae maxima turba est;
Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
Impia nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri,
615 Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersi
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
620 'Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.'
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
625 Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."
Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos:
"Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus
630 Acceleremus" ait; "Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecepta iubent deponere dona."
Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
635 Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
— His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
640 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;

Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
645 Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
650 Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
655 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
660 Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores aliquos fecere merendo;
665 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.
Quos circumfusos sic est adfata Sibylla,
Musaeum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque umeris exstantem suspicit altis:
"Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
670 Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes."
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
"Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
675 Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam."

Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.
At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
680 Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
685 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
"Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
690 Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"
695 Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit:
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
700 Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
705 Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.

Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."
"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"
"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo."
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.
"Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes
Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
"Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes
Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto

Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
745 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
750 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."
Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
755 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.
"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatu
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Inlustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
760 "Ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;
Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx
765 Educet silvis regem regumque parentem;
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
"Proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
770 Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui iuvenes! quantas ostentant, aspice, vires,
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu!
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,

775 Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque.
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
"Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
780 Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
"Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
790 Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
795 Proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,
800 Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
805 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?



"Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae,
Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta
810 Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
815 Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
820 Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
825 Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
"Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
830 Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
835 Proice tela manu, sanguis meus!
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
840 Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.

"Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse,
linquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina bell
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
845 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
850 Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos."
Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
855 "Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."
860 Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina vultu:
"Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
865 Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ips
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
"O nate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
870 Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem

Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
875 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextra! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
880 Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
885 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
890 Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris;
895 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit;
900 Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
Ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.

NOTES

BOOK I

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.

THE above verses are usually placed, in the editions of Virgil, at the beginning of the Aeneid, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. They were known to Servius, the great commentator on Virgil, and seem not unworthy of the poet. But, on the other hand, the lines are not found in the best manuscripts, while "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words **arma virumque** as the beginning of the poem." They were thus understood by Propertius and quoted by Ovid, contemporaries practically of the poet, and by the later writers, Martial and Persius. It is possible that these four lines were prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends. At any rate, although they may be Virgilian, they should not form part of the text.

Trans.: 'I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i.e. dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however greedy (i.e. made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars.'

ego: sc. *cano.*
vicina: 'neighboring,' near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the Bucolics and Georgics are nearly related.
horrentia: the idea of 'terrible' or 'dreadful' is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of *horrens.*

The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

1–7. The exordium: "Arms I sing, and the man, driven by fate from his native Ilium: who endured many hardships of land and sea and war, until he founded in Latium the kingdom from which sprang mighty Rome." Thus are indicated briefly the contents of the entire poem: Aeneas, obedient to the fates and to the gods, in his wanderings, his trials, and his war of conquest. In *multum et terris iactatus et alto*, we have the subject of the first six books of the epic, which thus far resembles the Odyssey; in *multa quoque et bello passus* that of the last six books, in which the poet describes warlike scenes like those of the Iliad.

1. **qui**: relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. **primus**: 'first,' in the usual sense of 'the first who.' There is no inconsistency between this statement and that made in l. 242 in regard to Antenor, for Patavium, which this Trojan hero founded, being in Cisalpine Gaul, was not regarded by Virgil as strictly within the limits of Italy.

2. **Italiam**: for *ad Italiam*. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of 'to,' 'from,' and 'in.' **fato profugus**: 'exiled by fate'; 'by fate a wanderer.' Thus is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. **Lavina**: for the regular form, *Lavinia*. *Lavina litora* is added to *Italiam* to restrict the meaning. Cf. l. 569.

3. **ille**: in apposition with *qui*, recalls and emphasizes the subject. **iactatus, passus**: to be taken as participles.

4. **superum**: for *superorum*, 'the gods above'; equivalent here to *divina*, agreeing with *vi*, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. **saevae**: in poetry, adjectives and genitives are commonly separated from the substantives to which they belong. **memorem**: 'relentless'; that forgets not.

5. **quoque**: join with *multa*. **et**: connects the foregoing *et terris et alto* with *bello*; 'in war also (as well as on land and sea) having suffered much besides.' **dum conderet**: 'while he was striving to found'; expressing an idea of purpose. H. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572; (H. 519, II, 2).[1]

[1] H. = Harkness's Complete Latin Grammar (references to Harkness's Standard Latin Grammar in parentheses); LM. = Lane and Morgan's; A. = Allen and Greenough's; B. = Bennett's; G. = Gildersleeve's. Common abbreviations used in the Notes are: l. = line; sc. (*scilicet*) = supply; trans. = translate; cf. (*confer*) = compare; indic. = indicative; subj. = subjunctive; pl. = plural; p., pp. = page, pages; *lit.* = *literally*. For other abbreviations, see list preceding the Vocabulary.

6. Latio: the dative instead of the accusative with *in*. H. 419, 4; LM. 540; A. 225, *b*, 3; B. 193, 1; G. 358, N. 2; (H. 380, II, 4). **unde** is equivalent to *qua ex re*; from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of *unde*, see note on *qui*, l. 1. **Latinum**: the aborigines and the Trojans were united under the common name of *Latini*.

7. **altae**: Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground, for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its lofty walls. 'The main purpose of the Aeneid is indicated in these lines; namely, to celebrate growth, in accordance with a divine dispensation of the Roman empire and Roman civilization' (Nettleship).

8-11. The invocation to the Muse.

8. **quo numine laeso**: 'what divine purpose thwarted?' what interest violated? referring to Juno's favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of the world. For another example of *numen* in the sense of 'will' or 'purpose,' see V, 56.

9. **tot volvere casus**: 'to pass through so many vicissitudes.' The incidents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle; hence, 'turning' is a metaphor signifying 'to pass through.' The infinitive here is poetic for *ut volveret*.

10. **pietate**: embodying the predominant quality of Aeneas's character, emphasized throughout the Aeneid, 'absolute loyalty to duty.' See note to l. 220.

11. **Impulerit**: H. 649, II; LM. 810; A. 334; B. 300; G. 467; (H. 529, 1). **animis**: H. 430; LM. 542; A. 231; B. 190; G. 349; (H. 387). Cf. Milton's well-known line, Par. Lost, 6, 788: —

> 'in heavenly breasts could such perverseness dwell?'

12-33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehension for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future Rome (12-22); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war are still rankling in her mind; namely (1), the origin of the Trojan race through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan Ganymede to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno's daughter, Hebe; (3) the decision (*iudicium*) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.

12. **Urbs antiqua**: Carthage was 'ancient' with reference to the time of Virgil, not to the time of Aeneas. **Tyrii**: the founders of Carthage and their descendants are termed indifferently by Virgil *Phoenices*, *Sidonii*, *Poeni*, or *Tyrii*.

13. **Karthago**: for information concerning proper names, location of cities, etc., see the Vocabulary, and Map, p. 30. **contra**: for prepositions placed after their cases, see H. 676, 1; LM. 668; A. 263, N.; B. 144, 3; G. 678, 3; (H. 569, II, 1). **longe**: is joined with *contra*. Not only opposite but 'far' opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.

14. **dives**, etc.: 'rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war.' See H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, I, 3).

15. **terris magis**: for the ablative with the comparative, instead of the accusative of the object, see H. 471, 3; LM. 616; A. 247, *a*, N.; B. 217; G. 398, 296, R.; (H. 417, 1, N. 1). **unam**: emphatic; 'one in particular'; here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.

16. **Posthabita Samo**: '(even) Samos being less esteemed.' The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The *-o* in *Samo* is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause.

17. **Hic currus fuit**: the gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. *Hic* refers to *Urbs* (l. 12) and = *in hac urbe*. **hoc**: agrees with the following noun, *regnum*, though it refers to *Urbs*. H. 396, 2; A. 195, *d*; B. 246, 5; G. 211, R. 5; (H. 445, 4). **regnum esse**: 'to be the ruling power.' The infinitive after *tenditque fovetque* instead of *ut sit*. *Regnum* is a substitute for *regno*, a dative of the end, and *gentibus* a dative of the thing affected. See H. 433; LM. 548; A. 233, *a*; B. 191, 2; G. 356; (H. 390, II, N. 2).

18. **Si qua**: 'if in any way.' **sinant**: H. 576; LM. 936; A. 305, *b*, 2; B. 303; G. 596, 1; (H. 507). **iam tum**: 'even then'; so early in the history of Carthage; before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. **tenditque fovetque**: 'both purposes and fondly hopes.' The couplet, *que — que*, for *et — et*, 'both — and,' is not infrequent in poetry.

19. **sed enim**: an elliptical expression; 'but (she feared for Carthage) for she had heard.' Trans. 'but yet,' 'but indeed.' Cf. the language of Tennyson, The Coming of Arthur: —

> 'But — for he heard of Arthur newly crowned.'

duci: 'was being derived'; the race was even then springing up.

20. **quae verteret**: for the subjunctive, see H. 590; LM. 835; A. 317, 2; B. 282, 2; G. 630; (H. 497, I). The 'overthrow of the Tyrian citadels' has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, B.C. 146.

21. **Hinc**: 'hence'; i.e. from this offspring. **late regem**: for *late regnantem*; 'ruling far and wide.' This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. For the adverb before *rex*, see H. 497, 5; LM. 670; A. 188, *d*; B. 354, *d*; G. 439; (H. 359, N. 4).

22. exscidio Libyae: 'for the destruction of Africa.' For the two datives, see note on **regnum esse**, l. 17. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming *late regem*, everywhere supreme. **volvere**: 'decreed.' The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (*volvere*) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But *volvere* may also have reference merely to the 'revolving' or 'circling' of events.



Fig. 1. — Judgment of Paris (l. 27)

23. Id: the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. **veteris**: 'former.'

24. Prima: 'of old.' **quod**: see note on *qui*, l. 1. **pro Argis**: 'for Greece.'

25. Necdum etiam: 'not even yet.' Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years' siege of Troy, but she had not ceased to think of the provocations which had preceded and brought about the war. The passage from l. 25 to 28 inclusive, is parenthetical.

26. repostum: for *repositum*.

27. Iudicium: Eris, the goddess of strife, threw among the gods assembled to celebrate the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, a golden apple inscribed, 'to the fairest.' The prize was claimed by Juno, Venus, and Minerva; the shepherd Paris, son of Priam, being summoned to act as judge, assigned the apple to Venus. See Fig. 1. **iniuria** is explanatory of *iudicium*. **formae**: an objective genitive.

28. **invisum**: 'hated,' 'odious'; on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung. **rapti**: Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See Fig. 44.

29. The construction of the sentence, interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. **His accensa super**: 'being inflamed by these things besides.' These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage. **super**: an adverb.

30. **Troas**: for this form of the accusative, see H. 110; A. 64; B. 47, 3; G. 65; (H. 68). **reliquias Danaum**: for *reliquias Danais ereptas*; referring to Aeneas and his followers.

31. **Arcebat**: 'was repelling from.' She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Aeolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.

32. **acti fatis**: see note on *fato profugus*, l. 2. **circum**: see note on *contra*, l. 13.

33. **molis**: see H. 447; LM. 557; A. 214, *d*; B. 203, 5; G. 366; (H. 398, 1, and 402).

34–49. Six years after the fall of Troy (see introductory note to Book Third) Aeneas and his followers arrived at Drepanum, in the west of Sicily, where they were hospitably entertained by Acestes, a prince of Trojan descent. During this visit Anchises, the father of Aeneas, died. The Trojans were now, in the seventh summer, setting sail again from Drepanum, joyful (*laeti*) in the hope of soon reaching Italy, the end of their wanderings. The narrative, therefore, begins in the middle of the adventures which form the subject of the poem. What had previously transpired is related by Aeneas himself in the second and third books.

34, 35. **in altum Vela dabant**: 'were unfurling their sails for the deep'; *ventis* is understood with *dabant*.

35. **salis**: *sal* is frequently used for *mare*. **aere**: 'with the brazen prow.' The prow of a ship was sheathed with copper in Virgil's time. For the form of the ship, see Fig. 24; for the *rostrum*, or beak, Fig. 41.

36. **aeternum servans vulnus**: 'cherishing the eternal wound'; 'the bitter wrath' mentioned in l. 25.

37. **Mene — desistere**: 'am I to desist from my purpose, defeated?' H. 616, 3; LM. 976; A. 274; B. 334; G. 534; (H. 539, III).

39, 40. **classem Argivum**: 'a,' not 'the, fleet of the Greeks.'

40. **ipsos**: 'themselves,' as distinguished from the ships. **ponto**: after *mergo* and *summergo* the ablative, either with *sub* or *in*, or without a preposition, is used. See VI, 342; also below, l. 584.

41. **Unius**: 'of one only.' Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly

to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The *i* in *Unius* is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 93, 4; LM. 1088; A. 347, *a*, 1; B. 362, 1, *a*; G. 722; (H. 577, 3, (3)). **ob noxam**: the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the Less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy. See II, 403-405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Euboean promontory of Caphereus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. **Oili**: gen. of *Oileus* (cf. *Achilli*, l. 30), here a patronymic, 'son of Oileus.'

42. **Ipsa**: signifies that Pallas did this 'herself,' personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.

44. **transfixo**: 'pierced' by the lightning.

45. **Turbine**: 'with the lightning-blast,' the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. *Infigo* takes indifferently the dative or ablative. Cf. V, 504; IX, 746.

46. **ego**: contrasted with *Pallas*. **divum**: for *divorum*. **incedo**: suggests a majestic mien. Cf. l. 405. It is substituted here for *sum* to express in a livelier manner the conscious superiority of Juno. **regina**: H. 393, 10; LM. 465; A. 185; B. 167, 168; G. 325; (H. 362, 2, N. 1).

47. **soror**: Juno and Jupiter were children of Saturn.



Fig. 2. — Juno (Ludovisi)

48. **Iunonis**: is more forcible than *meum* would have been. See note on V, 354.

49. **Praeterea**: for *posthac*, 'hereafter.' The indic., *adorat* and *imponet*, expresses the idea more forcibly than the subj.; 'surely no one henceforth adores, no one will bring sacrifice.' The present is occasionally used for the future in lively or earnest discourse, indicating strong assurance. See II, 322.

50-63. Description of the realm of Aeolus in the Liparaean islands.

51. **austris**: the names of particular winds are often put for the general term.

52. **antro**: not the situation of Aeolus himself, but the place in which the winds are restrained and bound.

54. **vinclis, carcere**: ablative of means.

55. **magno cum murmure montis**: 'with the loud reëchoing of the mountain.' The hollow mountain resounds with the roaring of the winds, furious to burst the barriers. Cf. below, l. 245. Here and in l. 53, the spondees,

which predominate, suggest well the power of the struggling winds, and the alliteration their roar.

56. **arce**: the palace was built on the summit or slope of a mountain, and is called, in l. 140, *aula*. Virgil probably conceives of the king seated on a throne in the open air. Some, however, think that the poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace.

58. **Ni faciat, ferant, verrant**: for the present subjunctive, see H. 576, 2; A. 308, *e*; G. 596, R. 1; (H. 509, N. 2). Cf. II, 599; VI, 293. In prose the imperfect subjunctive would be used.

59. **Quippe**: 'for,' 'because'; is removed from its proper place, at the beginning of the sentence, by poetic license. Trans.: 'For should he not do this, they would swiftly bear away,' etc.

60. **speluncis**: for the case, cf. II, 553; though the ablative also occurs after *abdere*.

61. **molem et montis altos**: an instance of hendiadys (two nouns joined by a coördinate conjunction, equivalent logically to one noun modified by an adjective or a genitive) for *molem montium altorum*. **insuper**: 'above' or 'upon' them. Cf. III, 579. Some render it 'moreover.'

62. **foedere certo**: 'according to a determinate law.' H. 475; LM. 612; A. 245; B. 219; G. 408; (H. 416). Join with the infinitives.

63. **premere**: 'to restrain (them).' **sciret**: 'who might' or 'that he might know.' See note on l. 20. **iussus**: 'when ordered'; i.e. by Jupiter.

64–80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

65. **namque**: is elliptical here, as *enim* above, l. 19. It introduces the ground of her appeal to Aeolus: 'I come to thee, for —.' Cf. I, 731; VII, 195.

66. **mulcere, tollere**: are governed by *dedit* as accusatives, instead of being in the form of the participle in *-dus*. H. 622; LM. 994; A. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*), 2); G. 423; (H. 544, N. 2).

67. **Tyrrhenum aequor**: 'the Tuscan sea'; that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after *navigat*, see H. 409; A. 237, *d*; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2, R. 2; (H. 371, II).

68. **victos**: the household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered vanquished in suffering the city to be captured and destroyed.

69. **summersas obrue puppis**: lit. 'the ships being sunk, bury (thou) in the waves'; a Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent verbs, 'Sink and bury the ships in the waves.' H. 639; A. 292, R.; G. 664, R. 1; (H. 549, 5).

70. **diversos**: '(their crews) asunder.'

71. **bis septem**: *bis* or *ter* with a numeral is a favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. **corpore**: an ablative of description. See note on l. 164.

72. **Quarum quae,** etc.: 'and Deïopea, who (is) the fairest of these in beauty, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pronounce your own.' The nominative, *Deïopea*, is put by attraction in the case of the relative *quae*, instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction. H. 399, 3; A. 200, *b*; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). *Quarum* is translated as if *earumque*. The preference for the relative in Latin often gives rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same sentence; cf. the frequently recurring expression in Cicero, *quae cum ita sint.* The genitive is governed by the superlative, *pulcherrima*, as a genitive of the whole. See note on l. 96.

73. **Conubio**: is scanned as a trisyll. H. 733, 3, N. 4; LM. 1112; A. 347, *c*; B. 367, 1; G. 723; (H. 608, III, N. 2). **propriam**: is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual possession.

75. **pulchra prole**: seems to modify *faciat* in the same way as if the expression were *enixa pulchram prolem*; 'that she may make thee a parent, having borne to thee (by bearing to thee) a fair offspring.' Thus it is an ablative of means.

76. **haec**: supply *ait* or *dicit.* See H. 388, 5; LM. 461; A. 206, *c*; B. 166, 3; G. 688; (H. 368, 3). **Tuus — labor**: 'it is thy task to consider what thou desirest'; i.e. I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be right or wrong which you wish.

77. **Explorare**: to look into the nature of the request. Aeolus will excuse himself, when called to account for trespassing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno, and his duty to her.

78. **Tu mihi**: in ascribing to Juno's intercession with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Virgil has probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno, as the impersonation of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. **quodcumque hoc regni** (*est*): 'this dominion, such as it is.' **sceptra**: as above, l. 57, and below, l. 253, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness than the singular number. For the case of *epulis*, see H. 429; LM. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 386).

79. **accumbere**: the infinitive with **dare**, as in l. 66.

80. **Nimborum**: H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, I, 3).

81–123. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. **conversa cuspide**: 'with his shifted spear'; not with the point turned downward, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the *point of* the spear, which he had previously held as

a scepter resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, as some understand it, against the door of the prison. Note the alliteration 'which marks the ring of the blow on the hollow mountain side' (Page).

82. **in latus**: a more vigorous construction for *in latere*. Cf. *In puppim* below, l. 115. **agmine facto**: 'in battle array'; lit. 'a battalion being formed'; a military figure.

83. **Qua**: 'where,' 'by whatever way.' H. 476; LM. 644; A. 258, *g*; B. 218, 9; G. 91, 2, *c*; (H. 420, 1, 3)). Cf. Milton's Par. Regained, 4, 413:—

> 'Nor slept the winds
> Within their stony caves, but rushed abroad
> From the four hinges of the world.'

84. **Incubuere**: 'they descended upon.' The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Cf. II, 514. **totum**: sc. *mare*, in the accusative after *ruunt*, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.

87. **-que — que**: see note on l. 18. **virum**: the Trojans.

92. **solvuntur frigore**: 'are paralyzed with chilling fear.' Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Cf. III, 175; XII, 905.

93. **duplices**: for *ambas*, 'both'; as in VII, 140; X, 667, and elsewhere.

94. **terque quaterque**: a climax is usually expressed by 'thrice'; but Latin, as well as Greek poets, sometimes add 'four times,' for still greater emphasis.

95. **quis**: H. 182, footnote 3; LM. 288; A. 104, *d*; B. 89; G. 105, N. 2; (H. 187, footnote 5).

96. **oppetere**: sc. *mortem*, 'to meet death.' **gentis**: limits *fortissime*. H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3).

97. **Tydide**: his contest with Aeneas is described in the Iliad, V, 239–318. Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. **occumbere**: sc. *morti*. **campis**: ablative of place where. H. 483; LM. 627; A. 258, *f*; B. 228; G. 385; (H. 425). See note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

97, 98. **mene — Non potuisse**: for the exclamatory infinitive, see note on l. 37. Trans.: 'That I could not have!'

99. **telo iacet**: lit. 'lies by the spear'; i.e. 'lies slain by the spear.' Instrumental ablative.

102. **iactanti**: the dative limits the whole proposition, *procella adversa ferit*. H. 425, 2; LM. 537; A. 235; B. 188; G. 352; (H. 384, II, 1, 2)). 'As he utters these words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite (to the course of the ship), strikes the sail.' **Aquilone**: 'from the north.'

104. **tum prora avertit**: sc. *sese*. **et undis Dat latus**: the ship, no longer impelled by the oars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.

105. **cumulo**: 'in a mass'; join with *insequitur* as an ablative of manner.

106. **Hi**: those in one ship; **his**: those in another. Cf. below, l. 162, *hinc — hinc.*

107. **harenis**: ablative of means, 'with the sands'; not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea.

109. **quae in fluctibus**: sc. *sunt.* The rocky islets referred to are possibly the *Aegimuri*, thirty miles north of Carthage.

110. **mari summo**: 'at the surface of the sea'; an ablative of place.

111. **brevia et syrtes**: 'shoals and sand banks'; not the so-called Syrtes Maior and Minor on the African coast. **miserabile**: H. 394, 4; A. 189, *d*; (H. 438, 3). **visu**: H. 635; LM. 1007; A. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; (H. 547).

114. **Ipsius**: refers to Aeneas. The *ĭ* in the genitive as in *Unius*, l. 41. **a vertice**: for *desuper;* 'from above'; from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost vertically to the ship, and to descend 'right down' upon the stern. **pontus**: equivalent to *fluctus;* as when we say, 'A sea strikes the ship.'

115. **In puppim**: cf. *in latus*, l. 82. **excutitur magister**: 'the helmsman is struck from his seat.' The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes's ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.

116. **in caput**: 'headlong.' **illam**: the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.

118. **rari**: 'here and there'; referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about *per undas.* Note the spondees, in strong contrast with the dactyls of the preceding line, which suggest the fierce whirl of the eddy.

121. **qua vectus** (*est*) **Abas**: '(the one) in which Abas sailed.'

122. **Vicit**: 'has overpowered'; either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean 'destroyed,' for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. **laxis compagibus**: H. 489; LM. 638; A. 255, *a*; B. 227, 1; G. 409; (H. 431, 4). **omnes**: sc. *naves.*

123. **rimis**: ablative of manner.

124–156. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. **misceri**: 'agitated.'

125. **Emissam**: 'let loose.'

126. **Stagna**: the waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here 'standing' or 'still waters.' These are now 'thrown up' (*refusa*) from the bottom to the surface by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. **vadis**: the ablative with *refusa*. **graviter commotus**: 'deeply indignant' or 'with deep

displeasure,' not 'violently agitated' or 'roused to fury'; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish, without any external excitement. Hence *placidum caput*, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. **alto Prospiciens**: 'looking forth upon the deep'; *alto*, the dative for *in altum*. Cf. *pelago*, l. 181.

129. **caelique ruina**: 'by the destructive force of the air'; lit. 'by the rushing down of the sky'; referring to the furious descent of the winds.

130. **fratrem**: Neptune was a son of Saturn, and therefore brother of Juno. That this storm had been brought about by her stratagems was at once apparent to him.



Fig. 3. — Neptune

131. **Eurum Zephyrumque**: all the winds are implied, although only two are mentioned. **dehinc**: is scanned as one syllable. H. 733, 3; LM. 1111; A. 337, *c*; B. 367, 1; G. 727; (H. 608, III).

132. **generis,** etc.: 'pride of your birth'; referring to the divine origin of the winds as sons of Aurora and Astraeus.

133. **Iam**: 'now at length'; i.e. having been presumptuous in other ways, have you now dared to do this?

135. **Quos ego —**: for the figure of *aposiopesis*, see H. 751, 1, N. 1; A. 386; G. 691; (H. 637, xi, 3). The remainder of the threat, 'will chastise,' is left unexpressed because 'it is better (now) to allay the excited waves.'

136. **Post**: adv., 'hereafter.'

139. **sorte**: the whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the regions under the earth.

140, 141. **aula — regnet**: 'let him display his power (*se iactet*) in that court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds.' *Carcere* is related to *regnet*, as in l. 52, *antro*, to *imperio premit*; i.e. the place in which his power

is exercised. Cf. VI, 766. **Eurus** alone is mentioned by name, though *vestras* shows that all the winds are addressed.

142. **dicto**: H. 471, 8; LM. 619; A. 247, *b*; B. 217, 4; G. 398, R. 1; (H. 417, 1, N. 5).

144. **adnixus**: instead of the usual construction in the plural, *adnixi*, refers both to the Nereid, *Cymothoe*, and to the sea god, *Triton*. H. 395; LM. 479; A. 187, *b*; B. 235, 1; G. 286; (H. 439).

145. **scopulo**: this is the same as the *saxa latentia*, above, l. 108. For the case, see H. 462; LM. 601; A. 243, *a*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 434, N. 1).

146. **aperit syrtes**: 'opens a way through the sand banks'; the *agger harenae* mentioned in l. 112.

147. **rotis**: for *curru;* ablative of means.

148. **Ac veluti,** etc.: the poet has in mind such scenes as often transpired in the Roman forum in his own day. **saepe**: implies *quod saepe accidit*, 'as often happens.' Cf. X, 723.

150. Observe the *caesura* here in the fourth foot. **arma**: their fury leads them to seize such arms as stones and firebrands only. No citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome.



Fig. 4. — A Triton (l. 144)

151. **pietate gravem ac meritis**: 'revered on account of his moral worth and (public) services.'

155. **invectus,** etc.: 'borne along in the cloudless sky.' The perfect participle is used as a present. See H. 640, 1; LM. 1011; A. 290, *b*; B. 336, 5; G. 282; (H. 550, N. 1).

156. **curru**: another form (originally an instrumental or locative) for the dat. *currui*.

157-222. Aeneas, with seven of his ships, lands in a secure haven, not far from the new city of Carthage. Leaving his companions awhile, he ascends the neighboring rocks to obtain a view of the sea, in the hope of descrying the rest of his fleet. He falls in with a herd of deer, and thus secures food for his friends, whom he addresses, on returning, with consoling words.

157. **Aeneadae**: 'followers of Aeneas,' 'the Trojans.' **quae — litora**: 'the shores which are nearest.' H. 399, 3; A. 200, *b*; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). For the omission of *sunt*, see note on *famulae*, l. 703.

158. **Libyae**: the country around Carthage was strictly Africa, and Libya was the region between Africa and Egypt; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom.

159. **secessu longo**: 'in a deep recess.' It is not likely that Virgil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot.

159, 160. **insula — laterum**: 'an island forms a haven by its jutting sides.' Lying along in front of the cove, and against (*ob*) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater.

160. **quibus**: the ablative, expressing the means of *frangitur* and *scindit*: 'by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay'; i.e. rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven.

162. **Hinc atque hinc**: 'on this side and on this'; 'on either side.' **gemini**: two rocky promontories, forming the opposite extremities or headlands of the cove.

164, 165. **tum — umbra**: 'at the same time a curtain of woods with waving foliage, and a grove dark with roughening shadow overhang from above.' The rocky heights which form the sides and inner wall of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Virgil applies the term **scaena** to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theater, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. **silvis coruscis**: an ablative of quality or description. H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400; (H. 419, II). **Desuper**: 'from above,' in contrast with *sub vertice*. **horrenti**: I prefer the literal meaning, 'rough, bristling.' **nemus**: is added to *scaena* by way of epexegesis.

166. **Fronte sub adversa**: 'beneath the brow (of the cliffs) opposite'; opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay. **scopulis pendentibus**: 'of overhanging rocks.' See note on *silvis*, l. 164.

167. **saxo**: the ablative as in l. 164.

169. **unco morsu**: 'with crooked fluke.' An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors.

171. **amore**: ablative of manner.

173. **tabentes**: 'drenched.' **in litore**: see note on *regnis*, l. 226.

174. **silici**, etc.: H. 429, 2; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, R. 1; (H. 386, 2). 'First Achates struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry fuel around (it), and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood.' Lit. 'seized the flame in the dry fuel.' **succepit**: archaic for *suscepit*.

178. **fessi rerum**: H. 452, 2; LM. 575; A. 218, *c*; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 6; (H. 399, III, 2). **receptas**: 'recovered'; i.e. from the sea.

179. **torrere**: 'to roast'; in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone.

181. **pelago**: dative for *in pelagus*; to be taken with *prospectum*, 'a view far seaward.' See above note on l. 126. **si quem**: in agreement with *Anthea*; '(to see) if he can discern any (one, as) Antheus, etc.' Cf. IV, 328. **si** is here interrogative; H. 649, II, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, *f*; B. 300, 3; G. 460, (*b*); *(H. 529, II, 1)*.

182. **biremes**: for 'ships' in general.

183. **arma**: perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.

185. **armenta**: the plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.

190. **Cornibus arboreis**: join with *alta*. **vulgus**: 'the herd,' as opposed to *ductores*.

193. **fundat et aequet**: the subjunctive implies that he did not intend to cease from the chase before he had killed the seven. H. 605, I; LM. 878; A. 327; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, I, 2). **humi**: H. 484, 2; LM. 621; A. 258, *d*; B. 232, 2; G. 411, R. 2; (H. 426, 2).

194. **Hinc**: 'thereupon.'

195. **deinde**: usually a dissyllable in poetry. In prose the order would be, *deinde vina quae bonus Acestes heros*, etc. Cf. III, 609; and the position of *quippe*, l. 59. **cadis**: dative for the prosaic construction, *quibus cados onerarat*. Cf. VIII, 180. Acestes, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta, dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his followers there during the winter just passed.

196. **Litore**: ablative of place. **abeuntibus**: namely, at the commencement of their present voyage, as described above, l. 34.

198. **enim**: gives the ground of some proposition understood, as *nil desperandum*. **ante malorum**: 'of former evils'; equivalent to *praeteritorum malorum*. See note on l. 21.

200. **Scyllaeam — experti**: see III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, *Hectoreum corpus*, II, 543; *Herculeo amictu*, VII, 669.

201. **Accestis**: for *accessistis*. H. 238, 3; LM. 383; A. 128, *b*; B. 116, 4, *c*; G. 131, 4, *b*, 1; (H. 235, 3).

203. **et haec**: 'these sufferings also'; these we now endure, as well as those I have just mentioned.

204. **discrimina rerum**: 'perils of fortune.'

205. **fata — Ostendunt**: the fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at Delos, III, 94; by the vision of the Penates, III, 163; by the prophecy of Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celaeno, III, 253; and by that of Helenus, III, 374.

206. **illic — Troiae**: 'there it is the will of the gods for the realms of Troy to rise again.'

209. Observe the emphasis given to *spem vultu* and *corde dolorem*, both by their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words (chiasmus).

211. **costis**: denotes here the carcases, and **viscera** the fleshy parts, or all within the hide. Cf. VIII, 180.

212. **Pars**: as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural.

H. 389, 1; LM. 477; A. 205, *c*; B. 254, 4, *b*; G. 211, Ex. *a*; (H. 461, 1). **veribus**: 'on spits.' See note on *regnis*, l. 226, and cf. III, 287. **trementia**: 'still quivering.'

213. **aēna**: 'bronze vessels.' The water was heated, says Servius, not for cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as he has frequently, the customs of his own times.

215. **Implentur**: with the force of the middle voice, 'they fill themselves.' **Bacchi**: is put for wine as above, l. 177, Ceres for wheat. So frequently Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive, see H. 458, 2; LM. 594; A. 223; B. 212, 1; G. 383; (H. 410, V, 1).

216. **Postquam**: H. 538, 3; LM. 881; A. 324; B. 287, 1; G. 561; (H. 471, 4). **mensae remotae**: 'the viands were removed'; lit. 'the tables.'

217. **Amissos — requirunt**: 'they mourn in continued conversation their missing friends.' *Requirunt* here very nearly = *desiderant*, 'regret.'

218. **credant**: depends on *dubii*. **seu, Sive**: are used by poetic license for *utrum* and *an*, 'whether — or.' See note on *si*, l. 181.

219. **extrema**: 'the final (doom)'; i.e. death. **vocatos**: 'when called.' Perhaps Virgil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word *vale* over the body of the dead at the moment of death, and also at the funeral pyre, when the body had been burned. See note on II, 644.

220. **pius**: 'loyal to duty.' "His (Aeneas's) distinguishing epithet (*pius*) suggests not one heroic quality merely, but the character of a son who loves his father, of the king who loves his subjects, of the worshiper who reverences the gods" (Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 104). See note to l. 10.

223–305. A scene in Olympus. Venus comes to Jupiter while he is contemplating the affairs of men, and with tears complains of the hardships of Aeneas, who is debarred through the anger of Juno from his destined home in Italy, in spite of his piety, and the fates, and the promises of Jupiter, while Antenor, another Trojan prince, has been permitted already to find a resting-place on the shores of the Adriatic. Jupiter consoles her by reaffirming the promise that she shall hereafter receive her son into Olympus, and that his descendants in Italy, the Romans, shall rule the world. Mercury is then sent down to Carthage, in order to exercise a secret influence on Queen Dido and the Carthaginians, that they may be prepared to give the Trojans a friendly reception.

223. **finis**: 'an end'; i.e. of their mournful conversation. **aethere summo**: 'from the summit of the sky,' i.e. from Olympus.

224. **Despiciens**: 'looking down upon.' **velivolum**: 'sailwinged.' **iacentes**: 'spread out'; as they would appear when seen from a great height above.

225. **latos**: = *late habitantes.* **sic** recalls *despiciens*: 'thus (looking downward, I say).' Cf. VII, 668; VIII, 488.

226. **regnis**: probably dative = *in regna.* Cf. *Latio*, l. 6.

227. **tales — curas**: 'meditating upon such cares'; such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands 'on the summit of heaven.'

228. **Tristior** (*quam solita*): 'sadder than was her wont.' She was by distinction the "smiling goddess." **oculos**: accusative with the passive verb *suffusa*, in imitation of the Greek. H. 416; LM. 510; A. 240, *c*; B. 180; G. 338; (H. 378).

230. **terres**, absolutely: 'dost inspire terror,' 'terrify.'

231. **Quid**: 'what offense.'

232. **funera**: 'disasters.' *Funera* signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities.

233. **ob Italiam**: 'because of Italy'; because Juno desires to keep the Trojans from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and will thus bring about their destruction. **clauditur**: in prose the subjunctive would be used here in a clause of result, *quibus* being equal to *ut eis.* The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.

234. **hinc**: 'hence,' or 'from them,' referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to *ab his.* **olim**: 'hereafter.' **volventibus annis**: sc. *se*; 'in the course of revolving years, or ages'; ablative absolute.

235. **fore** is here equivalent to *orituros esse.* **revocato**: 'restored' or 'reëstablished.' The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans (III, 108), has well-nigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.

236. **omni dicione**: 'with unlimited sway.' **qui tenerent**: see note on *verteret*, l. 20.

237. **Pollicitus**: sc. *es.* Cf. X, 827.

238. **Hoc**: ablative; 'with this (promise).' **occasum — Solabar**: instead of *me solabar de occasu*, 'I was consoling myself for the fall.' Cf. X, 829; XII, 110.

239. **fatis**: ablative of price. Sc. *melioribus*, or *aliis*, 'with other (or propitious) fates'; i.e. the promised kingdom in Italy. **rependens**: 'balancing,' 'offsetting.'

240. **Nunc**: is emphatic, 'even now,' when we had a right to look for better fortunes.

243. **tutus**: 'safe,' notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation.

244. **Timavi**: the springs of the Timavus, a few miles northwest of Trieste, flow through an indefinite number of subterranean cavities into the Adriatic

at the distance of a mile from the source. Virgil here describes a strange phenomenon, by which the sea during a storm is forced back through these channels, deluging the fields.

245. **vasto — montis**: i.e. from the reverberation of the waters in the caverns. See note above on l. 55.

246. **It — sonanti**: 'the sea comes bursting forth, and covers the fields with its roaring flood.'

247. **Hic tamen**: though he encountered these perils in coasting the Adriatic, 'yet here,' etc.

248. **nomen**: he called the nation Veneti, and thus 'gave a name to the nation'; or it may be understood, 'he gave his own name to the nation,' calling them *Antenoridae*. **arma fixit**: 'hung up his arms.' In token of gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or doorposts of the temple of his patron deity. Cf. III, 287.

249. **compostus**: for *compositus;* 'buried he rests in peace.' *Componere* often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead, implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the tomb.

250. **Nos**: expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest of Aeneas her own. **caeli arcem**: 'the abode of heaven'; i.e. Olympus. The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions *arx caeli, aetherea domus, lucidae sedes, igneae arces*, and the like. **adnuis**: Jupiter has at some time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.

251. **infandum**: H. 421; LM. 512; A. 240, *d*; B. 183; G. 343, 1; (H. 381 and 557). **amissis**: only one ship was actually lost. **unius**: refers to Juno.

252. **Prodimur**: this word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains. "We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machinations of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."

253. **sic — reponis?** 'dost thou thus restore us to power?' Is it thus that thou fulfillest thy promise of reëstablishing our Trojan empire in Italy? **sceptra**: the symbol of power, instead of *imperium*. H. 752, 3; A. 386, *metonymy;* (H. 637, III).

254. **Olli**: archaic form for the dative *illi*.

257. **metu**: for *metui*. See note above on l. 156. **Cytherea**: Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprung from the sea. **immota**: in the predicate.

258. **tibi**: for the ethical dative, see H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389). **Lavini**: for *Lavinii*.

259. **feres ad sidera caeli**: in accordance with the promise alluded to above, l. 250.

261. Hic: refers to Aeneas. **haec cura**: anxiety on his account.

262. volvens: is descriptive of the unrolling of a scroll or volume, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written.

263. Italia: see note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

264. mores: is here 'constitution,' or 'civil organization and laws.' Cf. VI, 852; VIII, 316. **viris**: 'for his people.'

265. He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius; others, that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. **regnantem**: is not 'beginning his reign,' but 'continuing his reign.' For the distributive numeral in **Terna hiberna**, see H. 164, 3; LM. 1081; A. 95, *b*; B. 81, 4, *b*; G. 295; (H. 174, 2, 3)).

266. Rutulis subactis: perhaps better regarded as a dative of reference with *transierint*, although possibly in the ablative absolute construction. 'Aeneas is conceived by Virgil as embodying in his character the qualities of a warrior, a ruler, and a civilizer of men, the legendary personification of all that was great in the achievements of Rome. His mission is to carry on a contest in Italy, to crush the resistance of its warlike tribes, to give them customs, and to build them cities. . . . His must be a life of struggle, of heroic endurance, and of great difficulties overcome' (Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 103).

267. At: often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent with the foregoing, but merely different from it. **Iulo**: for the dative see H. 430, 1; LM. 543; A. 231, *b*; B. 190, 1; G. 349, R. 5; (H. 387, N. 1). The name *Iulus* appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their eulogists, as the form from which to derive *Iulius*, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king Ilus, founder of Ilium.

268. Ilus: Ascanius is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. **dum — regno**: 'while Ilium's state stood in its sovereign power.' *Regno* is an ablative of respect.

269. magnos — orbes: 'great circles of revolving months'; i.e. great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. *Volvendis* = *se volventibus*. Cf. IX, 7. **mensibus**: is an ablative of description.

271. vi: 'with strength,' 'strongly,' not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. **muniet**: this verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but 'to build strong,' or simply 'to build.'

272. regnabitur: passive and impersonal, 'the government shall be administered by a king.'

273. Hectorea: an emphatic substitute for *Troiana*, as Hector was the most renowned hero of Troy. **regina sacerdos Ilia**: 'a royal priestess of

Trojan descent'; *sacerdos* and *Ilia* in apposition with *regina*, which we may translate as an adjective.

274. **partu dabit**: 'shall bear.'

275. **lupae nutricis**: the infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd Faustulus. Trans.: 'exulting in the tawny robe of his wolf-nurse'; i.e. 'a wolf such as nursed him.' **tegmine**: ablative with *laetus*, which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the ablative with *contentus*, *praeditus*, and *fretus*.

276. **Romulus — gentem**: 'Romulus shall receive the race' (under his power); i.e. succeed to the dominion. *Gentem* is the Alban or Trojan nation. The Ascanian dynasty of Alban kings terminates with Amulius and Numitor. Romulus receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and reëstablishes it in Rome.

276, 277. **Mavortia Moenia**: the walls, or city of Mars. Rome is so called because its founder, Romulus, is the son of *Mavors*, or *Mars*. **de**: cf. ll. 367, 533.

278. **His**: the Romans. **ego**: the expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. **nec — pono**: 'I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power.' *Metas* refers to the territorial extent, and *tempora* to the duration of their dominion.

279. **Quin**: 'nay, even,' what is still more worthy of remark.

280. **metu**: perhaps better taken as an ablative of means or manner with *fatigat*. 'She wearies out or exhausts with fears,' i.e. by exciting fears; by some taken as an ablative of cause, 'on account of her fears.' Cf. l. 23, *id metuens*.

281. **Consilia — referet**: cf. XI, 426. **mecum fovebit**: 'shall cherish with me'; i.e. equally with me.

282. **rerum dominos**: 'lords of the world.' **togatam**: the *toga* was the distinguishing dress of the Roman citizen.

283. **Sic placitum**: 'thus I have decreed.'

284. **domus Assaraci**: the Romans are so called because their founder, Aeneas, was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. **Phthiam**: the home of Achilles.



Fig. 5. — Roman clad in the Toga (l. 282)

284, 285. **Mycenas, Argis**: the one ruled by Agamemnon, the other by Diomedes. It is pleasing to Venus to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of Troy shall one day be subjugated by the descendants of the vanquished Trojans. Greece and

Macedon were brought under the sway of Rome by T. Quinctius Flamininus, L. Aemilius Paulus, and L. Mummius between B.C. 200 and 146.

285. **Argis**: here the ablative of place where. See note on *campis*, l. 97. Cf. VI, 766. *Dominor* governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.

286. **origine**: join with *Troianus* as an ablative of quality. See note on l. 164. **Caesar**: the reference here is plainly to Augustus, who was also called Julius (l. 288), in consequence of his adoption by the dictator, his full name being thereafter C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. The title, Augustus, was conferred in B.C. 27. Cf. l. 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Virgil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Cf. VI, 792–798; VIII, 678–688.

287. **terminet**: the relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See note on l. 20. **astris**: in allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 12, 370: —

> 'and bound his reign
> With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the Heavens.'

289. **olim**: of future time, as in l. 20. **caelo**: ablative. After *accipere* the place is either in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition. **spoliis Orientis onustum**: Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Virgil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.

290. **secura**: 'thou free from alarm.' **hic quoque**: 'he also'; Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called *Divus* and *Deus* by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis.

291. **tum**: i.e. in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age, "when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise." Cf. VIII, 319. **Aspera secula**: 'the age of strife.'

292. **Fides**: faith between man and man is the bond of society. **Cana**: also sometimes applied to Vesta, 'hoary,' or 'venerable,' as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. **Vesta**: the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. 'Romulus reconciled with Remus' indicates the restoration of concord among the citizens of Rome.

293. **Iura dabunt**: 'shall administer laws,' 'shall rule.' For the plural of the verb, see H. 389, 4; 463, II; LM. 470; A. 205; B. 255; G. 285; (H. 461, 4).

293, 294. **dirae, portae**: one of the arches of Janus, called here the 'gates of war,' situated at the foot of the *Argiletum* near the Roman Forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era, — first during the reign of Numa, next in the year B.C. shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus, ne

in B.C. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is of course a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. **ferro — artis**: is an instance of hendiadys (see note on l. 61) for *ferreis compagibus artis.*

294. **impius**: has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and then between Augustus and Antony.

297. **Maia**: one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the Pleïades. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods (see Fig. 36). For the case, see H. 469, 2; LM. 609; A. 244, *a*; B. 215; G. 395; (H. 415, II).

298–300. **pateant, arceret**: H. 546; LM. 805; A. 287, *e*; B. 268, 3; G. 511, R. 1; (H. 495, II). **Hospitio**: the ablative of manner, equivalent to *hospitaliter*, as in III, 83; or possibly a dative of the end or purpose. **fati nescia**: 'ignorant of fate'; ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and hence repel them from her territories.

301. **oris**: *adstare*, 'stand,' or 'light upon,' takes either the ablative or dative.

302. **iussa facit**: 'executes the commands (of Jupiter).' He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. **ponunt**: often used in poetry for *deponere.*

303. **volente deo**: 'because the god wills it.' Probably Mercury is meant.

305–417. On the following morning Aeneas walks forth, attended by Achates alone, to explore the neighboring country. In the forest he is met by Venus disguised as a huntress, to whom he tells the story of his misfortunes. She directs him to continue his walk until he shall reach the new city of Carthage, where he will meet with a kind reception, and she assures him of the safety of the twelve missing ships. She then reveals herself in her real form just as she is vanishing from his sight. Aeneas pursues his way, protected by his mother, who renders him and his companion invisible by surrounding them with a thick mantle of cloud.

305. **At**: see note on l. 267. **volvens**: a free use of the present participle for the past, and equivalent to *qui volvebat;* an opposite use to that of *comitatus*, below, l. 312.

306. **Ut primum**: 'as soon as.' See note on l. 216. This clause denotes the time of *constituit*, not of the infinitives. *Exire*, *explorare*, and *referre* depend on *constituit;* 'but pious Aeneas, who was (or had been) meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned, resolved to go forth,' etc.

307. vento: ablative of instrument. The interrogative clauses, *quas accesserit* and *qui teneant*, depend on *quaerere*. See note on l. 181. For the omission of *et* before *quaerere*, see H. 657, 6; LM. 752; A. 208, *b*; B. 346; G. 473, R; (H. 636, I, 1). The second **-ne** here is not strictly 'or,' but a second 'whether.'

308. inculta: refers to *locos* and *oras*. H. 395, 2, N.; LM. 480; A. 187, *b*; B. 235, 2, *b*, β; G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 3). **videt** lengthens the last syllable by the *ictus*. H. 733, 5; LM. 1114; A. 359, *f*; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 599). The final vowel was originally long.

309. exacta: 'the things ascertained.'

310, 312. Classem — Occulit: 'he conceals the fleet in the wooded hollow, under the overarching rock, where it is surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows.'

310. convexo: refers to the *secessus longus*, l. 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 230, where *secessu longo* is substituted for *convexo*.

312. comitatus: H. 222, 2; LM. 353; A. 135, *b*; B. 112, *b*; G. 282; (H. 231, 2). The participle is used here not only as a passive, but as a present participle. The regular form would be *Achate comitante*. Cf. *secutae* for *sequentes*, l. 499.



Fig. 6. — Diana of Versailles

313. Bina: see note on *terna*, l. 266, and Fig. 65.

314. Cui: limits *obvia*; 'advanced to meet him.'

315, 316. Virginis — fatigat: Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his divine mother; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as befit a Spartan virgin, or a Thracian huntress, like Harpalyce. Trans.: 'Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a virgin (either) a Spartan or such as the Thracian Harpalyce (is, who) wearies her steeds,' etc. We *often have with qualis*, as here, not only an ellipsis of

its antecedent, *talis*, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, *talis*, *est*, *quae* (or *cum*). Cf. below, l. 498; IV, 143.

318. **de more**: 'after the manner'; i.e. of huntresses.

319. **diffundere**: for *diffundendam*. See note on l. 66.

320. **Genu**: accusative of specification with *Nuda*. **sinus**: 'with the knee uncovered, and the flowing folds of her dress gathered up in a knot'; accusative with a passive participle, with the reflexive force of the Greek Middle voice; cf. the similar construction, l. 228. The statue of Diana with the stag, now in the gallery of the Louvre, corresponds to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and allowed to fall over it in a fold, thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Virgil has in mind.

322. **Vidistis**: H. 574, 581; LM. 933; A. 306; B. 302; G. 595; (H. 508, 1 and 4).

325. For the ellipsis of *dixit*, see note on l. 76.

326. **mihi**: for the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 431, *a*; LM. 545; A. 232, *b*; B. 189, 2; G. 354; (H. 388, 4).

327. **quam — memorem?** 'whom can I call thee?' For the mood, see note on l. 565.

328. **nec hominem sonat**: 'nor does thy voice sound human.' *Sonat* takes an accusative of the inner object (cognate accusative). Cf. VI, 50; see H. 409, 2; LM. 503; A. 238, *a*; B. 176, 4; G. 330; (H. 371, II, N.). **certe**: see note on *late*, l. 21.

329. **An — an**: H. 380, 3; LM. 702; A. 211, *b*; B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457; (H. 353, 2, N. 4). **sanguinis**: for the case, see H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 201; G. 370; (H. 397, 2).

330. **Sis felix**: 'be propitious.' **quaecumque**: sc. *es*.

331. **tandem**: join with *iactemur*.

332. **Iactemur**: see note on *videat*, l. 181. **-que**: at the end of the line loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 738, N. 2; LM. 1137; A. 359, *c*, R.; B. 367, 6; G. 745, 3; (H. 613, N. 5).

335. **dignor**: as a deponent, signifies 'I deem worthy of,' and governs the accusative of the direct object (*me*), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (*honore*).

338. Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him.

339. **fines**: 'the country,' or 'territory,' around the city in distinction from *regna*, 'realm,' which is here the organized state. **genus**: though

grammatically in apposition with *fines*, relates in sense to the substantive *Libycorum* implied in *Libyci*. Cf. IV, 40.

340. **urbe**: see note on *Italiam*, l. 2. The sense of the passage ll. 335–340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (*fines*) is the warlike Libya.

341. **iniuria**: 'the story of her injuries.' **fugiens**: cf. *volvens*, l. 305.

342. **summa sequar fastigia**: 'I will relate the principal events.'

343. **Sychaeus**: here has the *y* long, in l. 348 short. **agri**: 'in land,' limits *ditissimus*. See note on l. 14.

344. **Phoenicum**: also limits *ditissimus*. H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3). **miserae**: for *ab ea misera*. See note on l. 326.

345. **pater**: Dido's father was *Belus*, mentioned below, l. 621. **primis Ominibus**: 'in the first marriage ceremonies'; i.e. in her first marriage.

348. **Quos**: refers to Sychaeus and Pygmalion. **inter**: the prepositions *ante*, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter* are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative *hic*. See note on l. 13.

349. **Impius**: especially because he committed the murder *ante aras*. Sychaeus was a priest of Hercules.

350, 351. **securus amorum Germanae**: 'regardless of his sister's love,' i.e. her love for Sychaeus. For the genitive with *securus*, see note on l. 14.

352. **Multa malus simulans**: giving false reasons for the disappearance of Sychaeus. **spe**: i.e. 'with the hope' of seeing him again. **amantem**: 'the fond wife.'

353. **Ipsa sed**, etc.: 'but (in spite of Pygmalion's dissimulation) the very ghost,' etc.

354. **modis miris**: is hardly distinguishable from the singular; 'in a wonderful manner,' 'wonderfully.' It is joined with *pallida*. Cf. X, 822; VI, 738.

356. **Nudavit**: the ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Cf. II, 296.

357. **celerare, excedere**: the infinitive instead of the regular construction after *suadeo*, which is *ut* with the subjunctive. H. 565; A. 331, *g*; B. 295 and 5, N.; G. 546, R. 1; (H. 498, I).

358. **Auxilium viae**: 'as an aid for the voyage.' *Viae* is an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; LM. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 396, III). **recludit**: equivalent to *effodit*; 'digs out' of the earth; i.e. in the dream the ghost seems to do so.

362. **quae forte paratae**: 'that happened to be ready'; already launched and prepared *for different destinations.*

363. **auro**: H. 477, II; LM. 645; A. 248, *c*; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, III, N. 1).

364. **Pygmalionis opes**: not actually the treasures of Pygmalion, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering Sychaeus.

365. **locos**: see note on l. 2. **cernis**: is used with the same freedom as *vides*, above, l. 338: 'you have before you,' 'can see.'

367. **Byrsam**: the citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks whose explanation Virgil follows, from *βύρσα*, 'a hide'; because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips and thus managed to inclose a large tract of land for the Acropolis of their new settlement. The real meaning of *byrsa*, however, which is a corruption of the Phoenician word *bosra*, seems to be 'citadel.'

368. **possent**: H. 643; LM. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 628; (H. 524). **tergo**: for *corio*, 'hide,' as in V, 405, and elsewhere.

370. **Quaerenti**: the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as *volvens*, l. 305. **talibus**: sc. *verbis*.

371. **imo**: H. 497, 4; LM. 565; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, R. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1, 2).

372. **dea**: Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her disavowal. **pergam** and **vacet** ('were I to go on,' 'were there leisure'): would regularly be followed by the present subjunctive in the apodosis; but the indicative, *componet*, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.

374. **Ante**: 'before' I should conclude. **Vesper**: the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (*componere*).

376. **Troiae**: H. 440, 4; LM. 569; A. 214, *f*; B. 202; G. 361; (H. 396, VI). **iit**: see note on *Vidistis*, l. 322. **vectos**: as in l. 121.

377. **Forte sua**: 'of its own will,' as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. **oris**: dative, for the usual prose construction, *ad oras*.

378, 379. **raptos — veho**: this is one principal proof of his piety.

380. **Italiam patriam**: 'Italy, our fatherland'; because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. **et genus ab Iove summo**: 'and (land of) our ancestry (which is) from highest Jove.' *Genus* is accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.

381. **Bis denis**: see note on *bis septem*, l. 71.

382. **data fata**: see II, 771–784; III, 94–98, 154–171, and note on l. 205. **secutus**: for *sequens*. See note on *comitatus*, l. 312.

383. **Vix septem**: 'barely seven'; scarcely even this small number survive. **Euro**: for *vento*.

385. **Europa pulsus**: cf. note on 233. **querentem** = *ut quereretur*.

387. **Quisquis es.** H. 525, 3; LM. 833; A. 309, *c*; B. 312; G. 254, 4; (H. 476, 3). **haud — caelestibus**: 'not odious to the gods.'

388. **qui adveneris**: H. 592; LM. 839; A. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3; G. 633; (H. 517).

389. **te perfer**: 'convey thyself,' 'proceed.' The common form is *confer;* but *per* denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun. **limina**: for *domum*, the palace of Dido. H. 752, 4; A. 386, *synecdoche;* G. 695; (H. 637, IV).

390. **reduces**: 'brought back to land.' **classem** refers to the twelve missing ships.

391. **tutum**: 'safety,' 'a place of safety.' **versis aquilonibus**: 'the winds having shifted.' *Aquilonibus*, as quite often, for the general term. *ventis*. Cf. V, 2.

392. **vani**: 'false'; pretending to have a knowledge they did not possess, **docuere**: for the indicative, see note on *Vidistis*, l. 322.

393-400. **Aspice**, etc.: she calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation have been pursued by an eagle (*Iovis ales*), but which are just settling safely on the ground. 'Behold flying joyfully in orderly array twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, swooping from the upper air, was (even now) scattering in the open heaven. Now you see them in a long line either settling on the ground (*capere terras*), or looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As rallying (*reduces*) they sport with flapping wings, after wheeling swiftly through the air (*cinxere polum*), and uttering notes of joy: not otherwise do your ships and the manly band (*pubes*) of your countrymen either hold the harbor, or enter its mouth with full sail.' Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come together (*reduces*) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting,



Fig. 7. — Venus (Kaufmann)
(Profile view of the head facing p. 106.)

while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.

399. **tuorum**: not a partitive genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up *pubes*.

400. **portum tenet**: 'holds,' 'is in a harbor.' For the singular number, see above note on l. 212.

401. **qua**: see note on l. 83.

402. **avertens**: sc. *se*. Cf. note on l. 104.

403. **vertice**: 'from her head.'

404. **vestis defluxit**: her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.

405. **incessu patuit**: 'was evident by her walk.' Cf. Gray's words (Progress of Poesy, 39): —

> 'In gliding state she wins her easy way.'

The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (Iliad 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Cf. V, 649. In this verse the final vowel of *dea* is not elided.

407. **crudelis tu quoque**: as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.

408. **dextrae**: *iungere* and *miscere* are followed by the dative, by the ablative with *cum*, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of *iungere*, see H. 615; LM. 971; A. 270; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 538).

409. **datur**: for the quantity, see H. 711, 1; LM. 330; A. 351, exc.; B. 127, 1; (H. 586, I). **veras**: 'sincere,' without disguise. Cf. VI, 689.

410. **moenia**: the walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.

411. **obscuro — saepsit**: this fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics.

412. A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound *circumfudit* is separated by tmesis. LM. 1117; A. 385, *tmesis;* B. 367, 7; G. 720; (H. 636, V, 3). For the construction of the cases after *circumfundo*, see H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, I, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

413. **neu**: for *neve*, 'or lest.'

415. **Ipsa**: contrasted with Aeneas.

416. **Laeta**: no longer *tristis* (see l. 228) since the interview with Jupiter.

417. **Ture**: no victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshiped with incense and flowers. **sertis**: see Fig. 63. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 2, 244: —

> 'His altar breathes
> Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers.'

418–493. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly erected temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there, painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of Troy, including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

418. **Corripuere**: 'speed on,' lit. 'seized.' Cf. V, 145. **qua**: cf. l. 401.

419. **plurimus**: 'very high.' On the position of the adjective, see H. 510, 4; LM. 829; A. 200, *d*; B. 251, 4, *c*; G. 616, 3; (H. 453, 5). Cf. II, 278; V, 728.

421. **molem**: 'the massive structures' or 'mass of buildings.' **magalia quondam**: 'formerly huts'; i.e. where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the words are thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of Aeneas.

422. **strata viarum**: for *stratas vias*, 'the paved streets.' The genitive here is partitive in form, but not in sense.

423. With our punctuation, *ducere* and the following infinitives depend on *instant;* a construction which occurs again II, 628, and X, 118. See H. 607; LM. 954; A. 271, N.; B. 328, 1; G. 423, N. 2; (H. 533). The infinitives may, however, be regarded as historic. See H. 610; LM. 708; A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; (H. 536, 1). **pars**: in apposition with *Tyrii*. H. 393, 4; A. 184, *b*; B. 169, 5; G. 323; (H. 364).

425. **concludere sulco**: sc. *eum;* 'to inclose (the place chosen) with a furrow'; i.e. a plowed line marking, according to the Roman custom, the limits of the estate. Some, however, understand here a 'trench' for the foundation wall of a building.

426. **Iura**, etc.: 'Make laws and choose magistrates'; *legunt* is an example of zeugma. H. 751, 2, N.; A. 385, *zeugma;* B. 374, 2, *a*; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). It is not necessary to suppose that everything mentioned here is actually seen by Aeneas.

427. **alta**: 'deep'; repeated below in l. 429 in a different meaning.

429. **Rupibus**: 'from the quarries.' The African marbles were celebrated. Theaters did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Virgil seems here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (ll. 466–493), and not infrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. **scaenis**: the dative limits *excidunt*, the force of which is continued by the appositive *decora;* or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative with some form of *esse;* here, *quae sint*. **alta**: 'lofty.' This word means 'extending vertically, up *or* down,' according to the point of view. The rear wall of the stage was usually decorated with columns.

430. **Qualis**: see note on l. 316. The antecedent being supplied, the

sentence will be *talis labor eos exercebat qualis apes — exercet.* The English idiom omits the noun, *labor*, in the second clause. Milton expresses the same figure in Par. Lost, I, 768: —

> 'As bees
> In springtime, when the sun with Taurus rides,
> Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
> In clusters.'

432. **liquentia**: from *lĭquor*, not *lĭqueo.*

434. **venientum**: for *venientium.*

436. **Fervet opus**: 'the work glows hot'; 'is briskly pursued.'

437. **iam**: 'even now.' In contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose promised walls of Lavinium (l. 258) are not yet begun.

438. **suspicit**: 'looks up to'; having descended the hill. See l. 419.

439. **dictu**: see note on *visu*, l. 111.

440. **medios**: sc. *viros.* **miscet**: sc. *se.* **viris**: see note on *dextrae*, l. 408. **ulli**: for *ab ullo.* See note on l. 326.

441. **laetissimus umbra**: 'very abundant in shade.' So the best Mss. A very plausible emendation is *umbrae*, with which cf. the genitive *opum*, l. 14.

442. **Quo**: join with *loco.* **primum**: 'in the beginning'; or on their first arrival.

443. **signum**: 'the token.'

444. **Monstrarat**: 'had indicated.' She had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign the head of a horse. **sic**: i.e. by such a token as this. **fore**: depends on *monstrarat* understood; 'for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned in war and easily sustained for ages'; lit. 'easy in living,' 'easy to be nourished.' The supine **victu** is from *vivo.* See note on *visu*, l. 111.

446. **Sidonia**: see above note on l. 12.

447. **donis — divae**: 'rich with offerings (valuable treasures given by devotees) and with the powerful manifestation (i.e. presence, *numine*) of the goddess.'

448. **Aerea**: the costly material of the door indicates the splendor of the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in *aere* and *aēnis*, as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the verse. Cf. a similar repetition of *aureus* in IV, 138, 139, and VII, 278, 279. **cui**: limiting *surgebant*, is equivalent to *cuius* limiting *gradibus.* See note on *Ascanio*, l. 691. **nexae Aere trabes**: 'timbers bound with bronze,' describes the 'bronze doorposts,' which were timbers cased or covered over with bronze; *nexae aere* being nearly equal to *aeratae.* We may render freely: 'From whose steps arose a threshold of bronze, and doorposts overlaid with bronze, *bronze* were the doors with their creaking hinges.' Virgil perhaps had in

mind the sumptuous temples erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, with its lofty portal of bronze folding doors (*fores*), bronze jambs (*trabes*), threshold and lintel, is still in use. See Fig. 19. **foribus**: dative with *stridebat* instead of a genitive with *cardo;* rendering *aënis* more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The hinges or pivots creaked in their sockets in turning the ponderous doors of bronze. **-que**: in l. 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See note on l. 332.

452. **rebus**: H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 219, 1; G. 346, 2; (H. 425, 1), N.).

454. **quae — urbi**: 'the prosperity which the city enjoys.' *Quae* is the relative, not the interrogative. H. 643; LM. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 650; (H. 524).

455. **Artificum manus**: 'the skill of the artists.' **inter se**: '(comparing them) with each other.' Conington translates 'the rival skill.' **operum laborem**: 'the efforts of their skill.' These words refer to the building itself, i.e. the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with *artificum manus*, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.

456. **ex ordine**: 'in their (historical) order.'

458. **ambobus**: 'to both parties.' Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus) in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons and particularly Hector.

460. **laboris**, etc.: 'filled with (the story of) our misfortune.' See note on l. 14.

461. **En Priamus**: H. 421, 3; LM. 490; A. 241, *c*; (H. 381, N. 3, 2)). **Sunt — laudi**: 'glory (i.e. praiseworthy conduct) has even here its own reward,' i.e. even in this remote part of the world. **sua**: H. 503, 4; LM. 1043; A. 196, *c*; B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; (H. 449, 2). **praemia**: the reward in the case is fame and present human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line.

462. **rerum**: an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; LM. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 393, N.). Cf. II, 784.

463. **haec fama**: 'this renown.' The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.

464. **pictura**: 'painting'; in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.

465. **Multa**: H. 416, 2; LM. 505; A. 238, *b*; B. 176, 2, *b*; G. 333, 1; (H. 378, 2).

466. **uti**: interrogative, 'how.' For the mood following, cf. note on *videat*, l. 181. **Pergama**: means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, *for the whole city.* **circum**: see note on l. 32.

466–493. The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: (1) the victory of the Trojans under Hector; (2) the victory of the Greeks under Achilles; (3) the death of Rhesus; (4) the death of Troilus; (5) the Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; (6) Priam as a suppliant before Achilles; (7) Memnon in battle; and (8) the battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.

467, 468. Hac (sc. *parte*): 'here,' 'in this part'; i.e. on this panel: 'Here the Greeks were flying, (while) the Trojan youth pursued; here (on the next panel) the Trojans (were flying, while) the crested Achilles in his chariot pressed on.' **curru**: an ablative of the instrument.

469. Nec procŭl hinc: 'and not far hence'; from that part of the series of paintings mentioned in the preceding verses. **Rhesi**: 'Rhesus,' a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasturage of Troy and drunk of the river Xanthus. In the Iliad, X, 433, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. **niveis velis**: 'with snowy coverings'; ablative of description. Virgil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.

470. primo prodita somno: 'betrayed in their first (and therefore soundest) sleep.' Others understand by 'first sleep' the sleep of the first night of their arrival.

471. vastabat: 'was (just before) devastating.' He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. **multa caede**: better with *vastabat* than *cruentus*.

472. avertit: 'is leading away,' 'driving away.' This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.

473. gustassent: the pluperfect is used here after an historical present. For the mood, see H. 605, 2; LM. 880; A. 327; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, II).

474. Troilus: the youngest son of Priam.

475. atque: connects *infelix* and *impar*. **Achilli**: limits *congressus*.

476. curru: see note on l. 226. **resupinus**: 'thrown backward.' The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is empty, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain.

477. tamen: 'yet (though he has been thrown out of the chariot).'

478. versa hasta: 'with his inverted spear,' which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, trails in the dust as he is

dragged along. See Fig. 17. **pulvis**: the last syllable is lengthened by the ictus. See note on l. 308.

479. **Interea**: 'in the meanwhile.' The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 269–312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a *peplum* in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. **non aequae**: 'unpropitious.' Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno; namely, the judgment of Paris. See l. 27 and note.

480. **Crinibus passis**: the hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Cf. III, 65.

481. **Suppliciter**: 'as suppliants'; join with *tristes*. **tunsae — pectora**: 'beating their breasts.' The accusative is used with the perfect participle having a middle or reflexive use. H. 407; LM. 510; A. 240, *c*, N.; B. 180; G. 338, N. 2; (H. 377). The perfect participle is used as *comitatus*, l. 312.

482. **solo**: the ablative with *fixos*. **aversa**: 'turned away'; to be taken literally; not 'hostile,' though it implies that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted and the eyes cast toward the ground.

484. **vendebat**: this is the incident represented in the picture. Achilles listens to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the body fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the Iliad, XXIV, 478, sqq.

486. **spolia**: refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. **Ut**: H. 666, 1; LM. 1148; A. 386, *anaphora*; B. 350, 11, *b*; G. 682; (H. 636, III, 3).

487. **inermes**: in its literal signification, 'unarmed'; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.

488. **Se quoque**: Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. For the government of *principibus*, see note on *dextrae*, l. 408.

489. **Eoas**: 'eastern.' Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 384.

490. **Amazonidum**: the Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the river Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the post-Homeric poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. **lunatis — peltis**: an ablative of description, limiting *agmina*.

492. **exsertae**: 'uncovered.' **subnectens**: = *gerens subnexa*, 'wearing a girdle bound,' etc.

493. **Bellatrix**: 'a warlike heroine'; in apposition with *Penthesilea*. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like *venatrix*, l. 319. **audetque**, etc.: 'and (though) a virgin,' etc. Fig. 8, copied from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. An Amazon in the Phrygian costume is represented in vase paintings.



Fig. 8.—An Amazon

494–612. Aeneas is lost in the contemplation of the Ilian pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh conduct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. **dum**: is joined with a present, though the events are past, the regular construction. H. 553, 4; LM. 917; A. 276, *e*; B. 293, I; G. 570; (H. 467, III, 4). **Aeneae**: limits *videntur* as a dative of the agent. Cf. *ulli*, l. 440. *Videri* is used as above in l. 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving of wonder, 'marvels to see.'

497. **Incessit**: 'advanced.' See note on l. 46. **iuvenum**: 'of youthful followers'; men and women in the prime and vigor of life. **stipante**: as *comitante*, II, 40; V, 76.

498. **Qualis — Exercet Diana choros**: 'such as Diana when she leads her

dancing trains.' *Talis,* correlative to *qualis,* is expressed below, l. 503. The first syllable of *Diana* here is long. **Eurotae, Cynthi**: Diana, as the goddess of the chase, and therefore the patron goddess of Sparta, a city devoted to war and the chase, frequented the banks of the Eurotas, the principal river flowing through Sparta. Like her brother, Apollo, she was also believed to resort at times, with her nymphs, to Mount Cynthus. Cf. IV, 147.

499. **quam secutae**: 'following whom'; the perfect participle as above in l. 481.

500. **Hinc atque hinc**: 'on either side.' See note on l. 162. **illa—pectus**: is parenthetical. Latona delights in the beauty of her children.

504. **Per medios**: as in l. 440. *Instare* is followed either by the dative or accusative. Cf. VIII, 433.

505. **foribus**: 'in' or 'within the doors'; so near the portal as to appear to the spectator to be in it. The Queen had been advancing with her train toward (*ad*) the temple. She has now ascended the flight of steps, crossed the broad platform or colonnade in front, passed through the door, and taken her seat on a high throne placed directly in the rear of the wide portal. **media testudine templi**: 'within the vault of the temple.' Virgil has in mind, as before, Roman temples, in which extensive use was made of the arch and dome. *Media* is here very nearly equivalent to the preposition *in;* as any point within an inclosure is *medius.*

506. **Saepta armis**: 'surrounded by men at arms.' **solio subnixa**: 'seated (i.e. supported by) upon a throne.' Cf. III, 402.

507. **Iura dabat legesque viris**: 'she was administering justice and giving laws to her people.' *Iura* are 'rights,' 'decisions,' 'usages'; *leges* are 'forms of law,' 'statutes.' **operum laborem**: 'the execution of (public) works.' She was assigning the charge of these to various overseers, either directly, according to her own judgment, or else by drawing (*trahebat*) lots from an urn. The act of 'drawing the lots' is transferred, by a poetic turn of expression, to the 'labor' which was to be determined by lots.

509. **concursu**: is the multitude of Carthaginians accompanying the Trojans.

512. **penitus—oras**: 'and had conveyed far away to other shores'; i.e. other than those near Carthage, where Aeneas had landed.

513. **Obstipuit**: is understood with *Achates;* and **percussus,** with *ipse.* For the adjective, see H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, *a*; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1); for the verb, H. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, *d*; B. 255, 2; G. 285, 1; (H. 463, 1).

515. **res incognita**: i.e. the unknown circumstances of their friends. See ll. 517-519.

516. **Dissimulant**: 'they remain concealed.' Not wholly of their own choice, it is true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would

not wish to emerge, at this moment, if they could; and hence they connive, as it were, with the divinity that is concealing them. **speculantur**: 'look out,' 'watch to ascertain what fortune,' etc.

517. **Quae fortuna viris**: sc. *sit;* 'what fate attends the men.' The present is substituted for the perfect, because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.

518. **Quid**: 'why?' lit. 'as to what'; adverbial accusative. **cunctis — navibus**: 'chosen from all the ships.' See note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

519. **Orantes veniam**: 'to sue for favor'; i.e. here, 'for protection.' See l. 526. The present participle is used to denote purpose. H. 638, 3; 533, 2; LM. 1017; A. 290, *a*, 3; 293, *b*, 2; B. 337, 4; (H. 549, 3).

520. **introgressi**: for the auxiliary to be supplied here, see note on l. 216. **coram**: sc. *regina;* 'before the queen.'

521. **Maximus**: sc. *natu.* **placido**: 'calm,' though like Neptune, l. 126, *graviter commotus.*

522. **condere**: for the infinitive, see note on l. 66.

523. **gentes superbas**: 'proud nations'; refers to the neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.

524. Observe the emphatic position of *Troes.* **maria**: an extension of the cognate accusative with *vecti*, 'having traversed all seas.' Cf. *aequora curro,* V, 235. A similar use is that with *navigat*, l. 67.

526. **generi**: H. 426, 2; LM. 531; A. 227; B. 187, II; G. 346, 2; (H. 385, II). **pio**: 'righteous'; obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. **propius**: render literally, 'more closely'; implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.

527. **Non**: is rendered emphatic by its position. **nos**: H. 387, 1; LM. 456; A. 194, *a*; B. 242, 1; G. 207; (H. 368, 2, N.). **Libycos**: see note on l. 446. **populare**: the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose, H. 608; LM. 950; A. 318; B. 326, N.; G. 421, N. 1, (*a*); (H. 533, II). **Penates**: by metonymy for 'hearths' or 'homes.'

528. **raptas — vertere**: 'to seize and drive away.' See note on l. 69. *Vertere* is for *avertere* (cf. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the captives and the cattle, which would form the most valuable part of the booty.

529. **ea**: 'such.' **animo, victis**: sc. *est.*

530. **Hesperiam**: 410; LM. H 521; A. 239; B. 177; G. 340; (H. 373). The other accusative here is *quam* understood.

532. **Oenotri**: these people were said to be kindred with the *Pelasgi* of Greece, and also with the *Siculi*, and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. *Italia* was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the *Alps.* See note on *primus*, l. 1. **fama**: sc. *est*, of which the following clause

is the subject. H. 615; LM. 971; A. 272, R.; B. 327; G. 535; (H. 538). **minores**, etc.: 'that their descendants have called the country Italy.'

533. **gentem**: metonymy for *terram*. **ducis**: this leader was *Italus*, a king of the *Oenotri*, or, according to Thucydides, of the *Siculi*.

534. **hic**: not the adverb. This verse, like many others (fifty-four in all in the twelve books of the Aeneid), was left unfinished, though the sense is complete; in fact, the only example of such a hemistich that is incomplete in sense occurs III, 340.

535. **adsurgens fluctu**: 'rising from the wave.' See note on *Italiam*, l. 2. **subito**: may be joined to *tulit*, or connected, as an adjective, with *fluctu*, thus, 'with a sudden wave' or 'sea.' The setting of the constellation Orion in November was proverbial in the ancient writers as portending stormy weather. In consequence, Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather, even though represented as rising, as in the present passage. The first *O* in *Orion* here is short; in III, 517, it is long.

536. **penitus**: as in l. 512.

538. **pauci**: 'few in number'; i.e. as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. **oris**: cf. l. 377.

539. **Quod genus**, etc.: refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.

540. **hospitio**: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214, 2; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

541. **Bella cient**: refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers. **prima terra**: 'the very shore'; lit. 'the first part of the land.' H. 497, 4; LM. 565; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, R. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1).

543. **sperate**, etc.: 'expect the gods to be mindful.'

544. **quo iustior**, etc.: sc. *neque* before *alter*. Trans.: 'Aeneas was our king, than whom there neither was any more righteous, nor more renowned in piety, or in war and in arms.'

547. **Aetheria**: the poets sometimes use *aether* and *aetherius* for *aer* and *aerius*. Cf. below, l. 587, and VI, 762; VII, 557. **umbris**: for *in umbris*.

548. **Non metus**: sc. *est nobis*; 'we have no fear'; i.e. as to our ultimate safety. **priorem**, etc.: 'nor would you regret having tried to anticipate him in kind offices.'

549. **et**: = *praeterea*. The thought is: Besides the consideration that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country.

552. **silvis**: see note on *Italium*, l. 2. **stringere remos**: 'to trim oars'; for *facere remos*.

553. **Si datur**: protasis of *ut petamus*. **rege, sociis**: ablative absolute of attendant *circumstance*. **recepto**: agrees with the nearest noun, and is

understood with *sociis*. H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, 1; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1).

554. **ut petamus**: here, and in l. 558, is the purpose of *subducere*, *aptare*, and *stringere*.

556. **nec spes — Iuli**: 'our hopes in Iulus no longer exist.' Cf. VI, 364.

557. **At — saltem**: 'yet at least (even though Aeneas be lost) that we may seek the waters of Sicily.' **freta**: as in l. 607. **sedes paratas**: the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See note on l. 195.

558. **Unde — advecti**: they have just left Sicily. See l. 34.

561. **vultum**: see note on *sinus*, l. 320. **demissa**: 'downcast,' not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, ll. 525, 539–541.

562. **corde**: see H. 462; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

563. **Res dura**: 'hard necessity'; 'my hard condition'; for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see l. 339) and from her hostile brother. See ll. 347 sqq. **talia Moliri**: 'to take such precautions'; to devise such things; namely, as patrols (*custode*). For the mood, see note on III, 134.

565. **Aeneadum**: = *Aeneadarum*. **quis nesciat**: see H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II). How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, ll. 619 sqq.

566. **Virtutes**: 'the prowess.'

568. **aversus**: 'remote'; i.e. we are not so far from the world that our minds are stupid or uninformed (*obtunsa*).

569. **Saturnia arva**: an appellation of *Latium*, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Cf. VIII, 319. It has here the same restrictive relation to *Hesperiam* as, in l. 2, *Lavina litora* to *Italiam*.

571. **Auxilio**: join with *tutos* as an ablative of means.

572. **Vultis et**: 'or would you.' **mecum pariter**: 'on equal terms with me.'

573. **Urbem quam**: for *urbs quam*. See note on *quae litora*, l. 157.

574. **mihi**: see note on *ulli*, l. 440. **agetur**: 'shall be governed' or 'treated.' Note the singular instead of the plural.

575. **Noto**: for *vento*; as *austris*, l. 536.

576. **Adforet**: H. 558, 1; LM. 712; A. 267; B. 279; G. 260; (H. 483, 2). **certos**: 'trusty.'

577. **lustrare**: 'to explore.' For the mood, see H. 614; LM. 968; A. 271, *b*; B. 331, 2; G. 423, 2, N. 2; (H. 535, II).

578. **Si**: 'if perchance,' 'in case,' not 'to see if,' which would require the subjunctive. **silvis, urbibus**: should be joined with *errat*, as ablatives of place. *Urbibus* is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.

579. **animum**: see note on l. 228.

58[illegible]. [illegible]

58[illegible]. [illegible] the sun [illegible].

58[illegible]. [illegible]

585. [illegible] 30, 31.

58[illegible]. [illegible]

58[illegible]. [illegible]

590, 591. [illegible] supposed to belong to the [illegible].

591. [illegible] expressing [illegible] of [illegible] married.

592. [illegible] 430. [illegible] Cf. [illegible] works of art [illegible] 13[illegible] marble and silver also are made to appear [illegible] with a setting of gold.

594. [illegible] with [illegible].

595. [illegible] is addressed to the assembly [illegible].

597. [illegible]: a participle, equivalent [illegible] es; as [illegible].

598. que — que: for et — et. See note on [illegible].

599. [illegible]: H. 451 [illegible] L.M. [illegible] 399, I, 3.

600. **Urbe domo socias**: '[illegible] us share the city and the house.' The ablative denotes that in respect to which they are made associates.

601. **Non opis est nostrae**: = *non possumus*. H. 447; LM. [illegible] 214, *d*; B. 198, 3; G. 366; (H. 402). **nec quicquid**, etc.: 'nor (is it in the power of the Trojan race) whatever of the Trojan race exists anywhere.'

603. **pios**: Dido is *pius* in fulfilling the duty of kindness and hospitality towards strangers. 'If the conscientious fulfillment of duty is properly appreciated by any divinities in the universe.'

604. **iustitia, mens conscia recti**: refer to her scrupulous performance of such duties. For *sibi* and *recti*, see H. 451, 3, N. 3.

607. **montibus**: dative of reference with *lustrabunt* used for a genitive limiting *convexa*. See note on *cui*, l. 448. Trans. 'While the shadows move along the sides of the mountains,' i.e. as long as the sun shall pursue his diurnal course.

608. **pascet**: the sky or aether was supposed 'to feed' the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.

609. **tuum**: see note on l. 553.

610. **Quae me cumque**: 'whatsoever lands summon me'; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the *tmesis*, see note on l. 412.

611. **Ilionea**: the Greek form of the accusative in *-ea* is usually taken from the Ionic form *-έα*, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form -ῆα.

612. **Post**: for *postea*.

613–694. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses Aeneas courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. Aeneas sends Achates to the ships, to summon Ascanius and to bring suitable presents for the queen. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of Ascanius, while she conveys the latter to Idalium.

613. **primo**: 'at first'; not an adjective here. Cf. IV, 176.

614. **Casu—tanto**: 'at the wonderful destiny of the man.'

616. **immanibus**: 'savage,' because inhabited by the savage Libyans. **oris**: see note on l. 377.

617. **Dardanio**: the *o* is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic. See H. 735, 3; LM. 1131; A. 362, *a*; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).

619. **Teucrum**: Teucer, who was banished by his father from Salamis on his return from the Trojan war because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother Ajax, settled in Cyprus, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by Belus, the king of Sidon. **venire**: H. 618, 2; A. 336 *A*, N. 1; G. 281, 2, N.; (H. 537, 1).

620. **nova regna**: he called his new city Salamis.

622. **dicione**: cf. l. 236.

623. **cognitus** (*est*): H. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, *d*; B. 255, 2; G. 285, EXC. 1; (H. 463, 1). **mihi**: see note on *uili*, l. 440.

624. **Pelasgi**: here for *Graeci*.

625. **Ipse hostis**: 'even he (Teucer), though an enemy'; though he had fought against the Trojans. **Teucros**: so called from their ancestor Teucer of Crete.

626. **ortum volebat**: 'gave it out,' 'wished it to be understood that he was descended.' *Volo* is sometimes used, as here, equivalent to *habere volo*.

627. **iuvenes**: as in l. 321. **tectis**: dative with *succedite*.

632. **templis**: for *in templis*. In the Homeric age, however, a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. **honorem**: 'sacrifice'; as in l. 49.

635. **Terga**: 'bodies,' as often for *corpora*.

636. **Munera, laetitiam**: are in apposition with the foregoing accusatives. She sends these things 'as presents and the enjoyment of the day'; i.e.

means of enjoying the day; a hendiadys (see note on l. 61), equivalent to 'gifts for a day of enjoyment,' or 'festal-day.' *Dei*, 'the god of joy,' i.e. Bacchus (see IX, 337), is the better authorized Ms. reading, but A. Gellius (IX, 14, 8, see Introd., p. 25) ascribed it to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form **dii**, see H. 134, 2; LM. 236; A. 74, *a*; B. 52, 2; G. 63, N. 1. (H. 121, 1).

637. **domus interior**: see note on II, 483 and 487.

637, 638. **domus splendida Instruitur**: Servius (see Introd., p. 26) interprets as an example of prolepsis or anticipation, joining *splendida* in sense with *instruitur* rather than with the subject *domus*, as if it were *domus instruitur ut regali luxu splendida sit*. Trans., 'The house is adorned with royal wealth and splendor.' For other examples of prolepsis, see l. 659, III, 236; IV, 22.



Fig. 9. — Necklaces from Troy (l. 654)

639. **Arte — superbo**: 'Coverlets there are, skillfully wrought and of royal purple.' Supply *sunt*.

640. **Ingens argentum**: 'massive plate.' **mensis**: for *in mensis*. **caelata in auro**: 'carved on gold.' The deeds of her Phoenician ancestors were chased on the vessels of gold and silver.

642. **ducta**: 'transmitted' or 'derived.'

645. **ferat, ducat**: express the purpose of *praemittit*, and would require *ut* in prose. **haec**: refers to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. **ipsum**: relates to Ascanius.

646. **cari**: *carus* is both subjective and objective; 'that loves,' or 'that is loved.' Here it is used in the former sense, 'fond.' **in Ascanio stat**: 'is fixed on Ascanius.'

648. **pallam**: an ample robe covering the entire person, and worn over the *stola*. See figure of Juno, facing p. 33. **signis auroque**: 'with figures of gold'; *hendiadys (see note on l. 61)* for *signis aureis*.

649. **circumtextum acantho**: 'bordered with the yellow acanthus.' Perhaps the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads; hence, 'yellow.'

650. **Ornatus**: namely, the *palla* and *velamen*. **Mycenis**: put for Greece, as in II, 577.

651. **peteret**: has the last syllable long under the *ictus*. See note on l. 308.

652. **donum**: also refers to the 'robe' and 'veil.'

653. **sceptrum**: supply *ferre iubet*. The scepter was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank.

654. **Maxima**: 'eldest.' See note on l. 521. **collo**: dative of purpose with *monile*. Cf. *scaenis*, l. 429.

655. **duplicem**: 'double,' i.e. twofold with the two materials of which it was composed — 'gems' and 'gold.' Cf. ll. 648, 728; III, 467.

656. **celerans**: for *ut celeraret*. Cf. *orantes*, l. 519.

658. **faciem et ora**: 'in form and features.'



Fig. 10. — Diadem from Mycenae (l. 655)

659. **donis**: join with *incendat*; 'that he may with (aided by) the gifts inflame the queen to madness.' *Furentem* is proleptic. See note on l. 637. Cupid is conceived as exercising his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Cf. l. 714.

660. **ossibus**: cf. VII, 355.

661. **domum**: 'house'; i.e. 'race' or 'nation,' as in l. 284. **ambiguam, bilingues**: these words express the natural prejudice of Virgil and the Romans, who employed the term *Punica fides* as a synonym for bad faith.

662. **Urit**: 'burns,' 'disturbs (her).' Supply *eam*. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. **cura recursat**: the anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see ll. 257 sqq.); but now, as the banquet hour approaches at nightfall (*sub noctem*), she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. There may be an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind.

664. **meae — temnis**: 'my strength, who alone art my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father.' **solus**: is to be joined with the preceding words. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant *Typhoeus*, hence *Typhoia*. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

666. **tua numina**: 'thy divine power.'

667. **Frater**: see l. 618. **ut**: as in l. 466. **omnia**: cf. l. 32.

668. **iactetur**: the last syllable is lengthened by the *ictus*. **odiis**: cf. ll. 4 and 251, *ob iram*.

669. **Nota**: for *notum*. This accords with the Greek idiom. See Hadley's Greek Gr. 635; Goodwin's, 899, 2.

671. **Iunonia**: hospitalities which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. **quo se vertant**: 'what direction they may take.'

672. **cardine**: ablative of attendant circumstance denoting time.

673. **flamma**: 'with burning love.'

674, 675. **ne quo — teneatur**: 'that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held,' etc. *Ut* supplied before *teneatur* is suggested by the foregoing *ne*.

675. **mecum**: 'in common with me'; i.e. as well as I.

676. **Qua**: 'in what manner?' The question depends on *accipe mentem*.

677. **cari**: as in l. 646.

679. **pelago, flammis**: ablative with *restantia*. The preposition *de*, which would regularly be used, is omitted.

680. **sopitum**: see note on *summersas*, l. 69.

682. **qua**: as in l. 18. **dolos**: 'wiles.' **medius occurrere**: = *intervenire*, 'interfere.'

683. **Tu**: is emphatic, as opposed to *Hunc* (l. 680). **faciem Falle**: 'counterfeit his form.' **noctem**: see H. 471, 4; LM. 618; A. 247, *c*; B. 217, 3; G. 296, R. 4; (H. 417, 1, N. 2).

684. **pueri puer**: the association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Cf. V, 569; X, 734. See H. 667; LM. 1146; A. 344, *g*; B. 350, 10; G. 681; (H. 563).

686. **Regales — Lyaeum**: 'Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine.'

688. Cf. VII, 350.

690. **gressu gaudens incedit**: equivalent to *gressu gaudet incedere*. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea.

691. **Ascanio**: dative of reference, equivalent to a possessive genitive. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, *a*; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4, N. 2).

692. **Inrigat**: 'she diffuses.'

693. **Idaliae**: another form for *Idalium*, l. 681.

694. **Floribus et umbra**: join with *complectitur*. **adspirans**: 'breathing (odors) upon (him).'

695–756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the queen, to make her forget Sychaeus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

696. **duce laetus Achate**: see note on l. 275.

697. **venit**: the present. H. 532, 3; LM. 733; A. 276, *d*; B. 259, 3; G. 229; (H. 467, III). **aulaeis superbis**: 'amid splendid hangings'; ablative of attendant circumstance. H. 473, 3; B. 221; (H. 419, III, footnote 3). Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches.

698. **Aurea**: here a dissyllable. **composuit, locavit**: the perfect definite, translated with the auxiliary 'has.' See H. 537, 1; LM. 742; A. 279; B. 262, *A*; G. 235, 236; (H. 471, I). Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, *venit*, 'when he arrives the queen has already assumed her position and taken her place in the midst.' **mediam**: for *in medio*. Cf. l. 348. The queen disposes her person with dignity (*composuit*) on a separate couch in the midst — i.e. in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (l. 738), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Virgil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been introduced until long after the heroic age.

699. **Iam Conveniunt**: 'are already assembling'; i.e. when the supposed Ascanius arrives.

700. **strato ostro**: 'on couches draped with purple' (lit. 'on the purple spread over (the couches)'; *super* is an adverb). Cf. l. 697.

701. **manibus**: dative with *dant*.

701, 702. **canistris Expediunt**: 'they present in baskets,' or, as others translate, 'serve from baskets.' **tonsis villis**: 'with soft nap.'

703. The inner apartments (*intus*), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banqueting rooms by narrow passages, called *fauces*. An ordinary dining room, or *triclinium*, would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With **famulae**, supply *sunt*. H. 388, 4; LM. 461; A. 206; B. 166, 3; G. 209; (H. 368, 3). **quibus**: sc. *est*, of which *struere* and *adolere* are the subjects · 'Whose care it is,' etc. **ordine longo**: 'in a long row,' or 'in long rows'; referring, not to

the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of dishes of food or provisions (*penum*). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants (*famulae*), so that the waiters (*ministri*) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banqueting hall and changing the courses.

704. **struere**: 'to arrange'; i.e. before they are carried to the guests. **flammis adolere Penates**: 'to keep the hearth aglow with fire.' The Penates are the gods of the larder (*penus*) and its contents, and their images were naturally kept near the hearth fire, so that to keep it up is 'to magnify the Penates with fire' (Page).

706. **Qui**: H. 398, 1; LM. 485; A. 198, *a*; B. 250, 2; G. 614, 5; (H. 439, 2). **onerent, ponant**: see note on l. 287.

707. **Nec non et**: 'and also.' The usage of *nec non* in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. **per limina laeta**: 'through the festive halls.'

708. **toris pictis**: the embroidered coverings (*aulaeis*) mentioned above, l. 697. **iussi**: 'invited.'

711. Cf. 648, 649.

712. **pesti**: 'to baneful passion.' Cf. IV, 90.

713. **mentem**: with *expleri*, which has a middle force. Cf. l. 481. **nequit**: H. 298; LM. 334; A. 144, *g*; B. 137, 1; G. 170; (H. 296).

714. **puero donisque**: cf. ll. 659, 660.

715. **complexu colloque**: 'in the embrace and upon the neck.' *Pendeo* is followed by *ab*, *ex*, or *in*, with the ablative, or by the ablative alone. Cf. II, 546; VII, 184; XI, 577.

716. **magnum — amorem**: i.e. all the endearments that his supposed father wished to bestow.

718. **inscia Dido**, etc.: 'Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity she holds in her embrace.'

720. **Sychaeum**: see l. 343.

721. **praevertere**: 'to prepossess.' The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (*resides animos*), which he occupies with a living object (*vivo amore*), before her mind falls back into habitual thoughts of Sychaeus.

723. **quies**: sc. *fuit*; 'when the feasting was first suspended'; referring to the change of courses (*mensae*). For the *tense* to be supplied, see note on l. 216.

724. **vina coronant**: 'they wreathe the wine cups.' Cf. III, 525. The Romans, in Virgil's time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or *crater*.

725. **Fit strepitus tectis**: 'the noise (of festivity) arises in the halls.'

726. **laquearibus aureis**: the concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called *laquearia* or *lacunaria*, and were decorated with gold. **aureis**: a dissyllable, as in l. 698. Similar language occurs in Pope, Temple of Fame, 144: —

> 'As heaven with stars, the roof with jewels glows,
> And ever-living lamps depend in rows.'



Fig. 11. — Bronze Hanging Lamp from Pompeii (l. 726)

[Taken from Mau's Pompeii: Its Life and Art. By permission of the publishers.]

728. **Hic**: here, as frequently, an adverb of time. **gravem gemmis auroque**: 'heavy with gems and gold'; i.e. a massive goblet of gold studded with gems.

729. **pateram**: see Fig. 28. **quam**: is the object of *implere* understood, dependent upon *soliti*.

730. **A Belo**: sc. *orti*.

731. **nam**: elliptical as in l. 65. **hospitibus dare iura**: 'that thou dost appoint the laws of hospitality.' Jupiter is ξένιος, the patron of guests. 'All strangers are from Jove,' Odyssey, 14, 57.

733. **velis**: H. 559; LM. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 263; (H. 484, 1). **huius (diei)**: H. 454; LM. 588; A. 219; B. 206; G. 376; (H. 406, II).

736. **laticum libavit honorem**: 'poured a libation of wine'; a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink offering to the gods.

737. **libato**: for the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 489, 7; LM. 642; A. 255, *c*; G. 410, N. 4; (H. 431, 4, N. 2). It is not necessary to supply any noun. **summo ore**: 'with her lips'; lit. 'the tip of the lips.'

738. **increpitans**: 'challenging'; calling upon him to drink the pledge. **impiger**: 'not backward.' **hausit**: 'drained.'

739. **se proluit**: 'drank deeply,' lit. 'drenched himself.' **auro**: meton. for 'the golden goblet.' H. 752, 3; A. 386, *metonymy*; (H. 637, III).

740. **proceres**: sc. *bibunt*. **Cithara**: ablative of means. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. *Cithara* is often used for any stringed instrument. See Fig. 60. **crinitus**: Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See Fig. 26.

741. **docuit**: refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. **Atlas**: Virgil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real personage, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas.

742. **Hic**: refers to Iopas.

743. **unde**: sc. *sint*. **ignes**: 'lightnings'; as in l. 90.

745. **tantum**: 'so much'; 'so early'; i.e. making the day so short in winter.

746. **vel quae mora,** etc.: refers to the 'winter nights,' lingering and retarded in their progress to the dawn.

748. **Nec non et**: as in l. 707.

750. **Multa — multa**: observe the chiastic order of the words in this line.

751. **filius Aurorae**: i.e. Memnon. See note on l. 489.

752. **quantus**: 'of what stature'; heroes were conceived to tower above common men.

753. **Immo age**: 'nay, come (these disconnected details do but irritate our curiosity), recount to us from their very beginning the wiles of the Greeks.' **origine**: does not refer to the beginning of the siege of Troy, but to the final stratagem which led immediately to the sack of Troy; for it is with this stratagem of the "wooden horse" that Aeneas begins his narrative in the Second Book.

755. **septima aestas**: = *septimus annus*. See introductory note to Third Book.

BOOK II

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1–249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have abandoned the siege, and to have taken ship for Greece; they leave upon the plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging the gate or breaking down a portion of the wall.

Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army, under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, lies hidden beyond the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.

The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city or to destroy it.

At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains the confidence of the king, and leads him and his people to believe that the wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palladium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoön for attempting to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans in the purpose already formed, and by means of ropes and rollers they convey the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.

1. **Conticuere**: '(all) were silent'; a completed action; **tenebant**: an action continuing. **intenti**: may be rendered adverbially, 'intently,' 'earnestly.' The beginning of this line has been found scratched upon the walls of Pompeii.

3. **renovare**: sc. *me*.

4. **ut**: 'how,' interrogative, as in I, 466. The indirect question depends on *renovare dolorem*, which here implies the notion of narrating.

5. **quaeque**: 'and (the things) which'; the antecedent, *ea* understood, is in the same construction as *dolorem*.

6. **fando**: 'while uttering'; a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of time and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose.

7. **Myrmidonum, Dolopum**: join with **Quis** as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemies of Troy. Before **miles** sc. *quis*.

8. **Temperet**: 'could refrain.' See note on *nesciat*, I, 565. **caelo**: for *de caelo*.

9. **Praecipitat**: sc. *se*, as in IX, 670; XI, 617; 'is swiftly descending.' On the journey of night through the heavens, see note on l. 250. **suadent**: cf. IV, 81.

10. **amor**: sc. *est tibi*; 'if such a desire possesses you.' The infinitives **cognoscere** and **audire** depend upon *amor est*, which has the governing power of *cupis* or *vis*; the infinitive is thus equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. H. 608, 4, N. 2; LM. 956; A. 298, N.; G. 423, 2; (H. 533, II, N. 3).

11. **supremum laborem**: 'the final disaster.'

12. **meminisse — refugit**: 'though my mind shudders to recall it, and hath shrunk from it with grief.' The perfect may be used with the present, for while the mere act of shrinking is now past, the feeling of horror remains. Cf. also X, 726, 804.

14. **tot — annis**: 'while so many years were passing by.' The present participle denotes an action which has been going on and is still continuing. H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, *a*; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (H. 467, III, 2).

15. **Instar**: in apposition with *equum*, with the genitive depending upon it. It may be translated 'as large as.' **divina Palladis arte**: the actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, l. 264.

16. **intexunt**: 'they construct.' **abiete**: an ablative of means, scanned here as a trisyllable, *ab-ye-te*. See note on I, 73, and cf. *parietibus*, l. 442.

17. **Votum**: sc. *esse*. The Greeks possibly indicated by some inscription on the image that it was a 'votive offering,' or *votum*, to Minerva, and was intended to secure, through her favor, a safe return to their country.

18. **Huc**: equivalent to *in equum*. **lateri** (l. 19) explains *huc*, and refers

more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both terms limit *includunt.* Trans. as if it were written *huius in latus.* **virum corpora**: for *viros.*

20. **milite**: 'with soldiery'; used collectively.

21. **in conspectu**: 'in sight,' i.e. of Troy.

22. **opum**: for the genitive, see note on I, 14.

23. **Nunc tantum sinus**: 'at present there is only a bay'; it is no longer an opulent seaport. **male fida**: 'unsafe.' So *male amicum,* below, l. 735; *male sana,* IV, 8.

24. **Huc**: join with *provecti.*

25. **abiisse**: sc. *eos* as subject. **Mycenas**: put for the whole of Greece, as in I, 284.

26. **Teucria**: for *Troia.* **luctu**: the ablative of separation. See H. 462; LM. 600, 601; A. 243, *a*; B. 214, 1, *a*; G. 390; (H. 414, 1). The woe occasioned by the ten years' siege is 'the long (continued) grief' referred to.

27. **Dorica**: for *Graeca.*

29. **tendebat**: 'encamped'; 'stretched' (his tents). See note on I, 469.

30. **locus**: subject of *erat* understood.



Fig. 12. — Athena (Farnese)

31. **stupet, mirantur**: H. 389, 1, N.; LM. 472; A. 205, *c*, 1, N.; B. 254, 4; G. 211, EXC.; (H. 461, 1, N. 2). **donum**: the horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see ll. 36, 44, 49) and to Minerva (see above, l. 17). **exitiale**: the idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. **Minervae**: an objective genitive; 'the gift (offered) to Minerva.'

32. **Thymoetes**: is mentioned in the Iliad, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam, and Munippus, the son of Thymoetes, were born. Hence Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munippus, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymoetes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (*dolo*), or under the influence of fate (*sic fata ferebant*).

33. **arce**: see note on I, 2.

34. **ferebant**: 'tended' or 'directed.'

35. **Capys**: a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Virgil, I, 183, VI, 768, and elsewhere. **quorum — menti**: sc. *erat*; 'who entertained a better purpose.' The expression is equivalent to *quibus melior sententia erat.*

36. **pelago**: dative for *in pelagus.* See notes on I, 6 and 181.

37. **-que**: there are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to destroy it at once; the other, to penetrate the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by *aut*. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the method of destroying the horse: some advise casting it into the sea; and others, burning it. Hence the propriety of *-que*, rather than *-ve*, a reading sometimes adopted here.

40. **Primus**: Laocoön was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.

42. **procul**: sc. *clamat*. **insania**: sc. *est ista?*

43. **Creditis**: in vehement language the interrogative particles *utrum* and *ne* are often omitted.

44. **carere dolis**: cf. *luctu*, l. 26. **sic notus Ulixes**: you should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.

46. **machina — Inspectura**: Virgil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might have intended to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 638, 3; LM. 1017, *c*; A. 293, *b*; B. 337, 4; G. 438, N; (H. 549, 3). *Ventura desuper* refers rather to the descent of those in the *machina* upon the city than to the fabric itself.

47. **urbi**: poetical use of the dative for *in urbem*.

48. **aliquis**: is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of *alius quis*, 'some other.'

49. **Quidquid — est**: see note on I, 387. **et**: 'even.' **dona**: see note on l. 31.

51. **In latus inque — alvum**: he hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only the frame, but even the inner cavities of the beast. **feri**: as in V, 818. **compagibus**: is joined with *curvam* (= *curvatam*) as an ablative of means; 'curving with jointed work.'

52. **illa**: the spear.

53. **gemitum**: of the hollow sound given back by the wooden fabric. Cf. III, 555; IX, 709.

54. **si fata**: sc. *fuissent*; 'if the fates of the gods had so willed.' Cf. l. 433. **si — fuisset**: 'if our minds had not been perverse'; referring to the infatuation of the multitude.

55. **Impulerat**: 'he had induced us'; put for the subjunctive, *impulisset*, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of the narrator. H. 525, 4; A. 308, *b*; B. 304, 3; G. 597, R. 2; (H. 476, 2).

57. **Ecce**: a striking incident now diverts their attention from the horse. **manus**: see note on I, 228.

59. **venientibus**: join with *Obtulerat.*

60. **Hoc ipsum**: 'this very purpose'; namely, that of being brought before King Priam. **strueret**: 'might execute.' The subjunctive denotes the purpose of *Obtulerat.*

61. **fidens animi**: H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, *c*, R.; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 7; (H. 399, III, 1). **in utrumque**: 'for either issue'; for either of the alternatives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 495, 2; LM. 487; A. 189, *d*; B. 237, 2, *a*; G. 204, N. 2; (H. 441).

62. **versare dolos**: 'to follow out his stratagems.'

64. **Circumfusa ruit**: more lively than *circumfunditur*; the youths 'gather rapidly round.' For the number of the verbs, see note above on l. 31.

65. **ab uno — omnes**: 'from one wicked act learn (to know) all the Greeks'; from the treachery of one, understand them all.

68. Observe the spondaic verse.

69. **Heu**: the first object of Sinon is to gain the pity and confidence of the Trojans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.

71. **super**: adverbially, 'moreover.'

72. **poenas cum sanguine**: 'bloody punishment.' Cf. IV, 514; X, 617.

73. **conversi**: sc. *sunt.* **et**: in prose would stand before *compressus.* In poetry the conjunctions *et, nec, sed, enim,* are sometimes, as here, placed after the first word of the second of the two coördinate sentences.

74. **quo sanguine cretus**: 'of what lineage he is sprung.' *Sit* is understood.

75. **Quid ferat**: 'what (information) he brings.' Cf. l. 161; VIII, 119. **memoret**: 'that he declare.' For the omission of *ut,* see H. 565, 4; LM. 780; B. 295, 8; G. 546, R. 2; (H. 499, 2). *Hortari* may be followed by either the infinitive or subjunctive; as here by *fari* and *memoret.* **quae — capto**: sc. *sibi*; 'what ground of confidence he has as a captive.'

76. **formidine**: he lays aside his pretended fear. Since this line is inconsistent with l. 107 below, it is believed to have been interpolated here. The line occurs in its proper connection, III, 612.

77. **quodcumque fuerit**: 'whatever the result shall have been'; put for *erit.* *Quodcumque* is used here substantively for *quidquid.*

78. **me**: subject of *esse* understood.

79. **Hoc**: object of *fateor* understood. **Sinonem**: the name is here an emphatic substitute for *me.* Cf. I, 48.

80. **Finxit**: H. 573. CLASS 1; LM. 933; A. 305, 306; B. 302; G. 595; (H. 507, I).

81. **Fando**: 'by heresay.' **aliquod — nomen**: 'any mention.'

82. **Palamedis Belidae**: 'Palamedes, the descendant of Belus.'

83. **falsa sub proditione**: 'under a false charge of treason.'

84. **infando indicio**: 'on outrageous testimony.' Through the contrivance of Ulysses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity of

gold, were secreted in the tent of Palamedes; and these being produced against him, he was stoned to death by the Greeks, on the charge of correspondence with the enemy.

85. **Demisere neci**: 'they condemned to death'; so *morti demittere*, V, 692. **lumine**: 'life.' H. 465; LM. 604; A. 243, *d*; B. 214, 1, *d*; G. 390, 3; (H. 414, 1). **lugent**: they now mourn him because they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom which had excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply *et* or *quem* before *nunc — luget*.

86. **Illi — annis**: conclusion of the condition introduced by *si* (l. 81). **et**: connects *comitem* and *consanguinitate propinquum* as two considerations on account of which Sinon was sent.

87. **Pauper**: the term is calculated to excite compassion in the hearers. **in arma**: for *in bellum*.

88. **stabat regno**: 'stood safe in his royal dignity.' **regum vigebat Conciliis**: 'had weight in the assemblies of the princes.' The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp below Troy.

89. **et nos**: 'I also'; the plural, as in l. 139. **que — que**: cf. I, 18.

91. **Haud ignota**: 'things by no means unknown.' The cunning of Sinon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. **superis — ab oris**: 'from the upper world'; from this region of the living to the lower world, *sub umbras*. Cf. IV, 660. For the tense after *postquam*, see note on I, 216.

92. **in tenebris**: 'in gloomy solitude.'

94. **me**: subject of *fore* understood. **tulisset**: 'should bring it about.' The pluperfect subjunctive represents a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse. H. 644, 2; LM. 804; A. 286, R.; B. 269, 1, *b*; G. 657, 4; (H. 525, 2).

95. **Argos**: for *Graeciam*. Cf. I, 285. Palamedes was from Euboea.

96. **odia**: the hatred, namely, of Ulysses.

97. **Hinc**: 'from this cause'; others regard it as temporal, 'from this time.' **prima labes**: 'the first ruinous step,' 'the beginning of misfortune.'

98, 99. The infinitives are historical. H. 610; LM. 708, 709; A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; (H. 536, I). Cf. the language of Milton (Par. Lost, 5, 703): —

> 'Tells the suggested cause and casts between
> Ambiguous words and jealousies.'

conscius: 'conscious (of wrong)'; i.e. *conscius sibi sceleris;* knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. **arma**: 'weapons'; means for my destruction.

100. **Calchante ministro**: 'with Calchas for his tool.' Sinon artfully breaks off here, in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.

101. **Sed autem**: 'but indeed.' The phrase is colloquial, intended to give naturalness to the narration. **ingrata**: 'unwelcome.' Sinon pretends to think that the narrative possesses no interest for the Trojans.

102. **si**: nearly equivalent to *quoniam*. **omnes**: all the Greeks, whether such as Palamedes and Sinon or such as Ulysses.

103. **Id**: i.e. *me Achivum esse*. **Iamdudum**: 'now at once.' It implies that the act has already been long delayed.

104. **magno**: for the case, see H. 478; LM. 652, 653; A. 252, *d*; B. 225; G. 404; (H. 422). With **velit** and **mercentur** the protasis, *si possint*, is to be supplied.

107. **Prosequitur**: 'proceeds.' This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.

109. **Moliri**: the term implies effort to overcome difficulties. **bello**: join with *fessi*.

110. **Fecissent**: 'would that they had so done.' See note on I, 576. If they had gone away at that time, Sinon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.

111. **euntes**: 'when departing'; not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.

114. **Suspensi**: 'uncertain'; not knowing what to do. **scitantem**: 'to consult'; a present participle denoting purpose. See note on I, 519.

115. **adytis**: 'from the sanctuary.'

116. **placastis**: for *placavistis*. See note on I, 201. **virgine caesa**: 'by the sacrifice of a maiden.' For the construction, see note on l. 413. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana.

118. **quaerendi**: sc. *sunt*. **litandum**: 'heaven must be appeased.'

119. **Argolica**: 'Grecian.' A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. **Vulgi**: 'of the multitude'; i.e. the common soldiery. **vox**: 'response.' **ut**: 'when.' See note on I, 216.

120, 121. **ima Ossa**: 'our inmost marrow.' Cf. III, 308; VI, 54.

121. **cui fata parent**: 'for whom the fates are preparing (death).' This and the following question depend on *tremor*, which implies some such word as *incertorum*. **quem poscat Apollo**: i.e. who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.

122. **Hic**: 'here'; as an adverb of time.

123. **Protrahit**: Calchas pretends to be reluctant. **ea numina divum**: 'these commands of the gods.' Ulysses demands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.

124. **iam canebant**: 'were already foretelling.'

125. **Artificis**: 'of the plotter.' The cunning of Ulysses, as Sinon wished

the Trojans to understand, was exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool, Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. **ventura**: 'what was to come.'

126. **Bis quinos**: cf. I, 71, 381, and notes. **tectus**: 'concealing his thoughts'; possibly also in its literal sense, 'shut up in his tent.'

129. **Composito**: for *ex composito*, 'by agreement'; i.e. with Ulysses.



Fig. 13. — Head of Bull adorned with *Vittae* (l. 133)

131. **conversa** (*ea*): equivalent to *earum rerum conversionem*. See note on l. 413. 'They (readily) suffered the turning of those ills, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one unhappy wretch'; i.e. when once I had been declared the victim, they were all relieved from farther apprehensions for themselves.

132. **parari**: historical infinitive.

133. **salsae fruges**: for *mola salsa*, 'the salted meal.' Cf. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was thrown upon the victim. **vittae**: 'fillets,' or twisted bands of white and red wool.

134. **fateor**: the term implies that it might be considered culpable to have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. **vincula**: the cords with which he was bound when being led to the altar.

135, 136. **obscurus Delitui**: 'I lay hid and unseen.' **si — dedissent**: 'if perchance they should set sail.' See note on l. 94. *dedissent* is put by the law of sequence of tenses (after *delitui*) for the fut. perf. *dederint*. The clause is virtually in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of *thinking* in Sinon's mind. There was the uncertainty whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail without having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own countrymen.

139. **Quos**: accusative of the person; **poenas**: of the thing; 'from whom, perchance, they will also exact punishment.' H. 411; LM. 522; A. 239, *c*; B. 178, 1, *a*; G. 339; (H. 374).

141. **Quod**: 'wherefore,' lit. 'as to which.' H. 416, 2; LM. 507; A. 240, *b*; B. 176, 3; G. 334; (H. 378, 2). **te**: addressed to Priam.

142. **Per**: the following clause suggests the object: 'if there still be any inviolable pledge anywhere among men, by this I adjure thee.' For the separation of *per* from its case in adjurations, see note on IV, 314. **quae restet**: clause of characteristic.

143. **laborum**: for the case, see H. 457; LM. 586; A. 221, *a*; B. 209, 2; G. 377; (H. 406, I).

144. **animi**: 'a spirit'; put for the person. **non digna**: 'undeserved.'

145. **lacrimis**: ablative of cause; 'by reason of these tears.' **ultro**: 'besides,' 'moreover.' This word is capable of a variety of significations, arising from the fact that it means that 'beyond' what is expected or required.

148. amissos: 'whom you have given up.' **hinc**: 'henceforth.'

149. haec edissere vera: 'declare these things truthfully.'

150. Quo: 'whereto,' 'to what end.'

151. quae religio, etc.: 'what sacred token is it, or (if none) what engine of war?'

154. aeterni ignes: sun, moon, and stars. Cf. III, 599; IX, 429.

155. enses: the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Sinon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and of his being bound by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.



Fig. 14. — Diomedes and Ulysses carrying off the Palladium (ll. 165 sqq.)

157. Fas: sc. *est.*

158. ferre sub auras: 'to bring to the light.'

159. tegunt: sc. *illi*; i.e. the Greeks.

160. promissis: the prose construction is *in promissis maneas.* Cf. VIII, 643.

163. auxiliis: ablative of means. **ex quo**: 'from what time'; antecedent is in *ex illo*, below, l. 169.

164. sed enim: as in I, 19.

165. Fatale: 'fateful'; the Palladium was so termed because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care.

168. vittas: the fillets round the head of the image.

169. fluere, referri: historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream.

171. ea signa: 'tokens of this,' i.e. of her displeasure. Cf. III, 505.

172. simulacrum: the Palladium. **arsere**: would be regularly connected with the foregoing *vix positum* by *-que*, *et*, or *cum.* Cf. l. 692.

173. Luminibus arrectis: 'from her starting eyeballs.'

174. ipsa: the image itself, *per se.* **ter**: see note on I, 94. **solo**: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243, *b*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 434, N. 1). **dictu**: see note on I, 111.

176. That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Sinon is well aware, for the advice of Calchas and the hasty departure of t ... erefore, no difficulty now in believing that the Gre ... what Sinon adds about the destination of ... true.

178. **Omina ni repetant Argis**: 'unless they seek the omens again in Greece.' They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Virgil may have in mind the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. **numen**: 'the favor of heaven.'

179. **quod — avexere**: 'which (says Sinon) they brought away (of old) upon the sea.' The indicative mood shows this statement to be the language of Sinon, not of Calchas, which would have been quoted indirectly, and be put therefore in the subjunctive mood.

180. **quod petiere — parant**: 'as to the fact that they have sought — (it is because) they are preparing.' H. 588, 3, N.; LM. 847; A. 333, *a*; B. 299, 2; G. 525, 2; (H. 540, IV, N).

181. **Arma, deos**: i.e. reënforcements for war and the favor of the gods.

183. **moniti**: 'being instructed'; namely, by Calchas. **pro**: 'in place of.' Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse and for its vast size, and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city.

184. **quae piaret**: 'to atone for.' See note on I, 20.

185, 186. The emphasis is on **immensam**, which should be joined to **attollere**. They were not only advised to build this in place of the Palladium, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new Palladium, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva.

186. **Roboribus**: ablative expressing the means of *attollere*. **caelo**: dative for *ad caelum*. See note on *Latio*, I, 6.

187. **portis**: the instrumental ablative of way by which. H. 476; LM. 644; A. 258, *g*; B. 218, 9; G. 389; (H. 420, 1, 3[1]). **moenia**: for *urbem*.

188. **Neu**: 'or lest'; = *et ne*. **antiqua sub religione**: under the same religious security as that which they had enjoyed under the Palladium.

189. **Nam — violasset**: this is the continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. An idea of saying is implied in the foregoing verb, *iussit* (l. 186). For the subjunctive, see note on l. 94.

190. **omen**: i.e. the fate or destruction indicated by the omen. **ipsum**: refers to Calchas.

193. **Ultro**: 'beyond' what you would expect; i.e. 'actually,' 'even.' See note on l. 145.

194. **nostros**: refers to the Greeks. **ea fata**: 'such fates,' namely, as the *exitium* in l. 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans.

198. **mille**: a round number. In the Iliad, II, 924 sqq., the number of the Grecian ships is stated as 1186.

199. **Hic**: see note on l. 122. **maius**: even a greater event than the adventure of Sinon.

201. **ductus sorte**: though priest of Apollo, Laocoön had been appointed by lot on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune.

202. **Sollemnes**: 'sacrificial,' 'where the sacrifices are customarily made.' Note the derivation.

203. **Ecce**: cf. l. 57. **gemini**: 'two'; implying similarity. Cf. I, 162. **a Tenedo**: they come from Tenedos as an omen that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the city.

204. **immensis orbibus**: an ablative of description, limiting *angues*.

205. **Incumbunt pelago**: 'they breast the sea'; with *tranquilla per alta*. **pariter**: 'side by side.' **ad litora tendunt**: 'make for the shore.'

207. **Sanguineae**: 'bloody'; of the color of blood. **pars cetera**: all except the head and breast. **pontum Pone legit**: 'courses the sea behind.'

208. **sinuatque**: in connection with *legit* may be translated as a present participle, 'curving.' **volumine**: 'in folds'; referring to the undulating curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling themselves over the waves.

209. **sonitus spumante salo**: note the alliterative effect. The repetition of the *s*-sound is intentional, in imitation of the plashing of the waves. **arva**: 'the shores.'

210. **oculos**: see note on I, 228.

212. **visu exsangues**: 'terrified by the sight.' **agmine certo**: 'in an undeviating course'; indicating that they had been sent, by a higher power, expressly to destroy Laocoön, and were not merely seeking for prey.

215. **morsu depascitur**: 'devours.'

216. **Post**: adverbially for *postea*. **ipsum**: refers to Laocoön. **auxilio**: dative of the end or purpose. See note on I, 22.

218. **medium**: sc. *eum*; 'around his body.' **collo**: 'around his neck. For the dative, see H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, 1, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

219. **superant**: 'rise above him.' **capite**: 'with their heads.' Cf. *volumine*, l. 208, for a similar use of the singular for the plural.

221. **vittas**: see note on I, 228.

223. **Qualis mugitus**: sc. *est*. If Virgil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocoön, now preserved in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in respect to all its details.

225. **At**: in transition. **delubra summa**: 'the lofty shrine'; the same as *arcem* in the following line.

226. **arcem**: for *templum*. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.

227. **Sub pedibus**: the statues of Minerva are often represented with serpents coiled at the feet.



Fig. 15. — Laocoön and his Children attacked by the Serpents (ll. 212 sqq.)

228, 229. **novus pavor**: 'new terror'; no longer apprehension for our personal safety, as in l. 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoön, and thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse. **cunctis**: for the dative, see H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, *a*; B. 188. 1, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4). **Insinuat**: sc. *se*. **scelus expendisse**: for *sceleris poenam solvisse*.

231. **Laeserit**: for the mood, see note on I, 388. **tergo**: for *corpori*.

232. **ad sedes**: 'to the shrine.'

233. **conclamant**: 'exclaim with one voice.'

234. **Dividimus—urbis**: 'we divide the walls and disclose to view the buildings.' The *muri* are the city walls; the *moenia*, the buildings within.

235. **Accingunt**: sc. *se*; 'apply themselves.' Cf. I, 210. **rotarum lapsus**: 'the gliding wheels'; put for the simple term *rotas*. Cf. I, 301. **collo**: 'about the neck'; dative.

237. **Scandit**: 'climbs' or 'mounts'; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting the wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel.

238. **armis**: for *armatis*, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H. 477, II; LM. 651; A. 248, *c*, 2; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, II).

239. **Sacra canunt**: hymns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys and girls.

240. The dat. **urbi** is governed by *inlabitur*. **minans**: 'towering'; as in I, 162.

242. **Dardanidum**: see note on I, 565.

243. **Substitit**: 'halted.' Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evil omen. **utero**: the ablative of place. The shock of the sudden halt caused the weapons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle.

244. **Instamus**: cf. I, 423, and below, l. 491. **immemores, caeci**: 'thoughtless' and 'blind' in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened suspicion, namely, the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within.

245. *Sistere* is followed by the accusative with *in*, or by the ablative either with or without *in*. Cf. X, 323.

246. **Tunc etiam**: 'then also' as an additional warning.

247. **credita**: is better joined with *ora* than with *Cassandra*. For the dative *Teucris*, see note on *ulli*, I, 440.

248. **esset**: relative clause of characteristic expressing the cause of *miseri*. See note on I, 388. Others make it concessive.

249. **velamus**: see note on I, 417.

250–437. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet silently from the island of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal

board the ship of Agamemnon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack on the city, setting fire to it in various places with the aid of Sinon, and are soon joined by their whole army at the Scaean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a dream by the shade of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the conflict and of the flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father, and, being joined by Coroebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city. After a momentary success, his party is defeated, Coroebus and others are slain, and he is left with only two companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

250. **Vertitur** : the sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth stands still. **ruit oceano**: 'ascends from the ocean'; i.e. Night rises in her chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Cf. V, 721; and for this sense of *ruit*, VI, 539; VIII, 369.

252. **Myrmidonum**: for *Graiorum*. **dolos**: refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. **per moenia**: 'throughout the city'; not the fortifications merely. See note on l. 234.

254. **phalanx**: here = 'host' or 'army.' **instructis navibus**: 'with their ships drawn up in order.' They advanced in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.



Fig. 16.—The Greeks descending from the Wooden Horse (ll. 259 sqq.)

255. **amica — lunae**: 'the friendly stillness of the silent moon'; i.e. 'friendly,' or 'favorable' to the projects of the Greeks. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from ll. 340, 360, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.

256. **nota**: 'well known'; for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.

257. **Extulerat**, etc.: intensive for the perfect: 'suddenly raised the signal flame'; the signal by which Sinon was to understand when to open the horse. **defensus**: 'protected' from discovery in his nocturnal movements.

259. **Laxat**: this verb is adapted to both objects, *Danaos* and *claustra*, by zeugma: 'releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts.' H. 751, 2, N.; A.

p. 430; B. 374, 2, *a*; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license is termed *hysteron proteron.*

260. **se promunt**: for *prodeunt.* **robore**: see note on *Italiam,* I, 2.

262. **Demissum per funem**: 'along a rope let down.'

263. **primus**: this should probably be understood literally, and, in that case, would show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when Machaon's name occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.

264. **doli** (i.e. *equi*) **fabricator**: he was directed by Minerva. See l. 15.

265. **sepultam**: cf. l. 253.

266. **portis**: ablative of the way by which. See note on l. 187. **omnes socios**: those who have just landed from the ships.

267. **conscia**: 'confederate'; implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.

268. Cf. IV, 522. **aegris**: 'sorrow-laden'; said of men, as compared with the gods.

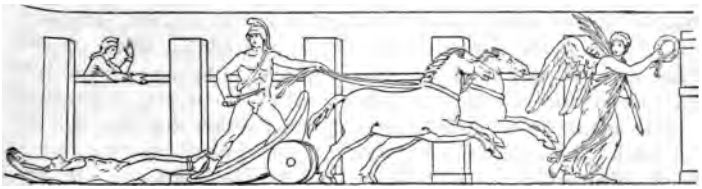


Fig. 17. — Achilles dragging Hector's Body about the Walls of Troy (ll. 272 sqq.)

269. **dono divum**: 'by the blessing of the gods.' Cf. Spenser, opening lines of Vision of Bellay: —

> 'It was the time when rest, soft sliding downe
> From heaven's height into men's heavy eyes,
> In the forgetfulnes of sleepe doth drowne
> The carefull thoughts of mortall miseries.'

270. **In somnis**: 'in slumber.' Cf. l. 302. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.

271. **largos fletus**: 'a flood of tears.' Cf. I, 465.

272. **Raptatus bigis, ut quondam**: '(appearing) as formerly (he was), when dragged by the chariot.' Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to have the appearance of their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.

273. **per — tumentes**: for *loris per pedes tumentes traiectis.* **lora**: the

Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, nor even to the dress. Cf. note on I, 228. The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been *pedes*, accompanied by *loris* in the ablative.

274. **Ei mihi**: H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389, N. 2). **qualis**: refers to the appearance of Hector's person.

275. **redit**: the present in vivid narration. H. 532, 3; LM. 733; A. 276, *d*; B. 259, 3; G. 229; (H. 476, III). **qui redit**: may be rendered 'returning.' **exuvias**: 'the spoils'; those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here 'the spoils of Achilles.' For the accusative, see H. 407; LM. 511; A. 240, *c*, N.; B. 175, 2, *d*; G. 338, N. 2; (H. 377); and cf. note on I, 320.

276. **iaculatus**: 'after he had hurled.' **puppibus**: 'upon the ships.' The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications.

278. **quae plurima**: see note on I, 419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector by the Greeks, and the mutilations received when it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. **Ultro**: 'at once,' 'first'; lit., 'of my own accord,' without waiting to be first addressed by the ghost; join with *compellare*. **flens ipse**: 'myself also weeping'; as well as he.

282. **morae**: in his dream Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been long absent, and anxiously waited for.

283. **Exspectate**: vocative by attraction for the nominative. H. 402, 3; LM. 493; A. 241, *b*; G. 325, R. 1; (H. 369, 3). **ut**: 'how'; i.e. 'how gladly'; join with *aspicimus*.

287. **nihil**: the object of *respondit* understood. **nec — moratur**: 'nor heeds my useless inquiries.'

290. **a culmine**: 'from the summit'; from top to bottom. Cf. below, l. 603.

291. **Sat — datum**: 'enough has been done by thee for thy country and for Priam.' (*Qua*) **dextra**: 'by (any) right hand'; i.e. by human prowess.

292. **hac**: 'with this'; i.e. with mine. For the construction, see H. 579; LM. 938; A. 308; B. 304; G. 597; (H. 510).

293. **Sacra**: sc. *sua*. A limiting word pertaining equally to two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last. Cf. *surgentem*, I, 366. The *Penates* of Troy are those which pertain to the whole state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families.

294. **comites**: 'as companions'; in apposition with *hos*. **his**: dative. **moenia**: for *urbem*.

295. The order is: *quae magna, ponto pererrato, denique statues*. Although this city was Lavinium, the poet seems to have Rome in mind.

296, 297. The vision seems to bring the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other *sacra* which pertained to her worship, from the *penetralia*, or sanctuary of the house. Among the *Penates* of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods. These are also called *Dei Magni*. See III, 12, and VIII, 679.

298. **Diverso luctu**: 'with manifold sounds of woe.' Cf. XII, 620.

299, 300. **secreta — recessit**: the house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and it also stood by itself. *Recessit*, as *refugit*, III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.

302. **summi fastigia tecti**: 'the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. below, l. 458, and note.

303. **arrectis auribus**: cf. I, 152; II, 206.

304. **veluti cum**, etc.: as the shepherd, ignorant (*inscius*) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, is amazed (*stupet*), so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Cf. X, 405; XII, 521. **furentibus austris**: ablative absolute, expressing time. *Austris* is used for winds in general, as in I, 536.

305. **rapidus montano flumine**: '(made) impetuous by the mountain flood.' With this and the following line cf. Spenser, Faërie Queene, II, 11, 18: —

> 'Like a great water-flood, that tombling low
> From the high mountaines, threates to overflow
> With suddein fury all the fertile playne.'

306. **boum labores**: by metonymy for *segetes*.

307. **inscius**: 'ignorant (of the cause).'

309. **fides**: 'the truth,' or 'the fact'; namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. *Est* is to be supplied.

310. **Deiphobi**: his death is described in VI, 509 sqq.

311. **Vulcano**: i.e. *igni*. See note on I, 215. **proximus**: 'next' to the house of Deïphobus.

312. **Ucalegon**: a bold metonymy for the 'house of Ucalegon.' Cf. III, 275. **Sigea freta**: 'the Sigean waters'; about four miles northwest from Troy.

314. **nec sat rationis** (*est mihi*): 'nor have I sufficient deliberation'; 'I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms'; do not consider what is to be done or gained in fighting.

315. **bello**: dative for *ad bellum*. **arcem**: 'the citadel.'

317. **pulchrum**: the predicate accusative with *esse* understood, of which *mori* is subject. H. 394, 4; 615, 2; LM. 972; A. 189, *d*; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 438, 3 and 538, 2). **succurrit**, etc.: 'the thought comes over me'; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: 'that it is glorious to die in arms.'

318. **Ecce**: cf. l. 203.

319. **arcis Phoebique**: priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.

320. **Sacra, deos**: cf. l. 293. **victos**: as in I, 68.

321. **trahit**: 'leads.' Cf. l. 457. **cursu tendit**: 'hastens'; lit. 'holds (his way) with running.' **limina**: '(my) threshold'; the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the *sacra* is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See l. 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred objects are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See l. 717.

322. **res summa**: 'the common weal.' **Quo loco**: 'in what condition.' **Panthu**: the Latin vocative, from the Greek Πάνθου. **quam prendimus arcem?** 'what stronghold are we to seize?' The present is used for the future, as not infrequently in animated discourse. Cf. III, 88. H. 533, 2; A. 276, *c*; G. 228.

324. **summa**: 'final.'

325. **Fuimus, fuit**: an impressive way of saying, 'we have ceased to be Trojans; Ilium no longer exists.' H. 538, 1; LM. 743; A. 279, *a*; G. 236, 1. (H. 467, III, 5). **Dardaniae**: dative.

329. **Sinon**: see note on l. 259. **miscet**: 'scatters all around.'

330. **Insultans**: expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. **alii**: 'others,' as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. **bipatentibus portis**: 'at the wide-open gates.' Cf. l. 266.

331. **Milia quot**: sc. the antecedent *tot*, the subject of *adsunt* understood. See note on I, 430. **Mycenis**: H. 491, II, 2; LM. 605; A. 258, *a*; B. 229, 1; G. 391; (H. 428, II).

332. **alii**: another portion of the main body from the ships. **angusta viarum**: 'the narrow passageways.' See note on I, 422.

333. **Oppositi**: 'opposed'; i.e. to the Trojans who attempt to resist. **stat Stricta**: a lively substitute for *est stricta*; suggesting the position of the blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. **mucrone corusco**: ablative of description.

334. **primi**: those who are foremost, or at the gate.

335. **caeco Marte**: 'in the blind conflict.' Cf. IX, 518.

336. **numine divum**: not by his own deliberate purpose, for he had not *sat rationis in armis*.

337. **tristis Erinys**: 'the grim Fury'; the gloomy spirit of conflict.

339. **Addunt se socios**: cf. VI, 778.

341. **agglomerant**: sc. *se*; 'gather around.' **nostro**: for *meo*, as in l. 139.

343. **insano**: 'frantic.'

344. **gener**: 'as a (future) son-in-law.'

345. **furentis**: 'prophetic.'

346. **Audierit**: cf. the use of *esset*, l. 248.

347. **Quos ubi vidi**: see note on I, 72. **audere**: 'venturing upon.' H. 613, 1; LM. 961; A. 272; B. 331, 1; G. 527; (H. 535, I).

348. **super**: as in I, 29. 'Besides' the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkindle more, and so 'begin with these words.' **his**: ablative of manner.

349. **Pectora**: as *animi*, l. 144, put for persons. **audentem**: sc. *me*. **si vobis, etc.**: sc. the indicative, *est*, since there is no uncertainty. **extrema**: 'a last hazard.' **cupido Certa**: 'a fixed resolve.'

350. **sequi**: for the infinitive depending on *cupido*, see note on l. 10.

351. **Excessere**: the ancients believed that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure of its tutelary gods.

352. **quibus**: 'through whom'; ablative of means.

353. **moriamur, ruamus**: 'let us die, and (to that end) rush into the midst of the enemy.' Also taken as an instance of *hysteron proteron*. See on l. 259. Cf. III, 662.

354. **Una salus**: predicate nominative: 'to hope for no safety (is) the only safety of the conquered.'

357. **caecos**: 'blind,' or 'furious' from hunger.

360. **nox atra**: the moon is at times obscured. See ll. 397, 420, and 621. But night in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as 'dark,' contrasted with day.

361. **fando**: 'in speech.'

364, 365. **-que -que**: 'both — and.' See note on I, 18. **inertia**: 'lifeless,' referring to the corpses of the slain; or 'helpless,' with reference to the bodies of old men, women, and children, and persons unfit for war.

366. **poenas dant sanguine**: 'suffer punishment with blood'; i.e. suffer death. Cf. l. 72.

369. **pavor**: H. 733, 5; LM. 1114; A. 359, *f*; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 608, V). **plurima imago**: 'many a vision'; innumerable corpses, representations of death, everywhere seen.

371. **Androgeos**: a Grecian hero, not mentioned in Homer. **credens**: sc. *nos esse*.

372. **ultro**: 'at once,' 'first'; as in l. 279; without being first addressed.

376. **Responsa Fida**: 'reliable answers.'

377. **sensit delapsus**: lit. 'having fallen, he perceived (it)'; a Greek idiom for *sensit se delapsum esse*.

378. **retro repressit**: 'checked.'

379. **aspris**: for *asperis*. **sentibus**: ablative of place where.

380. **humi nitens**: 'with firm tread.' See note on I, 193.

381. **Attollentem iras**: 'rears its angry crest.' *Iras* is equivalent to *iratum caput.* **colla**: Greek accusative.

383. **densis**, etc.: 'and we surround them with our serried arms'; the verb is used in the middle sense; lit. 'we poured ourselves about them.' Cf. *implentur*, I, 215; and *teguntur*, l. 227.

384. **-que**: connects the verbs *circumfundimur* and *sternimus.*

385. **Adspirat**: 'smiles upon.' **labori**: 'conflict.'

386. **successu, animisque**: ablatives of cause; both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult.

388. **ostendit se dextra**: for *ostendit se dextram*; 'shows herself favorable.'

389. **insignia**: 'martial ornaments'; the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans, especially their helmets and shields.

390. **Dolus**: sc. *sit.* **requirat**: see note on l. 8.

391. **deinde**: see note on I, 195.

392. **clipei insigne decorum**: 'the shield with its beautiful device'; *insigne* is a noun. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal. For the accusative, see note on l. 275.

396. **haud numine nostro**: ablative of attendant circumstance; 'under an unfavorable divinity'; lit. 'under a divinity not our own.' The possessive sometimes has the force of *secundus.*

400. **Fida**: 'safe,' as affording a retreat to the ships.

401. **conduntur**: for *se condunt.* Cf. l. 383.

402. **nihil fas** (*est*) **fidere**, etc.: 'alas, men may not put their trust in unwilling gods'; i.e. the Trojans, in putting on Greek armor, placed themselves under the protection of the divinities who were unfavorable to them. The sentiment is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.

403. **Priameia**: 'daughter of Priam.'

404. **Crinibus**: see note on I, 480. **a templo Minervae**: she had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. **adytis**: 'from the inner sanctuary.' This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax Oileüs.

407. **speciem**: 'spectacle.' **Coroebus**: see ll. 341 sqq. **furiata mente**: ablative absolute.

408. **periturus**: see note on l. 46.

409. **densis armis**: ablative of manner, as in l. 383. *Eis*, or *hostibus*, in the dative, is understood after *incurrimus.*

410. **delubri culmine**: a party of Trojans was hurling down missiles from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.

411. **obruimur**: for the quantity of the last syllable, see note on *pavor*, l. 369.

412. **Armorum facie**, etc.: 'on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian crests'; so *facies* is used in V, 768.

413. **ereptae virginis**: 'at the rescue of the virgin'; a subjective genitive, like *iubarum* above. For the use of the participle, see H. 636, 4; LM. 1013; A. 292, *a*; B. 337, 5; G. 664, R. 2; (H. 549, 5, N. 2).

414. **Undique**: with *collecti*. **acerrimus**: Ajax was angered by the loss of Cassandra.

416. **Adversi**: 'opposed (to each other)' and hence 'opposing.' **turbine rupto**: 'when a whirlwind bursts forth'; ablative absolute, expressing time.

417. Cf. I, 85, 86.



Fig. 18. — The Tabula Iliaca

This stone tablet represents scenes from the Trojan war. Only a portion, showing the walled city, is reproduced here. The upper scene represents the strife and bloodshed that followed immediately after the Greeks descended from the horse (ll. 265 sqq.). The scene just below represents a court in the palace of Priam. The aged ruler is seated upon an altar, from which Pyrrhus is about to tear him (ll. 506 sqq.). On the right, Menelaus seeks to kill Helen. In the foreground at the left, Aeneas receives the Penates from a priest (cf. ll. 318–321). Directly in front, Aeneas, guided by Mercury, is issuing from the city gate, bearing his father on his shoulder and leading Ascanius. Just behind is Creusa. Cf. ll. 721 sqq.

418. **equis**: with *laetus*. Cf. *tegmine*, I, 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses.

419. **imo fundo**: cf. I, 84 and 125.

420. **si quos**: = *quoscumque*. **per umbram**: cf. l. 397.

421. **insidiis**: see ll. 389 sqq.

422. **primi**: 'the foremost'; those in front. Cf. l. 334. **mentita**: 'deceptive,' with the regular active use of deponents. *Mentitos* is understood also with *clipeos*.

423. **Adgnoscunt**: 'they recognize'; they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. **ora sono discordia signant**: 'they (the *primi*, l. 422) mark our speech, differing (from theirs) in sound.' Virgil seems to have regarded the speech (*ora*) of the Greeks and Trojans as being dialects of the same language.

424. **Ilicet**: 'instantly,' 'thereupon.'

425. **dextra**: cf. I, 98. **ad aram**: the great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the pronaos, not within the temple itself.

426. **unus**: emphatic, as in I, 15.

427. **aequi**: H. 451, 3; LM. 574; A. 218, *b*; B. 204, 1, *a*; G. 375; (H. 399, II).

428. **Dis aliter visum**: he deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently. Cf. below, l. 430.

429. **a sociis**: 'by their friends' on the summit of the temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See l. 410. **Panthu**: see l. 322.

430. **infula**: put by metonymy for the priestly office.

431. **flamma meorum** (*civium*). Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in which his slain countrymen had been consumed.

432. **vestro**: may be referred both to Troy, implied in *Iliaci*, and to *meorum*.

433. **vices Danaum**: 'encounters with the Greeks.' **Vitavisse, meruisse**: the subject, *me*, is omitted. **fata fuissent**: contain the notion of 'decreeing,' 'commanding'; hence, the following subjunctive with *ut*.

434. **manu**: 'by my hand'; i.e. by my bold deeds.

435. **Iphitus et Pelias mecum**: sc. *divelluntur*; 'are separated (from the rest) with me.'

436. **vulnere Ulixi**: 'the wound of,' i.e. 'inflicted by, Ulysses.'

437. **vocati**: sc. *sumus*.

438–558. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of Priam. On reaching the palace, he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyrrhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private postern gate, and ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and masses of the building material on the assailants. From the roof he sees the Greeks under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

438. **ceu**, etc.: 'as if other battles were nowhere going on'; i.e. as if all the fighting were concentrated here. H. 584, 4; LM. 944; A. 312; B. 307, 1; G. 602; (H. 513, II).

440. **Sic**: explanatory of the foregoing words, and qualifies *indomitum*, *ruentes*, and *obsessum*. **Martem**: 'conflict.' For the participle after *cernimus*,

see H. 613, 4; LM. 1019; A. 292, *e*; B. 337, 3; G. 536; (H. 535, 4). The Greeks make an attack on the front of the palace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, storms the gate, under cover of their shields. These they join together above their heads, by lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof, forming thus a *testudo*, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders (ll. 441 and 469 sqq.). The other party attempts, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements (ll. 442–444).

441. **acta testudine**: 'with an advancing testudo.' **limen**: 'the gate.'

442. **parietibus**: for the case, see note on I, 226. On the pronunciation of the word here, *paryetibus*, cf. note on *abiete*, l. 16. **postes sub ipsos**: 'close to the very posts'; i.e. of the palace gate.

443. **Nituntur**: 'they climb'; referring to the assailants. **gradibus**: 'on the steps' of the ladders. Join *sinistris* with *obiciunt*. 'They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles (of the defenders), shielding themselves (thus, while) they grasp the battlements with their right hands.'

444. **fastigia**: 'battlements' of the parapet. See note on l. 458.

445. **tecta Culmina**: refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, *auratas trabes*, underneath the tiles.

446. **His telis**: 'with such weapons,' or 'missiles, as these.' Notice the emphatic position of *His*. **ultima**: 'the end of things'; when they see that things have come to the last extremity.

447. **Extrema in morte**: 'in death's extremity.'

449. **alii**: these are Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. **imas fores**: 'the doors below,' as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood.

451. **Instaurati animi**: refers both to himself and to his two companions.

452. **vim**: 'force'; i.e. new impulse.

453. **Limen erat**, etc.: this passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. *Limen*, *fores*, and *postes* all refer to the private entrance in the rear (*relicti a tergo*). Within this were corridors, affording an easy communication (*pervius usus*) of the various buildings or parts of the palace with each other (*inter se*).

456. **incomitata**: in a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant.

457. **soceros**: Priam and Hecuba. So *patres*, below, l. 579.

458. **Evado**: 'I make my way'; by the private passage just described. **ad summi fastigia culminis**: 'to the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. l. 302, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, on t colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top,

terrace, of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof, or terrace, Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within.

460. **Turrim**: object of **convellimus**, l. 464. **in praecipiti**: 'on the edge.' **summis Eductam tectis**: 'rising with lofty roof.'

462: **solitae**: sc. *sunt.*

463. **qua summa labantes**, etc.: 'where the topmost stories afforded yielding joints.' The *summa tabulata*, 'highest flooring' or 'highest stories' of the palace, served as the base, or floor, of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.

464. **altis Sedibus**: 'from its lofty foundations'; the *tabulata* and *tecta*, or palace roof, just mentioned.

468. **interea**: refers to the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and in the replacing of the Greeks destroyed by its fall.

469. **Vestibulum**: 'the entrance' into the *atrium*, or first court. See note on l. 449.

470. **Exsultat**: 'springs to and fro'; indicates the swift movements of the warrior. **telis et luce aëna**: 'with the gleaming of brazen weapons.' A case of hendiadys (see note on I, 61).

471. **Qualis ubi**: the full expression would be *talis, qualis est coluber, ubi*, etc. See note on I, 316.

472. **sub terra**: is contrasted with *in lucem*. **tumidum**: he is supposed to be swollen by eating venomous herbs.

473. **positis exuviis**: 'his old skin laid aside.'

475. **Arduus ad solem**: 'uprising toward the sun.' **ore**: ablative of place.

477. **Scyria pubes**: 'the Scyrian band'; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros, one of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of Pyrrhus.

478. **Succedunt tecto**: 'advance to the palace.' They hurl firebrands up to the battlements, to prevent the Trojans from casting down missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.

479. **Ipse**: Pyrrhus.

480. **Limina**: the lintel and threshold, for the door. **perrumpit, vellit**: the present denotes the continuance of the act, the 'attempt to break' and 'wrench,' contrasted with *cavavit* and *dedit* (ll. 481, 482), which denote the completion of the act. **postes**: = *fores*, 'the door.' **cardine**: the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots at the top and bottom of the door turned. See Fig. 19.

481. **Aeratos**: 'bronze,' 'covered with bronze.' Cf. I, 448, 449.

482. **ore**: limits *fenestram*; 'an opening with a broad mouth.' See note on *silvis*, I, 164.

483. **Apparet**: through this opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.

485. **Armatos**: the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in l. 449. **vident**: refers to the Greeks.

487. **cavae aedes**: a second court, or square, around which the more private apartments were built, was often called *cavaedium*, but Virgil may not necessarily have been thinking of this part of the Roman house in the expression, *cavae aedes*.

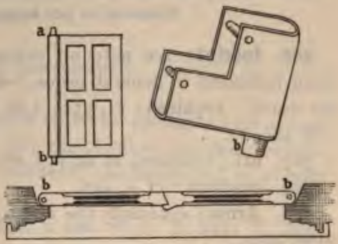


Fig. 19

The first illustration is designed to show the general shape of the ancient door. The *postis* was the upright pillar (*a*, *b*), at whose ends were fastened bronze pivots (shown on an enlarged scale in the annexed cut, *b*). These pivots moved in bronze sockets (*cardines*), made in the threshold and lintel. The third cut presents a horizontal cross section of the door with the threshold (ll. 480 sqq.).

491. **Instat vi patria**: 'presses on with his father's fury'; with the impetuosity inherited from his father, the wrathful Achilles.

492. **sufferre**: 'to withstand (him).' **ariete**: pronounced here *ar-ye-te*. See note on l. 16. The battering-ram in its primitive form is probably meant, i.e. a long stick of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. **crebro**: as below, l. 627.

493. **cardine, postes**: see above, l. 480. Join *cardine* with *emoti*; 'started from the socket.'

495. **milite**: used as a collective noun. See note on l. 20.

496. **aggeribus ruptis**: 'the barriers burst.' The Po in many places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present day, by embankments; and Virgil was familiar with the disastrous floods produced by a *crevasse*, or breach in the dike.

497. **Exiit**: i.e. from its channel.

498. **cumulo**: 'in a mass'; ablative of manner, as in I, 105.

499. **Vidi ipse**: 'I myself saw.' Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to render help.

501. **nurus**: 'daughters'; put for both the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. **per aras**: usually explained as equivalent to *inter aras*.

504. **Barbarico**: 'barbaric'; because the gold and spoils which adorned the door posts were trophies captured from foreign or barbarian enemies of the

Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door posts of house well as of temples. Cf. V, 393; VII, 183. The same use of 'barbaric' oc in Milton, Par. Lost, II, 3: —

> 'Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
> Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.'

506. **fuerint**: see note on *videat*, I, 181. The fate of Priam has been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars his death. **requiras**: H. 552; LM. 717, 718; A. 311, *a*; B. 280, 1; G. 2 (H. 486, 1).

507. **uti**: temporal, as *ut*, in l. 67.

508. **medium**: cf. I, 348.

509. **Arma**: especially the *lorica*. **diu**: join with *desueta*. **senior**: ' aged king.'

510. **umeris**: dative. See note on I, 412. **ferrum**: accusative with *cin tur*, which has a middle force. See note on *exuvias*, l. 275.

511. **fertur**: 'is hurrying'; but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See l. 5 **moriturus**: cf. *periturus*, l. 408.

512. **Aedibus in mediis**: 'in the midst of the palace'; in the inner cou See note on l. 487. **nudo sub axe**: 'under the open vault.'

515. **nequiquam**: 'in vain'; for, in the end, its sacredness failed to sa them. **circum**: see note on I, 32.

516. **Praecipites**: = *se praecipitantes*.

517. **sedebant**: it was the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to t altars and images of the gods.

519. **mens**: 'purpose.'

520. **cingi**: sc. *te*.

521. **auxilio**: for the ablative, see note on l. 44. **defensoribus istis**: 'su defenses as those (weapons) of thine.'

522. **non, si,** etc.: 'not even if my Hector were now here.' For not ev Hector could now help us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, th can save us.

525. **sacra in sede**: i.e. on the altar, or steps of the altar.

526. Polites has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company wi those mentioned in l. 449. Pyrrhus, from whom he has already received deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. **Pyrrhi de caede**: 'fro the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus.'

528. **Porticibus**: 'along the porticoes'; the ablative of the way or rou His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and a across the courts. **vacua**: either 'empty,' referring to some of the cou not yet occupied by the Greeks, or 'open,' 'spacious.' Cf. l. 761. **lustra** 'traverses.'

529. **infesto vulnere**: 'with deadly aim'; join with *insequitur*.

530. **iam iam**: 'now, even now.' **-que**: connects *insequitur* with the following verbs. **premit**: 'is close upon him.'

533. **in media morte tenetur**: i.e. death is all around him; his son lies before him dead, and his own death is imminent.

535. **ausis**: 'reckless deeds.'

536. **si**: as in I, 603. **curet**: clause of characteristic.

538. **coram**: equivalent to *oculis meis*.

539. **foedasti**: 'hast violated.' It implies both the outrage to his nature as a father, and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the touch, or even the presence, of a corpse rendered the individual religiously impure.

540. **quo**: H. 469, 2; LM. 609; A. 244, *a* and N. 1; B. 215; G. 395; (H. 415, II). **mentiris**: 'you falsely pretend'; for you would dishonor such a father.

541. **in hoste**: 'in respect to (toward) his enemy.' **iura fidemque supplicis erubuit**: 'he respected (lit. 'blushed at') a suppliant's rights, a suppliant's trust.'

542. **sepulcro**: dative of the purpose; 'for burial.'

543. **Hectoreum**: see note on I, 200.

544. **senior**: cf. l. 509. **sine ictu**: 'without force' or 'effect.'

545. **repulsum**: sc. *est*.

547. **ergo**: 'so then.' The particle expresses bitter irony. The future here is almost equivalent to an imperative.

549. **Degenerem**: a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and son, just made by Priam, ll. 540 sqq.

550. **Hoc dicens**: 'while saying this.' **trementem**: not with fear, but with age. See l. 509.

552. **Implicuit comam laeva**: for *comae laevam*. Cf. l. 723.

553. **Extulit**: 'raised on high.' **lateri**: dative for *in latus*. See note on l. 18. **capulo tenus**: 'up to the hilt.' For the position of *tenus*, see note on I, 13.

555. **Sorte tulit**: 'befell by fate.'

556. **populis, terris**: ablative, denoting the cause of *superbum*.

558. **sine nomine**: 'without a name'; because deprived of the head, that by which the individual is distinguished.

559–631. Aeneas is reminded, by the fate of Priam and his house, of his own father and family, and is hastening homeward, when he discovers the Grecian Helen, the cause of all these misfortunes, hiding in the temple of Vesta. He stops, and is on the point of taking vengeance by putting her to death, but he is deterred by his mother, who appears to him in her own form, and reveals to

him the gods at work in the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate, and, guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in safety.

559. **tum primum**: Aeneas is now for the first time awakened to all the horrors of his own situation, and that of his family.

562. **subiit**: 'came to my mind'; sc. *mentem*. Cf. l. 575. **Creusa**: wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.

563. **domus**: has the last syllable long under the ictus. See note on *pavor*, l. 369. **casus**: 'the fortune'; as in I, 623.

564. **Respicio**: 'I look about.' He has been absorbed in the scene in the court below, and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider what is going on around him on the battlements. **sit**: subjunctive mood in indirect question. **quae copia**: 'what force?'

566. **Ad terram**, etc.: 'they have cast themselves (from the battlements) to the ground.' The perfect definite is used here with reference to the preceding historical present.

567. The passage, as far as l. 587, appears inconsistent with VI, 510–527, and is said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varius, the critics to whom the manuscript of Virgil was committed by Augustus. Hence, it is wanting in the best manuscripts; but it is regarded as Virgilian by recent commentators, and is retained in practically all texts. **adeo**: Virgil often joins this particle with *iam*. It may be translated, 'so now.' **super unus eram**: for *supereram*. **limina**: 'shrine.'

568. **servantem**: 'keeping'; i.e. holding, as a place of refuge, secure on account of its sacredness.

570. **Erranti**: he has left the battlements of the palace, but is still on the Acropolis, seeking to escape to his own house, without coming in contact with the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, looking about cautiously, *oculos per cuncta ferenti*.

571. **eversa Pergama**: 'the overthrow of Troy.' See note on l. 413.

572. **poenas Danaum**: 'punishment inflicted by the Greeks.' What genitive? Cf. *Ulixi*, l. 436. **coniugis**: Menelaus.

573. **communis Erinys**: because she had been the cause of the ten years' war, which had been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now closing with the destruction of Troy.

574. **aris sedebat**: i.e. on the steps of the altar. **invisa**: 'odious,' 'hateful.'

575. **ignes**: 'fury'; the fires of passion. **subit ira**: 'wrath enters (my soul).'

576. The infinitives as in l. 10. **sceleratas poenas**: = *sceleris poenas*. Cf. VI, 563.

577. **Mycenas**: put for *Graeciam*. Cf. I, 650.

578. **triumpho**: ablative absolute, with *parto.*

579. **Coniugium**: = *coniugem.* Cf. XI, 270. **patres**: 'parents'; as *soceros*, l. 457.

580. **comitata**: cf. I, 312, and note. **turba, ministris**: ablative of means. In the Odyssey, books IV and XV, Helen is reinstated as queen in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It should be remarked that the impression given by Virgil of Helen is widely different from that which we get from the Iliad and Odyssey, where she is represented rather as the victim of misfortune than as a deliberate evil-doer. See Fig. 18.

581, 582. The future perfects express the bitter indignation with which he conceives of her about to return in triumph after having occasioned all this woe.



Fig. 20. — Menelaus pursues Helen (l. 580)

583. **Non ita**: 'it shall not be thus.'

584. **Feminea**: possessive, as *Hectoreum*, l. 543.

585. **Exstinxisse**: the infinitive depends upon an idea of *saying*, implied in *laudabor*, which is equivalent to *cum laude dicar.* **nefas**: metonymy for *nefariam.*

586. **explesse**: more intensive than *implesse.*

587. **Ultricis flammae**: 'with avenging fury.' See note on I, 215. **satiasse**: 'to have appeased.' The *Manes* of the slain cannot be quiet in the lower world until they are revenged.

590. **pura luce**: 'in clear light'; not in a cloud, as gods often appear.

591. **confessa**: put for the present, as *comitata*, l. 580; 'her godhead manifest'; not disguised, as in I, 314 sqq.

592. **quanta**: 'so great as'; for the gods are conceived to be of loftv stature. **dextra**: she seized the hand with which he was about to slay He **prehensum Continuit**: sc. *me.* See note on I, 69.

595. **nostri**: Venus is represented as including herself with the family of Aeneas. Cf. I, 250.

596. **prius**: 'first'; i.e. before you think of slaying Helen. **ubi**: interrogative.

597. **-ne**: in prose would be joined to *superet.*

599. **resistat**: see note on I, 58.

600. **tulerint, hauserit**: the perfects suppose the completion of the action at the present time.

601. **tibi**: ethical. 'Not the hateful form of Helen, as you think, not the guilty Paris, but the stern will of the gods, is overthrowing this dominion for thee.'

602. **-ve**: trans. 'nor.'

603. **opes**: 'might,' 'power.' **a culmine**: cf. l. 290, and note.

604. **Aspice**: Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.

605. **tibi**: dative of reference, equivalent to the genitive of possession. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, *a*; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350; (H. 384, II, 4, N. 2). **umida caligat**: 'gathers misty.'

606. **ne qua parentis Iussa time**: 'fear not to follow any commands of thy mother'; for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.

609. **undantem**: 'rising in waves.' **mixto pulvere**: 'mingled with dust.'

610. **Neptunus**: Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. **tridenti**: join with *emota.*

612. **Scaeas**: the Scaean gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Cf. l. 330.

613. **Prima**: 'foremost'; as leader of the Greeks.

615. **Iam**: now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. **respice**: cf. l. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.



Fig. 21.— Gorgon (l. 616)

616. **nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva**: 'bright with her storm-cloud and Gorgon grim.' The *nimbus* refers to the aegis of Zeus, which the goddess often wore, and from which, if shaken, proceeded storm and lightning. The Gorgon's head was in the center of the shield.

617. **Ipse pater**: even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the decree of destiny.

619. **Eripe fugam**: 'hasten your flight'; while flight is still possible.

620. **limine**: for the case, see note on l. 244.

622. **dirae facies**: 'fearful forms'; the gods now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.

624. **Tum vero**: 'then indeed'; when my eyes were thus opened. **visum** (*est*): 'was seen.'

625. **Neptunia**: Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.

626. **Ac veluti Cum**: 'even as when.'

627. **ferro bipennibus**: *hendiadys* for *ferreis bipennibus*. See note on I, 61. **accisam**: limits *ornum*. **instant**: with infinitive, as I, 423.

628. **minatur**: 'threatens to fall.'

629. **comam**: 'leaf-crown'; the foliage of trees is often so called. **vertice**: join with *nutat* as an ablative of manner.

630. **supremum**: 'for the last time'; adverbially. Cf. III, 68.

631. **iugis**: 'from the hilltops'; join with *avulsa*.

632–746. Anchises at first refuses to join Aeneas in his flight, but yields at last to the signs and warnings sent by Jupiter. While they are making their way out of the city, Creüsa, the wife of Aeneas, is separated from her companions and lost; but she is not missed until they reach the place of rendezvous, outside of the gate.

632. **Descendo**: Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. **ducente deo**: 'under the guidance of the divine one (Venus).' Cf. l. 620.

633. **Expedior, recedunt**: Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.

634. **perventum** (*est a me*): = *perveni*.

635. **Antiquas**: the necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.

636. **primum**: in both instances agrees with *quem*. Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See ll. 648, 649.

638. **integer aevi**: 'unimpaired in age.' H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, *c*; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 6; (H. 399, III, 1).

639. **Sanguis** and **vires** are also thus connected in V, 396. **stant robore**, etc.: 'whose strength remains firm in its own vigor'; needing the aid of none. For the ablative, see note on *regno*, I, 268.

640. **agitate**: 'urge forward'; implying both planning and executing.

642. **Satis superque**: there is an ellipsis of *est* — *quod*; 'it is enough and more, that I have seen,' etc. The plural as in l. 89. **una**: H. 166, 1; LM. 1081; A. 94, *a*; B. 81, 4, *b*; G. 97, 3; (H. 175, N. 1). Troy had been

captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture.

643. **superavimus**: for *superfuimus;* as in l. 597.

644. **Sic — positum**: 'thus lying, yea, thus.' He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Cf. IV, 681. **adfati**: 'having bid farewell to my body.' It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word *vale.* See note on *vocatos,* I, 219.

645. **manu**: 'by violence'; 'in conflict'; i.e. by provoking the enemy to attack me. **miserebitur**: 'the enemy will show compassion'; i.e. they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.

646. **facilis iactura sepulcri**: 'the loss of burial is a light thing,' lit. 'easy (to bear).' This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Cf. IV, 620; VI, 333.

648. **Demoror**: H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, *a*; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (H. 467, III, 2). **ex quo**: sc. *tempore.*

649. **Fulminis adflavit ventis**: 'breathed upon me with the blasts of lightning.' See note on I, 45. Anchises was struck with lightning, and thus crippled, for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.

650. **perstabat**: figuratively; 'he persisted.' **fixus**: used literally; 'fixed' in his position and place. Cf. l. 654.

651. **Nos**: cf. l. 139; the plural for the singular. **effusi lacrimis** (*sumus*): equivalent to *effusi in lacrimas;* 'we were dissolved in tears.'

652, 653. **ne — vellet**: the purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.

653. **fato urgenti incumbere**: 'to add fresh weight to the fate (death) already impending.'

654. **haeret**: by a kind of zeugma is both figurative and literal in its use respectively with *incepto* and *sedibus.* **in**: prepositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. See note on l. 293.

655. **in arma feror**: 'I rush to arms'; 'to the combat.'

656. **iam**: after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. **fortuna**: 'resource.'

658. **Sperasti** = *exspectavisti;* as in IV, 419. **tantum nefas**: 'so impious a thought'; as that a son should forsake his father in peril.

660. **sedet hoc animo**: sc. *tibi;* 'this is fixed in your desire.' For parallel expressions, cf. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.

661. **isti leto**: 'to that death (which you choose).'

664. **Hoc erat** (*illud*) **quod**: 'was it this for which?' Cf. IV, 675. For

the accusative *quod*, see note on l. 141. **quod Eripis**: equivalent to a substantive idea, 'your saving me,' subject of *erat*, of which *hoc* is predicate. For the use of the present, cf. note on l. 275.

667. **in alterius sanguine**: 'in the blood of each other.' **mactatos**: H. 395, 2; LM. 479; A. 187, 2, *b*; B. 235, 2, *b*), *a*; G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 2). **cernam**: the present subjunctive is used, since the time of the main thought is really present; 'this is, I now see, the purpose of,' etc.

669. **revisam**: see note on *memoret*, l. 75.

670. **Numquam**: is an emphatic substitute for *non*.

671. **clipeo**: dative. The arm passes through the leather straps, the *insertoria*, which are fastened across the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. Observe the imperfect tense in this passage, as in l. 588.

674. **patri**: for *ad patrem*.

675. **et**: 'also.'

676. **expertus**: 'taught by experience.' **sumptis in armis**: 'in taking up arms.' See note on l. 413.

678. **quondam**: 'once' called, but now not treated as your wife.

680. **dictu**: see note on I, 111.

682. **levis apex**: 'a light, pointed flame.' It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest's cap, and called 'light,' because it was unsubstantial. **vertice — summo**: 'from the crown of his head'; his head being uncovered.

683. **tactu innoxia**: 'harmless with its touch.'

685. **metu**: join with *pavidi*. **trepidare**: the historical infinitive. See note on l. 99.

686. **sanctos**: because sent by the gods.

688. **caelo**: for *ad caelum*; as in l. 186.

690. **Aspice**: 'look upon us'; i.e. with favor. **hoc tantum**: sc. *peto a te*; 'this only I ask of thee'; one look of pity.

691. **haec omina firma**: Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine favor, but desires some additional sign to confirm his hope.

692. It is customary for the poets to treat as coördinate two clauses, of which the first is introduced by *vix*, the second by *et*, as in III, 8, V, 857, or by *-que*, as in the present passage, or by no conjunction at all, as in II, 172, III, 90. In all these cases the second clause is logically dependent on the first in a temporal sense; i.e. the second clause may be translated as if it were introduced by *cum*. Cf. I, 586.

693. **Intonuit** is impersonal, and **laevum** is an adverb; 'it thundered on the left,' — a good omen in Roman augury.

694. Join *multa cum luce* with *facem ducens*.

695. **tecti**: the palace of Anchises.

696. **Idaea silva**: in the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must flee to Mount Ida.

697. **Signantem**: 'marking (its) path'; to be joined with *claram*. **tum**: 'at the same time.' **longo limite**: ablative of manner of *dat lucem*. **sulcus**: 'its track'; like a furrow in the air. Servius, the Virgilian commentator (see Introd., p. 26), interpreted the brightness of the star as indicating the future glory of the house of Aeneas, its track (*sulcus*), that there was to be a journey by sea, and the smoke, that they were to experience the horrors of war.

699. **se tollit ad auras**: 'lifts himself up'; from his couch. See l. 644.

703. **vestro in numine**, etc.: 'Troy is in thy divine keeping.' Cf. IX, 247. That which survives of the family of Anchises and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is destined to found a new Troy in another land.

704. **tibi**: H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, *a*; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350; (H. 384, 4, N. 2).

705. **clarior**: refers to the roaring of the conflagration.

706. **aestus**, etc.: 'the flames roll nearer their burning floods.'

707. **cervici**: H. 429; LM. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 386). **Imponere**: passive voice, but with middle sense, equivalent to *impone te*. Cf. l. 383.

708. **subibo**: sc. *te*. **umeris**: the ablative of means. **iste**: see note on l. 521.

711. **longe**: 'at some distance.' Cf. l. 725. The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to attract the attention of the enemy.

712. **advertite**: with the ablative of *animus* instead of the accusative is very rare. Trans. as if *animos advertite vestros ad ea quae dicam*.

713. **egressis**: 'as you go out of the city,' etc.; lit. 'to those having gone forth.' H. 425, 4; LM. 546; A. 235, *b*; B. 188, 2, *a*; G. 353; (H. 384, 4, N. 3).



Fig. 22. — Aeneas fleeing with Anchises and Ascanius

713, 714. **templum — Cereris**: for *templum Cereris desertum*.

717. **sacra**: see Hector's admonition, l. 293. The sacred objects had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See l. 320.

720. **Abluero**: to engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things, without first washing the hands in 'living,' i.e. running, water, was deemed impious.

721. **latos umeros subiecta**: 'stooping (to receive the burden).' See Figs. 18 and 22.

722. **super**: adverbial. **insternor**: middle force. Cf. l. 707.

725. **Pone**: cf. X, 226. **opaca locorum**: 'obscure places.' See note on I, 422.

727. **adverso glomerati ex agmine**: 'crowded together in an opposing phalanx.' The ablative with *ex* expresses the composition of the crowd, the material of which it is composed.

729. **Suspensum**: 'anxious.' **comiti**: see l. 711.

731. **Evasisse**: 'to have passed through in safety.' Aeneas now relates the sudden panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creüsa from the rest of the party.

735. **mihi**: H. 427; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 347, R. 5; (H. 385, II, 2). **nescio quod** = *aliquod*; 'some.' H. 651, 2; LM. 818; A. 334, *e*; B. 253, 6; G. 467, R. 1; (H. 529, II, 5, 3)). **male amicum**: cf. l. 23; IV, 8.

736. **Confusam eripuit**: equivalent to *confudit et eripuit*. Cf. I, 69. **cursu**: cf. I, 157.

737. **nota regione**: 'from the familiar direction.'

738–740. The irregular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Below (l. 788), the ghost of Creüsa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away; and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. 'Alas! did my wife Creüsa, torn from me, unhappy wretch! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary? (It is) uncertain.' The questions are probably direct. The first interrogative, **-ne**, would come regularly after *misero*. For the case of *misero*, see note on l. 735. **nec** connects *incertum* (*est*) and *est reddita*.

741. **Nec amissam respexi animumve reflexi**: 'but I did not look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts (to her).' **respexi**: in its literal sense.

742. **Cereris**: 'the temple of Ceres.' See l. 714. So *Apollo*, III, 275. For the omission of *ad*, see note on I, 2.

744. **Defuit — fefellit**: 'she alone was missing, and was lost by her companions,' etc.

745. **amens**: causal; 'in my madness.' **-que**: is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See note on I, 332.

746. **eversa**: see note on l. 413.

747–804. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creüsa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creüsa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the meantime by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. **recondo**: cf. the use of *occulit*, I, 312.

749. **cingor**: with middle sense. Cf. l. 383. Aeneas had given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.

750. **Stat**: sc. *mihi sententia;* 'I determine.' Cf. *sedet*, l. 660.

751. **caput**: for *vitam*.

753. **Qua**: see note on I, 83.

754. **Observata sequor per noctem**: 'I trace and follow my footsteps back in the darkness'; join *retro* with *sequor*. **lumine lustro**: 'scan with my eyes.' Cf. VIII, 153.

755. **Horror**: put for the objects which occasion horror.

756. **si forte, si forte**: 'if by chance, if (but) by chance.' The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. H. 649, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, *f*; B. 300, 3; G. 460, 1, (*b*); (H. 529, II, 1, N. 1).

759. **aestus**: as in l. 706.

761. **porticibus, asylo**: both ablative of place where. The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was reverenced more than any other by the Argives.

764. **mensae**: perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver.

765. **auro solidi**: 'of solid gold'; for *ex auro solido*. Cf. I, 655.

771. **sine fine**: 'incessantly.'

773. **maior**: the ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.

774. **steterunt**: has the penultimate syllable shortened by *systole*. H. 733, 6; LM. 1115; A. 351, *a*, N.; B. 367, 3; G. 722; (H. 608, VI). This was the original quantity.

775. **adfari, demere**: see note on l. 99. The line is repeated in III, 153.

779. **Fas**: may be rendered 'fate.' **aut**: instead of *nec*. See note on l. 602.

780. **Longa — exsilia**: 'distant wanderings'; far from your native land. Sc. *sunt obeunda*.

781. **Lydius**: the Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and *Lydius* is here used by Virgil as synonymous with *Etruscus*, because, according to tradition, the Etruscans were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.

782. **virum**: as in I, 264, for *hominum;* join with *arva*.

783. **res laetae**: 'auspicious fortunes.' **regia coniunx**: Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.

784. **Parta**: 'destined for thee.' The participle must also be supplied with *res* and *regnum*. See note on I, 553. **Creusae**: objective genitive; 'tears for Creüsa.' See note on *lacrimae rerum*, I, 462.

785. Cf. l. 7. Creüsa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 325–327.

786. **servitum**: H. 633, 2; LM. 1005; A. 302, R.; B. 340; G. 435; (H. 546, 2 and 4).

788. **Genetrix**: Cybele.

792. **collo**: is the dative with *circumdare*, which is separated by tmesis. The lines occur again in VI, 700 sqq.

794. **somno**: for *somnio*, 'a dream.' Cf. a similar thought in Wordsworth, Laodamia: —

> 'Forth sprang the impassioned queen her lord to clasp;
> Again that consummation she essayed,
> But unsubstantial form eludes her grasp
> As often as the eager grasp was made.'

797. **matresque virosque**: 'both matrons and men'; in apposition with *numerum*.

798. **pubem**: 'a band'; in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.

799. **animis**: 'in spirit.' Their resolution is fixed. Cf. XII, 788. **opibus**: 'in fortune.' They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.

800. **velim**: H. 644, 1; LM. 805; A. 287, *a*; B. 268, 7, *a*; G. 628; (H. 525, I). General relatives regularly take the indicative in direct discourse. **deducere**: the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.

801. **Lucifer**: a name applied to the planet Venus as morning star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Cf. I, 374.

803. **portarum**: all the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. **opis**: 'of (giving) aid'; of delivering my country.

804. **Cessi**: 'I yielded to fate.' **montes petivi**: cf. l. 636.



Fig. 23. — Present View of the Height upon which Troy was built
[Taken from Schuchardt, Schliemann's Excavations. By permission of the publishers.]

NOTE. — The investigations of Dr. Schliemann, followed by those of Dr. Dörpfeld and others in 1893–94, have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt that the site of ancient Troy was on the hill now called Hissarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill.

The excavations made under the eye of these experts have brought to light nine successive strata, the remains of nine settlements that have occupied this site. Of

these, the lowest five strata are prehistoric, the second stratum dating, it is estimated, from about 3000 B.C. The sixth stratum is the most important and the most interesting, since this is the one that actually represents the Pergamos of Homer and the ancient Troia of Virgil. Remains of seven large buildings were discovered, of a construction that resembles that of the ancient sites of Tiryns and of Mycenae, the home of Agamemnon. Upon the acropolis were found remains of an ancient temple, surrounded by a wall of fortification, having a strong tower at the northeast angle. Traces of fire were also discovered.

BOOK III

The voyages and settlements of Aeneas before his arrival at Carthage.

THE time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred traditionally in 1184 B.C. The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (*sub Antandro*), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the first year, i.e. the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles (early in the summer) for Thrace, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (ll. 13–69). In the third year the new colony, called Aenos, or, as some think, Aenea, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (l. 73), proceed to Crete (l. 131), and commence the colony of Pergameum (ll. 132–134). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (l. 190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (l. 284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (ll. 294–505), they cross the Adriatic to Portus Veneris, in Apulia (l. 523), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (l. 707), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (l. 710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I, 34 sqq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa.

1–68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aĕnea, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from *Thrace, and again* sets sail with his followers.

1. **res Asiae**: 'the fortunes of Asia.' Troy was the chief city of Asia [M]inor, and the head of an extensive league. Cf. *res Agamemnonias*, I. 54, [fo]r the power of Greece.

2. **Immeritam**: 'not having deserved (such a fate).' Laomedon and [P]aris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general.

3. **humo**: i.e. from its foundations. **fumat**: the present indicates that the [r]uins of Troy are still smoldering. **Neptunia**: see note on II, 625.

4. **Diversa**: 'remote.' **desertas**: 'solitary,' 'desolate.'

5. **Auguriis**: 'omens,' 'warnings.' **ipsa**: virtually emphasizes *sub*; 'close [u]nder.' **sub Antandro**: Antandros lay on high ground above its harbor.

7. **ubi sistere detur**: 'where it is granted us to settle.' For the infinitive, see note on I, 66.

8. **prima aestas**: 'earliest summer.' See note on I, 541.

9. **Et**: cf. II, 692 and note. **fatis**: dative.

10. **cum**: may be rendered 'and then.'



Fig. 24. — Ancient Vessel under Sail and Oars (l. 9)

12. **magnis dis**: see note on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 735 3; LM. 1131; A. 362, *a*; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).

13. **Terra Mavortia**: 'a land of Mars,' the tutelary god of the warlike Thracians.

14. **regnata**: 'ruled over.' **Lycurgus** was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymnestor, had married Ilione, the daughter of Priam.

15. **Hospitium**: 'hospitable resort'; in apposition with *terra*. **sociique Penates**: sc. *erant*.

16. **Fortuna**: i.e. the prosperity of Troy.

17. **ingressus**: sc. *terram*. **fatis iniquis**: ablative of manner; 'under inauspicious fates.' They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.

18. **Aeneadas**: there was a city, Aenos, at the mouth of the Hebrus, and another, Aenea in Chalcidice, both of which were by tradition founded by Aeneas. The name, *Aeneadas*, by which Aeneas calls his followers, implies that Virgil was in doubt which town to regard as the one founded by the hero.

20. **Auspicibus,** etc.: 'patrons of,' or 'favorable to the work commenced.'

22. **tumulus**: 'a mound.' Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. **quo summo**: 'on the top of which.'

23. **hastilibus**: 'spear-shafts.' Both myrtle and cornel were used in making spear-shafts. Join the ablative with *horrida.*

25. **Conatus**: a participle. **tegerem**: according to the custom (cf. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.

26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present *video.* It is joined by *-que* (in *viridemque*) to *accessi.*

28. **huic**: H. 428, 2; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 347, 5; (H. 385, 4, 2)). 'Drops of dark blood ooze from that shoot which is first torn up.' **sanguine**: descriptive ablative.

29. **Mihi Membra quatit**: cf. I, 92.

30. **gelidus**: an instance of prolepsis. The effect of fear is assumed instead of being predicated.

31. **alterius**: 'of a second.'

32. **penitus tentare**: 'to explore thoroughly.'

34, 35. Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (*Gradivus*), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the signs (*visus*) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; i.e. to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.

36. **secundarent**: 'make favorable.' For the omission of *ut,* see note on II, 75.

39. **Eloquar**: for the subjunctive, see note on I, 565.

41. **laceras**: every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. **iam**: 'now at least'; after having repeated the torture. **sepulto**: he is covered by the sand.

42. **Parce**: with infinitive expresses a prohibition; a poetical variation of *noli scelerare.*

43. **aut**: continues the force of the negative. Cf. II, 779. 'Troy produced me no stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the stock'; but from my lacerated body. Forbear, then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.

45, 46. **ferrea**: because of the 'iron points,' or spear-heads. **iaculis increvit acutis**: 'has grown up in sharp javelins.' The spears, left in the body of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand, and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins. *Iaculis* is the ablative of manner.

47. **ancipiti**: 'twofold'; occasioned both by the blood, and by the voice of the shade. **mentem**: 'in mind.' See note on I, 228.

50. **alendum**: H. 638, 3; LM. 994; A. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2); G. 430; (H. 549, 3).

51. **regi**: Polymnestor.

55. **Fas omne**: every obligation imposed by religion and the laws of hospitality.

56. **potitur**: here of the third conjugation. **Quid — cogis?** 'to what dost thou not force the hearts of men?' Both accusatives are governed by *cogis*, after the analogy of verbs of teaching or demanding. H. 412; LM. 524; A. 239, *c*; B. 178, 1, *d*; G. 339; (H. 375).

58. **primum**: he consults Anchises first as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries.

59. **refero**: 'I report'; lay before them.

60. **animus**: for *sententia*. The infinitive follows in apposition. H. 616, 2; LM. 971; A. 270; G. 421; (H. 539, II).

61. **dare classibus austros**: for *classes austris*, by hypallage.

63. **Aggeritur**: 'is heaped upon,' 'added to.' **tumulo**: the mound mentioned in l. 22. **arae**: sometimes two altars were erected to the *Manes* of a deceased person. See below, l. 305. Such altars usually bore the inscription, *Dis Manibus*.

66. **Inferimus**: on the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine.



Fig. 25.— Offerings at a Tomb (ll. 64 sqq.)

68. **Condimus**: 'we put to rest.' Without these ceremonies the Manes were supposed to be wandering in misery. See VI, 318–330. **supremum**: 'for the last time'; according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69–120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This Anchises pronounces to be Crete.

69. **pelago**: dative; sc. *erat*; 'when first the sea could be trusted'; i.e. in the spring or early summer.

70. **auster**: for *ventus*.

71. **Deducunt**: '*draw down.*' Cf. below, l. 135. The ships were drawn

up and sheltered on the land after a voyage had been completed. **com** 'cover'; i.e. with the ships.

73. **Sacra tellus**: refers to Delos, a small island in the midst Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and the seat of one principal oracles of Apollo.

74. **matri**: Doris, wife of Nereus. The dative depends upon *grat* This verse retains the final vowels in *matri* and *Neptuno*, unelided. Se on I, 617. Neptune is called the Aegean because, according to Hon palace was in the Aegean Sea.

75. **pius**: because in this act Apollo showed his filial piety to his n who had found shelter in Delos. **circum**: see note on I, 13.

76. **Mycono e celsa Gyaroque**, etc.: 'which, when wandering ab seas and shores, the grateful Archer bound fast to lofty Myconos and G With *revinxit e*, cf. *religavit ab*, VII, 106, and such expressions as *a sini fronte*, etc.

77. **coli, contemnere**: see note on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fa it was uninhabited.

78. **fessos**: the voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles

79. **veneramur**: 'we approach with reverence.'

80. **idem**: H. 508, 3; LM. 1059; A. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; G. 310; (H. 4

81. **tempora**: see note on I, 228.

82. **Occurrit**: 'hastens to meet us.'

83. **hospitio**: 'in hospitality.'

84. **Templa**: the plural indicates the courts and porticos as well *cella*, or temple proper. **venerabar**: implies approaching the templ worshiper, and offering sacrifice on the altar. **saxo vetusto**: the mat expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 663, or with the ablative, as IV, 138.

85. **Da**, etc.: 'grant to us our lasting abode'; i.e. reveal to us the which the fates destine for our permanent (*propriam*) abode.

86, 87. **serva altera Pergama**: 'save the second Troy'; i.e. by your sel save us, who are to found the second Troy. **reliquias**: cf. I, 30.

88. **Quem sequimur?** 'what leader are we to follow?' For the the present, see note on II, 322.

89. **inlabere**: properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but he information to be given to the suppliant directly by the voice of the ora

90. See note on II, 692.

91. **-que**: 'both'; is lengthened here by the ictus. **Limina**: is p the whole temple, and with *laurus* is in apposition with *omnia*.

92. **Mons**: Mount Cynthus. **adytis reclusis**: ablative absolute. earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner sanc *Cf. VI, 81.*

93. **Summissi petimus terram**: freely translated, 'we prostrate ourselves upon the ground.'

94. **quae**, etc.: 'the land which first bore you from the stock of your ancestors.' See note on I, 573.

95. **ubere laeto**: 'in her fruitful lap'; on her teeming soil.

97. **Hic**: as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. **oris**: ablative of place where.

101. The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.

102. **genitor**: Anchises. Cf. above, ll. 9 and 58.

104. **Iovis insula**: since Jupiter was born there.

105. **Mons Idaeus**: from this the *Trojan* Ida derived its name.

106. **Centum**: a round number. **regna**: 'realms'; properly so called because in every city there was an ἄναξ, or sovereign. Cf. I, 338.

108. **primum**: cf. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called *maximus* as the ἀρχηγέτης, or original father of the race.

109. **regno**: dative. **nondum steterant**: 'had not yet been built.'

111. **Hinc**: from Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods, *magna mater*. **cultrix Cybeli**: 'inhabitant of Cybele.' She had a temple on the Phrygian mount Cybele. **aera**: 'brazen cymbals,' used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of the goddess.



Fig. 26. — Apollo Citharoedus (ll. 90 sqq.)

112. **nemus**: there was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. **silentia**: the strict secrecy of the mysteries, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (*hinc erant*).

116. **Nec — cursu**: the distance from Delos to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. **adsit**: H. 587; LM. 920; A. 314; B. 310; G. 573; (H. 513, I).

118. **aris**: ablative of *place where*.

121–191. Aeneas lands in Crete without opposition, as King Idom has fled from the country. His new settlement is soon visited with p and famine, and the Penates declare to him in a vision that the Delian referred not to Crete, but to Hesperia or Italy. Anchises recalls the tion of the twofold origin of the Trojans (Teucer from Crete, and Dar from Italy), and advises him to set sail for Hesperia.

122. **Idomenea**: accusative of the Greek declension (Ἰδομενῆα). Id neus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the sie Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was comp to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befe people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was exp from his country, and, therefore, planted a new dominion in the Salle district of Southern Italy. See below, l. 400, and XI, 264 sq.

123. **Hoste**: H. 462; LM. 600; A. 243, *a*; B. 214, 1, *c*; G. 390; (H II). The thought is: There is no one left in the country who will oppo

125. **Bacchatam iugis**: 'where Bacchus is worshiped on the hills.' is no corresponding English term. This island, the largest of the Cyc was noted for the cultivation of the vine and for the worship of Bacchus

126. **niveam**: referring to the white marble of Paros.

127. **Cycladas**: Aeneas has particularized some of the Cyclades and of the Sporades, and now sums up the whole in the terms *Cycladas* and legimus: 'we sail along.' It governs the accusatives, *Naxon*, etc. **con** 'disturbed.' The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands r the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, rougher and more gerous.

128. **vario certamine**: 'in manifold strife'; i.e. with various cri mutual encouragement and with rival effort.

129. **petamus**: see note on the use of *hortor*, l. 134, below.

133. **Pergameam**: sc. *urbem*. The real name was *Pergamum*. **c mine**: see note on I, 275.

134. **arcem attollere tectis**: 'to erect a citadel with (lofty) build i.e. build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acr The infinitive with *hortor* is poetic. H. 608, 3; A. 331, *a* and *g*; B. N; G. 423, 2, N. 2; (H. 535, IV).

135. **Iam fere**: 'now all was well-nigh done'; *fere* limits in a gener the thought of the sentences following. **subductae**: see note on l. 71.

136. **Conubiis**: here a trisyllable; *conubyis*.

137. **Iura domosque dabam**: 'I was administering justice and ass dwelling places.' Cf. I, 507. **tabida**: in an active sense; 'wasting.' **bris**: dat.; 'on our limbs.'

138. **Corrupto caeli tractu**: 'the expanse of heaven being infected'; i.e. the region, or tract, of atmosphere pertaining to Crete.

139. **satis**: 'upon our crops'; the same construction as *membris*.

140. **animas**: for *vitas*.

141. **steriles**: an instance of *prolepsis;* as in l. 30. **exurere**: historical infinitive. **Sirius**: its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence.

143. **Ortygiae**: see l. 124.

144. **ire**: see note on *attollere*, l. 134. **mari**: ablative absolute with *remenso*, as *pelago remenso*, II, 181. The deponent has here, as often, a passive signification. **veniam precari**: the favor to be asked of Apollo is a revelation, informing them 'what end, etc.'; the clauses introduced by *quam*, *unde*, and *quo* are thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in *veniam*.

145. **fessis rebus**: cf. I, 452. **ferat**: like *da* in l. 85, is said of Apollo, as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them.

147 sqq. Cf. Tennyson, On a Mourner: —

> 'like a household god
> Promising empire; such as those
> Once heard at dead of night to greet
> Troy's wandering prince, so that he rose
> With sacrifice, while all the fleet
> Had rest by stony hills of Crete.'

terris: ablative of place where.

148. **Effigies**: 'images.'

150. **visi**: it was a dream, as in II, 270. **iacentis**: sc. *mei*, limiting *oculos*.

151, 152. **se fundebat**: gives more fullness of meaning than *lucem fundebat*.

154. **delato**: 'when thou hast sailed.' **dicturus est**: 'is on the point of saying'; 'would say.'

155. **ultro**: 'unasked'; without being first invoked. See note on II, 145. This condescension is in return for the piety of Aeneas in saving the images of the Penates amidst such dangers.

156, 157. **secuti, permensi**: sc. *sumus*.

158. **Idem**: for *Eidem*. **in astra**: a phrase probably symbolical here, as *ad aethera*, l. 462, of the glory of the descendants of Aeneas in general.

159. **magnis**: is left indefinite, perhaps purposely. We may understand *viris*, or *rebus;* or *dis*, i.e. the Trojan *Penates*, who are speaking.

160. **para**: Aeneas was not actually to build the great city of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding *Lavinium*. See note on II, 295.

161. **Non suasit**: '*did not* point out.'

162. **aut**: see note on II, 602. **Cretae**: H. 484, 1; LM. 620; A
c, R.; B. 232, 1; G. 411; (H. 426, 1).

163–166. Repeated from I, 530–533.

167. **nobis**: the Penates identify themselves with the Trojans. **Dard**
the brothers Dardanus and Iasius were natives of Corythus, a city of E
They migrated from Italy to Samothrace, and from thence Dardanus
over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of Teucer, and re
with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dar
The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.

168. **pater**: is applied to Iasius, as being, in common with his broth
original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. **quo**: m
referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; Iasius being merely app
as naturally associated with Dardanus.

170. **requirat**: 'let him (Anchises) seek.' Anchises is recognized
chief adviser and director of their movements.

171. **tibi**: Aeneas.

173. **Nec sopor illud erat**: 'nor was that (all) a dream'; it was p
natural. **illud**: the regular construction would be *ille*. H. 394, 1; A. 1
B. 246, 5. Cf. VI, 129; (H. 438, 1).

174. **Velatas comas**: they were veiled or bound with the fillets.

175. **gelidus**: cf. l. 30. **corpore**: 'from my body.'

177, 178. **munera Intemerata**: 'libations of unmixed wine.' **focis**
the hearth'; the altar of the Penates. **laetus**: join with *facio*, not *h*
honore: 'offering.'

179. **ordine pando**: 'I narrate.'

180. **prolem ambiguam**: 'the twofold lineage.' **Adgnovit**: gover
accusatives and the infinitive *deceptum esse* as direct objects.

181. **novo**: it was natural that at this late day Anchises should be
to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle n
veterum locorum: an objective genitive after *errore*; 'new mistake
the ancient land.'

183. **tales casus**: 'such fortunes'; namely, as that we should wan
far and settle in Italy.

184. **repeto**: 'I recall.' **portendere**: sc. *eam*; 'that she prophesie

185. **vocare**: 'that she mentioned.'

187. **Crederet, moveret**: 'who could believe,' etc.; deliberative su
tive. H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II).

188. **moniti**: 'warned'; i.e. by the vision.

189. **dicto**: the 'word' or 'command' of Anchises.

190. **quoque**: 'also' this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. **p**
relictis: 'leaving a few (of our number).' In Virgil's time, Pergamu
the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Crete.

191. **aequor**: accusative with *currimus*; 'we traverse.' See note on I, 67, and cf. V, 235.

192-266. The Trojans, having set sail from Crete, are driven about by a storm for three days and nights, and on the fourth reach the Strophades, small islands west of the Peloponnesus, where the Harpies dwell. They are annoyed by the Harpies and make an assault upon them. Celaeno, chief of the Harpies, pronounces a curse upon the voyagers, and they leave the island in terror.

193. **caelum — pontus** (*apparet*): sc. *sed* before *caelum*.

194. **adstitit**: a livelier word than *surrexit*.

195. **inhorruit unda tenebris**: 'the sea became ruffled with darkness'; the sea became rough, and was overspread with the gloomy shadow of the clouds. Cf. Tennyson's imitation (The Lady of Shalott, 12, 13): —

> 'Little breezes dusk and shiver
> Thro' the wave that runs for ever.'

199. **Abstulit**: cf. I, 88. **ingeminant**, etc.: 'the lightnings continually flash from the riven clouds.'

201. **discernere**, etc.: Palinurus does not perceive in the heavens (i.e. by looking at the heavens) when the day ends and the night begins. *Caelo* is the ablative of place.

202. With **Nec** supply *dicit*, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after *negat*. **meminisse**, etc.: sc. *se*; 'and says that he does not distinguish his course in the midst of the wave.'

203. **Tres adeo soles**: 'three whole days'; *adeo* qualifies *tres*; 'three, even so many.' **incertos caeca caligine**: the days are called 'uncertain,' since their course is uncertain on account of the profound darkness.

206. **aperire montes**: 'to disclose its mountains'; to bring its mountains into view. **volvere fumum**: therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.

207. **remis insurgimus**: they exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.

209. **Strophadum**: the name of the islands is said to be derived from στρέφειν, since the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, at this point 'turned back' to Greece.

210. **stant**: 'are situated'; a lively substitute for *sunt*, as *incedo*, I, 46, and *colitur*, above, l. 73.

211. **Insulae Ionio in magno**: the diphthong *æ* in *insulæ* is not elided, and is shortened. See H. 733, 2, N.; LM. 1110; A. 359, *e*, and 355, *d*; B. 366, 7, *a*; G. 720; (H. 608, II, N. 3.)

212. **aliae**: the others, whose names are known, were Ocypete, Podarge, Nicothoë, and Aëllo.

213. **Clausa**: the house of Phineus was closed against the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them over the sea. They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling the food that was placed upon his table.

215. **Pestis et ira**: 'plague and curse.'

216. **Virginei volucrum vultus**: 'the faces of the winged creatures are like those of maidens'; 'they are birds with the faces of maidens.'

220. **laeta**: 'abundant.'



Fig. 27.—Harpies (ll. 216 sqq.)

221. **Caprigenum**: agrees with *pecus*. **nullo custode**: ablative absolute. They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.

222, 223. **divos — Iovem**: we devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. **In partem praedamque**: hendiadys for *in partem praedae*. Cf. I, 61.

224. **toros**: 'couches,' or 'seats' of piled-up turf. **dapibus**: H. 476; LM. 645; A. 248, *c*; B. 218; G. 401; (H. 421, footnote 1).

225. **subitae**: instead of the adverb, *subito*. **horrifico lapsu**: 'with terrific swoop'; ablative of manner.

226. **clangoribus**: refers to the loud flapping of their wings. Cf. I, 397.

229, 230. Cf. I, 310, 311.

231. **aris**: altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in ll. 222, 223.

232. **diverso caeli**: 'from an opposite part of the heaven.' Cf. II, 716.

233. **pedibus**: see l. 217.

235. **Edico**: 'I order'; as a verb of commanding, followed by the subjunctive (ut) *capessant*, and, as signifying 'I declare,' also followed by the infinitive, *gerendum esse*.

236. **iussi**: sc. *facere*.

236, 237. **tectos, latentia**: proleptic. See note on I, 637.

239. **specula**: some high rock serves as a watch-tower.

241. **foedare**: in apposition with *proelia*. See note on l. 60.

242. **tergo**: 'on the body.'

246. **Infelix**: 'ill-boding.' **rumpit**: 'shrieks forth'; the word describes her fury.

247, 248. **Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne**: 'war then in return for the slaughter of our oxen, is it war?' in return (*pro*) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. **Laomedontiadae**: in this passage a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was faithless. Cf. IV, 542. But this is not always the case. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.

249. **patrio**: 'hereditary'; since the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon.

251. **pater omnipotens**: Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.

252. **Furiarum**: the poets do not always distinguish the Harpies from the Furies.

253. **ventis vocatis**: 'having invoked the winds.' Cf. above, l. 115.

254. **Italiam**: see note on I, 2.

256. **nostrae caedis**: 'of the murder of us'; your attempted slaughter of us.

257. **Ambesas**: see note on *summersas*, I, 69. **subigat**: after *antequam*. H. 605, I; LM. 878; A. 327, *b*; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, I, 2). **malis**: join with *absumere*. The prophecy was fulfilled, VII, 109 f.

259. **gelidus**: cf. l. 30.

260. **armis**, etc.: 'nor do they now wish to seek security with arms, but with vows and prayers.'

262. **sive — sint**: their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse, dependent on an idea of *saying* contained in *exposcere*.

266. **funem**: the 'hawser,' or 'cable,' which moors the ship to the shore.

267–277. The Trojans sail by the islands of the Ionian Sea, Zacynthus, Dulichium, Same, Neritos, Ithaca, Leucate, and reach Actium in Acarnania, on the bay of Ambracia.

267. **excussos — rudentes** (see note on l. 257): 'to loosen and fling free the sheets.' The *rudentes* were ropes which were fastened to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the sail was adjusted to the direction from which the wind blew. See V, 830 and note.

270. **Iam apparet,** etc.: they coast along the west side of Greece to Buthrotum.

271. **Neritos**: probably a small island near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.

275. **Et aperitur Apollo**: 'and (after we have passed by Leucadia) the temple of Apollo opens to the view.' This was situated on the promontory of Actium, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf. Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and hence the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278–289. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the doorpost of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

278. **insperata**: because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.

279. **Lustramur Iovi**: 'we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter,' because of the recent adventure with the Harpies; the verb is used in the middle sense. Cf. II, 383. Virgil represents Aeneas and his followers as performing a lustration according to the practice of the Romans, thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in 31 B.C., over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, the poet pays a high compliment to Augustus. **votis**: meton. for *sacris*, 'sacrifices.'

280. **celebramus litora ludis**: *hypallage* for *celebramus in litoribus ludos*. Cf. note on l. 61. *Celebrare* may perhaps be used here in its original sense of 'throng.'

281. **oleo labente**: ablative absolute. The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. **palaestras**: here = 'athletic games.'

284. **circumvolvitur**, etc.: 'the sun completes the full year.' The accusative expresses duration of time.

286. **Aere cavo**: ablative of description. **gestamen Abantis**: 'the equipment of Abas'; carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Virgil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy, thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy. This is now fastened upon

the doorpost (facing the visitor, *adversis*), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.

287. **rem**: 'the fact' that it is an offering made by Aeneas. **carmine**: 'with the verse'; the verse following.

288. **Aeneas**: sc. *dedicat;* 'Aeneas (consecrates) these arms (taken) from the victorious Greeks.'

290–505. Aeneas sails again to the northward, and lands at Pelodes, the seaport of Buthrotum, in Epirus. At Buthrotum he has an interview with Helenus, the brother of Hector, and Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector, and more recently the slave of Pyrrhus, but now the wife of Helenus. By a wonderful combination of events, Helenus and Andromache have come to be the rulers of Chaonia, a district in Epirus. Just before parting with Aeneas, Helenus, who is a priest and prophet, gives him instructions about his future course; informing him that his new kingdom is to be planted, not on the nearest (or Adriatic) shore of Italy, but on the farthest (or Tyrrhenian) shore; that he must pass round the peninsula, shunning the new Greek colonies established by Idomeneus, the Locri, and Philoctetes; that he must not enter the straits of Scylla and Charybdis, but sail round Sicily by the south, and enter the Tuscan Sea from Drepanum; that he must seek an interview with the prophetess or Sibyl at Cumae, who will give him directions for his future guidance.

291. **abscondimus**: 'we lose sight of.' **arces**: 'heights' or 'mountains.'

292. **portu**: dative.

293. **Chaonio**: the harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Buthrotum was Pelodes. **celsam**: a common appellative of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.

295. **Helenum**: one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.

296. **Coniugio**: as in II, 579.

297. **patrio marito**: 'a husband of her own country'; i.e. of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. **iterum cessisse**: 'has again become subject to.' Helenus is her second Trojan husband.

299. The infinitives after **amore**, as in II, 10.

300. **Progredior**: Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. **portu**: ablative; see note on I, 2.

301. **Sollemnes dapes**: 'annual funeral sacrifices.'

302. **falsi Simoentis**: 'the fictitious' or 'pretended Simois.' Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See ll. 335, 336, 349, 497.

304. **Hectoreum ad tumulum**: 'at the tomb of Hector.' This was a cenotaph. The real tomb was at Troy. **viridi**, etc.: 'which (formed) of green turf, a cenotaph (lit. empty), she had consecrated.'

305. **geminas aras**: see note on *arae*, l. 63. **causam lacrimis**: 'an occasion for tears'; because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see note on *scaenis*, I, 429.

307. **magnis exterrita monstris**: 'astounded at the great prodigy.' To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector.

309. **longo tempore**: for *longo post tempore*. H. 479; LM. 655; A. 250; B. 223; G. 403; (H. 430).

310. **Vera facies**: 'a living form.' **te**: addressed to Aeneas.

311. **recessit**: 'has departed (from thee).' The sense is: If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector?

313. **clamore**: 'with loud lamentations.'

314. **Subicio**: 'I answer in reply.' **raris**, etc.: 'I gasp in faltering words.'

316. Answer to the question in l. 310.

317. **deiectam**: 'deprived of'; lit. 'cast down from.'

318. **Excipit**: 'awaits.'

319. **Hectoris Andromache**, etc.: 'dost thou, once the Andromache of Hector, preserve the marriage ties of Pyrrhus?' Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. With the genitive, *Hectoris*, cf. *Oili*, I, 41. *e* in the interrogative *-ne* is elided.

320. **Deiecit**: she is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus.

321. **virgo**: the allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage.

323. **Iussa**: 'when commanded.' The participle indicates the cause of *felix*. **sortitus**: 'allotments,' 'distributions by lot.' Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94 sqq.

325. **Nos**: for *ego*; in contrast with Polyxena.

326. **Stirpis Achilleae**: for *filii Achilli*, i.e. Pyrrhus.

327. **Servitio enixae**: 'having borne children in bondage.' According to Pausanias, I, 11, she bore three sons to Pyrrhus, — Molossus, Pileus, and Pergamus.

328. **Lacedaemonios**: Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (*scelerum Furiis agitatus*), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (*ereptae coniugis*), came upon Pyrrhus either at Phthia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshiping at the altar erected to Achilles (*patrias aras*), and slew him.

329. **famulamque**: the particle *-que* is grammatically unnecessary; 'gave me to Helenus a slave, (being) also myself a slave.'

332. **patrias**: equivalent to *patris*.

333. **Morte**: ablative of time; 'at the death.' **reddita**: 'being delivered up.'

335. **Troiano a Chaone**: Chaon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.

336. **Pergama Iliacamque arcem**: the second term defines the first by *epexegesis*. Cf. I, 2: *Italiam Lavinaque litora*. **iugis**: dative with *addidit*.

339. **Quid**: sc. *agit;* 'how fares the boy?' **vescitur**: cf. I, 546.

340. **Quem tibi**, etc.: this is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. See note on I, 534. The general sense seems to be: 'whom Creüsa bore to thee when Troy was being besieged.'

341. **tamen**: 'still, (though she be no more).' The story of Creüsa's disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.

342. **Ecquid**: an emphatic indefinite interrogative particle. See H. 416, 2; LM. 507; A. 240, *a*; B. 176, 2; G. 333, R. 2; (H. 378, 2). Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him in any respect to noble conduct?

343. **avunculus**: Hector, according to one account, was the brother of Creüsa.

345. **Incassum**: 'in vain,' for grief can not restore the dead.

347. **suos**: 'his countrymen.'

349–351. **Troiam, Pergama**, etc.: see note on l. 302. **arentem — rivum**: 'the shallow stream with the name of Xanthus.' For the ablative, see H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400; (H. 419, II). **amplector**: it was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the doorpost, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Cf. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.

352. **Teucri**: after the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.

354. **Aulai medio**: 'in the midst of the court.' *Aulai* is the archaic form of the genitive singular. See note on *media*, I, 505. **libabant pocula**: 'they poured out cups of wine in libations.' Cf. I, 736. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods.



Fig. 28. — Sacrificial Scene, showing Use of the *Patera* (l. 355)

355. **Impositis auro dapibus**: 'having placed the feasts (or sacrifices for the gods) on golden chargers'; as at a Roman *lectisternium*. **pateras tenebant**: they held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.

359. **interpres divum**: the knowledge of future events was derived either from direct inspiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds.

362, 363. **prospera**: grammatically with **religio**, but logically with **cursum**. **numine**: 'by revelation'; by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing.



Fig. 29. — Cortina and Tripod (l. 360)

364. **repostas**: for *repositas*; 'remote.' Cf. VI, 59.

365. **dictu nefas**: H. 635, 1, 2; LM. 1007; A. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; (H. 547, 1 and 2).

367. **Obscenam famem**: 'revolting hunger.' **vito**: cf. II, 322.

368. **Quid sequens**: '(by) pursuing what course.'

369. **de more**: cf. I, 318.

370. **vittas resolvit**: the fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, that the god might work freely in him. See VI, 77 sqq.

371. **limina**: Virgil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.

372. **multo**: 'powerful.' **suspensum**: 'awed.'

374, 375. **nam**: introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in

ll. 362–364. **maioribus Auspiciis**: 'under higher auspices'; i.e. under those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. **manifesta fides** (*est*): 'there is clear proof.' *Ire* is the subject of *est*.

376. **Sortitur**: 'determines.' **volvit vices**: 'disposes events.' See note on *volvere*, I, 9 and 22. **is vertitur ordo**: 'this is the fixed order of events that revolves'; i.e. upon the wheel of destiny.

377. **quo**: followed by the subjunctive. H. 568, 7; LM. 908; A. 317, *b*; B. 282, 1, *a*; G. 545, 2; (H. 497, II, 2). **hospita**: 'foreign.'

380. **fari**, etc.: 'Juno (i.e. the fear of Juno) forbids him to utter.'

381. **Italiam**: not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. 'A pathless (*invia*) path and long separates (that destined) Italy afar by continuous lands (*longis terris*).'

383. **terris**: an ablative of means, to be joined with *dividit*. It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country.

384. **lentandus**: 'must be bent'; must be dipped.

385. **salis Ausonii**: 'of the Ausonian sea'; that part of the sea which lies between Etruria and Sicily.

386. **Infernique lacus**: Lake Avernus. *Lustrare* here is used in the sense both of 'traverse' and of 'survey.' H. 751, 2, N.; A. p. 430, *zeugma*; B. 374, 2, *a*; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). **Aeaeae**: from *Aea*, a city of Colchis. **insula**: refers to the promontory of Circeium, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on the other, and probably once an island.

387. **possis**: the subjunctive after *antequam*. See note on l. 257.

389. **Cum**, etc.: the sow and her progeny of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. **tibi**: dative of the agent; to be joined with *inventa*. **secreti**: 'solitary.' Cf. VIII, 44 sqq.

392. **nati**: sc. *iacebunt*.

396. **Has, hanc**: 'these coasts,' 'this part (of the Italian shore),' near us, on the Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.

399. **Narycii Locri**: a colony of Locrians from Naryx, or Narycium, opposite Euboea, said to be the followers of the Oileian Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium.

400. **Sallentinos**: the Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine Gulf and the Adriatic. **milite**: 'soldiery'; collective, as in II, 495.

401. **Idomeneus**: was driven from Crete, ll. 121, 122. **ducis Meliboei**: Philoctetes, being driven out of his native town, Meliboea in Thessaly, settled in Petelia, on the east coast of Bruttium.

402. **Philoctetae**: limits *muro*. **subnixa**: 'resting on.' Cf. I, 506.

404. **litore**: the shore where the first landing shall be made in Italy.

405. **velare comas**: imperative passive, with the force of the middle; 'be

veiled'; 'cover thy head.' Cf. II, 707. This was the custom of the Rom not of the Greeks, when sacrificing.

406. **inter sanctos ignes**: 'amidst the holy fires'; i.e. 'during the l sacrifices.'

407. **Hostilis facies**: 'adverse appearance'; the sight of any inauspici object, which would vitiate the omens (*turbet omina*) ascertained by insp ing the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. Some underst this to mean 'the face of an enemy.'

409. **religione**: 'religious custom.'



Fig. 30.—Scylla (l. 420)

410. **digressum**: after you shall have left that first landing place in It **orae**: for the case, see note on I, 377.

411. **angusti**: logically would agree with *claustra*. **rarescent**: 's begin to open (to the view).'

412. **Laeva**: turn to the south, and follow the shore on your left, inst of turning to the right and going through the straits to the north.

414. **Haec loca**: the places on the right. The tradition seems to h been that the rent between Italy and Sicily was first produced by some canic convulsion, and that it was perpetuated and increased by the rush the sea through the channel thus formed.

415. **Tantum valet mutare**: 'can effect such changes.'

416. **protinus**: join with *Una*.

417. **medio**: ablative of place; 'in the midst,' 'between.'

419. **Litore diductas**: 'separated in respect of their shores.' **angusto aestu**: ablative of manner with *interluit;* 'with a narrow tide.'

420. **Scylla**: on the Italian side of the strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded by smaller rocks. A roaring of the waves is produced, which is described in the fable as the barking of dogs. **Charybdis**: a whirlpool which is most noticeable when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and against the Sicilian shore.

421. **ter**: 'thrice (daily).'

422. **in abruptum**: 'down to the bottom.' **sub auras**: see note on l. 576.

426. **Prima hominis facies,** etc.: 'the upper part of the form (is that) of a human being.'

427. **Pube tenus**: 'as far as the groin.' **postrema**: sc. *facies.*

428. **Delphinum — luporum**: 'having the tails of dolphins joined to the belly of wolves.' *Caudas,* accusative with the passive participle, *commissa,* in imitation of the Greek. Cf. I, 320. *Lupi* is substituted here for *canes.* See l. 432. Cf. Milton, in his description of sin (Par. Lost, 2, 650 sqq.): —

> 'Woman to the waist and fair,
> But ended foul in many a scaly fold
> Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
> With mortal sting: about her middle round
> A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing barked
> With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
> A hideous peal.'

429. **metas**: properly the goal, or turning point, in the race course; here, the 'promontory,' around which they are to sail.

435. **pro omnibus**: 'instead of (i.e. worth) all other things'; one thing to be observed, even if all others are neglected.

437. **primum**: 'first of all'; before all other deities; join with *numen.* Cf. V, 540.

438. **cane vota**: vows are expressed in the rhythmical form, or chant, common to all religious formulas. Cf. II, 176.

439. **victor**: because he will have overcome all difficulties.

440. **fines**: for *ad fines.* **mittere**: 'thou wilt be conveyed.'

442. **Divinos lacus**: see note on l. 386. **silvis**: ablative of means or instrument. The lake was only about a mile and a half in circumference, and, at that time, hemmed in with woods. See VI, 238, and Fig. 51.

446. **Digerit in numerum**: 'places in order.' She arranges the leaves so that the words on them form sentences in verse.

448. **eadem**: sc. *folia;* object of *prendere.*

449. **ianua**, etc.: 'the door disturbs them' by admitting the wind.

450. **deinde**: 'thenceforth'; answering to the foregoing *cum*.

452. **Inconsulti**: 'uninstructed'; without any responses, since, when they enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unintelligible.

453. **Hic — tanti**: 'here let no expenditure of delay be of so much (value) in your eyes (*tibi*). **tanti**: H. 458, 1; LM. 578; A. 252, *a*; B. 203, 3; G. 380, 1; (H. 404, N. 1).

454, 455. **et vi cursus**, etc.: 'and though your voyâge urgently invite your sails to the sea.' The more natural expression would be, *ventus vela vocet*.

456. **Quin**: 'so that not'; connects the dependent clause with *ne fuerint tanti*, which are equivalent to an expression of hindering. H. 591, 1; LM. 913; A. 319, *d*; B. 284, 3; G. 555; (H. 504).

457. **Ipsa canat**: that she may not in the case of Aeneas commit her prophecies to the uncertain leaves. Aeneas follows this injunction in VI, 74. The subjunctive depends on *poscas*. **volens**: 'kindly'; i.e. *sua sponte*.

459. **quo modo**: interrogative, 'how'; the question depends on *expediet*.

460. **dabit**: as in l. 85.

461. **liceat**: H. 591; LM. 838; A. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; (H. 503, I).

462. **ingentem**: an instance of prolepsis.

463, 464. **postquam — dehinc**: like *cum — tum*; 'after — thereupon.' **auro gravia**, etc.: 'heavy with gold and carven ivory'; i.e. massive vessels of gold and carved ivory. The final vowel of *gravia* is long here under the *ictus*; or it may possibly be a retention of the original length of the vowel.

465. **stipat carinis**: 'stows away in the ships.' The expression is equivalent to *stipat carinas argento*. See note on I, 195.

466. **Dodonaeos lebetas**: 'vessels of Dodona,' so called because they resembled the bronze vessels of Dodona that rang loudly at the slightest touch. Dodona was in the dominions of Helenus.



Fig. 31. — Chain Mail (l. 467)

467. **Loricam — trilicem**: a coat, or hauberk, of chain mail, in which the hooks, or rings, fastened into each other (*consertam hamis*), were of gold, and in three layers; i.e. it was of three-ply golden chain work. See Fig. 31.

468. **conum galeae**: is equivalent to *galeam*.

469. **Arma Neoptolemi**: see l. 333, and II, 470. **sua**: see note on *sua*, I, 461.

470. **duces**: 'pilots,' 'guides.'

471. **Remigium**: for *remiges*, 'rowers.' Aeneas might need oarsmen, as some of the Trojans had been left in Crete, and others may have perished. **socios**: the old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to *remigium* or *remiges*, those just added to his company. **armis**: in its usual meaning.

475. **dignate**: 'deemed worthy of.'

476. **bis erepte**: see note on II, 642.

477. **tibi**: see note on II, 274. **tellus**: see note on *en*, I, 461.

478. **hanc**: 'this,' the nearest shore of Italy, as in l. 396. **praeterlabare**: sc. *ut*, after *necesse est*.

480, 481. **Quid ultra Provehor**: 'why am I carried too far (in discourse)?' *ultra*, i.e. *quam opus est*.

483. **subtemine**: a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures.

484. **nec cedit honori**: 'nor does she fail to show due honor'; lit. 'nor does she yield to the honor due him.' For the form of the *chlamys*, see Fig. 76.

485. **Textilibus**: 'woven.' Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fabrics.

486. **et haec**: Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I make 'these also' to you.

487. **Sint, testentur**: see note on I, 20.

489. **Mihi**: with *super*, which has the force of an adjective; 'sole surviving image to me.'

491. **pubesceret**: 'would be growing up.'

493. **Vivite felices**: a parting salutation, like our 'farewell,' but more impressive, because less frequently used. **quibus**, etc.: 'whose destined (*sua*) fortune is already achieved.' **alia ex aliis in fata**: 'from one destiny to another'; nothing settled and fixed.

497. **Effigiem Xanthi**: see note on l. 302.

499. **Auspiciis**: see note on II, 396. **fuerint**: future perfect. **obvia**: 'exposed to.'

500. **Thybridis**: an older form for *Tiberis*, limits *vicina*. H. 435, 4; LM. 536; A. 218, *d*; B. 192, 1; G. 359; (H. 391, II, 4).

503. **Epiro, Hesperia**: '(situated) in Epirus (and) Hesperia'; referring to Rome and Buthrotum.

504. **utramque**: in apposition with *urbes*. 'We will make our kindred cities and nearly related nations both one Troy in spirit.'

505. **ea cura**: 'this duty.' Perhaps Virgil has in mind the friendly relations actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506–587. *Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north as the Ceraunian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of*

Venus (*portus Veneris*), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaceum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Aetna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to shun the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Aetna is inhabited by the giant race of Cyclops. The Trojans pass a night on the shore at the foot of Mount Aetna, and are terrified by the strange noises of the volcano.

506. **pelago**: 'over the sea,' as in II, 179. **Ceraunia**: mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Buthrotum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. **iuxta**: follows its case, as in IV, 255.

507. **Italiam**: see note on I, 2.

508. **ruit**: 'sets'; contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. **opaci**: proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate. Compare Tennyson's imitation: —

'And the sun set and all the ways were dark.'

510. **Sortiti remos**: 'after assigning the oars by lot.' They determined by lot what men should be ready to take the oars when the signal was given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise there might be disorder and delay.

512. **Nox Horis acta**: night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, also personified. Cf. V, 721.

517. **Oriona**: the first two syllables here form a spondee. See note on I, 535.

518. **cuncta constare**: 'that all is settled.'

519. **clarum**: 'loud.' **signum**: Virgil is thinking of the Roman signa given by a trumpet. Cf. l. 239. **castra**: see note on IV, 604.

522. **humilem**: appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fin weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto t Albania.

527. **in puppi**: he stands near the image of the tutelar god in the ster of the ship.

528. The genitives are governed by *potentes*. See note on I, 80.

529. **vento**: an ablative of means. **secundi**: cf. *subitae*, l. 225.

530. **portus**: the harbor intended is probably *portus Veneris*, about si miles south of Hydruntum, in Calabria. The place, where the temple wa located, was *Castrum Minervae*. **patescit**: cf. *rarescent*, l. 411, and note.

531. **in arce**: 'on a height.' The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneu was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. Bu as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the wate

gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (*refugere*) from the shore.

533. **ab Euroo fluctu**: '(sheltered) from the eastern wave,' i.e. the harbor, curved like a bow, seems to withdraw away from the waves driven on by the east wind. Cf. l. 570. Others make *ab fluctu* the personal agent in a poetical sense of *curvatus*.

534. **cautes**: 'cliffs,' or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (*Ipse latet*), though they open to the eye (*patescunt*) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (*turriti scopuli*) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.

535. **gemino — muro**: 'stretch down their arms in two similar walls.' Cf. I, 162.

537. **primum omen**: 'as the first omen.'

540. **Bello**: dative, as in II, 315. **armenta** and **Quadrupedes** (l. 542): are here varied terms for *equi*.

541. **olim**: 'sometimes.' **curru**: dative.

542. **iugo**: 'under the yoke'; an ablative of means or instrument.

543. **et**: 'also'; a token of peace 'as well as' of war.

544. **quae prima**: the temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.

546. **Praeceptis**: 'according to the instructions.' See ll. 436 sqq. **maxima**: 'as the most important.' See note on I, 419.

549. **obvertimus**: supply the dative, *pelago*. Cf. VI, 3. The sail yards are turned by the ropes attached to the *cornua*. Hence, to turn the *cornua* is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft and belly toward the front; i.e. in the present case, toward the sea.

550. **Graiugenum**: see ll. 398 sqq.

551. **Hinc**: 'then,' 'next.' **Herculei**: one tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalantus, a descendant of Hercules.

552. **diva Lacinia**: the temple of *Iuno Lacinia*, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Lacinium in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. **contra**: 'opposite' to the Tarentine shore.

553. **navifragum**: on account of frequent gales and the lack of harbors.

554. **Tum**: 'then,' after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled the Heracleum promontory, they come in sight of Aetna. **e fluctu**: far off on the sea and rising therefrom.

556. **fractas ad litora voces**: 'roar of the breakers on the shore.'

558. **haec illa**: 'this certainly is that Charybdis,' that, namely, which Helenus described to us.

559. **canebat**: see ll. 420 sqq.

560. **Eripite**: sc. *vos*.

561. **rudentem**: describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through.

565. **ad Manes**: a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. **desedimus**: 'we have sunk.' The perfect, used with the present above (*tollimur*), makes the contrast still more striking. Page compares Psalm cvii. 26: —

'They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths: their soul is melted because of trouble.'

566. **clamorem**: 'a resounding echo.' *Clamor*, *voces*, and *gemitus* are all applied here to the noise of waves.

567. **elisam**: 'dashed forth.' **rorantia astra**: 'the dripping stars.' The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray.

568. **reliquit**: 'has left.' This action precedes **adlabimur**: we float to the shores of the Cyclops, after we have been deserted both by sun and wind.

570, 571. So far as regards the haven itself, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger. **ruinis**: 'with desolation,' referring to the destruction caused by the eruption of stones and ashes.

573. **Turbine fumantem**, etc.: 'smoking with pitchy eddies and with glowing ashes.'

576. **sub auras**: is not high into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain.

577. **glomerat**: 'rolls,' 'gathers up,' at the mouth of the crater.

579. **insuper**: cf. I, 61.

580. **flammam exspirare**, etc.: 'that huge Aetna piled above (him) emits flame from its broken cavities.' **caminis**: the openings forced (*ruptis*) by the flames through the sides of the mountain.

582. **subtexere**: 'overspreads.' The subject is *Trinacriam*, though we should have expected *Aetnam*.

583. **monstra**: 'prodigies'; the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588–654. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, who had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achaemenides, the stranger.

588. **primo Eoo**: 'at the first dawn.' H. 486; LM. 630; A. 256; B. 230; G. 393; (H. 429).

590. **macie**: ablative of manner.

591. **cultu**: refers to his clothing and external appearance.

593. With the nominatives supply *erat illi*.

594. **tegumen**: for *vestis*. **cetera**: 'as for the rest.' Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war.

599. **testor**: equivalent to *precor*.

600. **lumen**: for *aëra*.

601. **terras**: for *ad terras*. See note on I, 2.

602. **Scio**: is by synizesis pronounced as a monosyllable.

605. **Spargite me**: equivalent to *me discerptum spargite*.

606. **pereo**: retains its final vowel before *hominum*, without shortening it; i.e. this is a case of hiatus. **hominum**: emphatic; 'of men'; not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus.

607. **genibus**: ablative of place; 'prostrating himself (*volutans* sc. *se*), at our knees, he clung there.'

608, 609. **fari, fateri**: for the infinitive, see note on l. 134. **deinde**: belongs to *hortamur* understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. **agitet**: 'is (now) pursuing him.'

610. **multa**: cf. I, 465, and note.

611. **pignore**: the pledge is the giving of the right hand.

614. **Nomine**: ablative of specification. **genitore — Paupere**: 'my father Adamastus being poor,' denotes the reason why Achaemenides had engaged in the Trojan war.

615. **fortuna**: the poverty to which he was born.

616. **crudelia limina**: several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. **linquunt**: see note on I, 494.

618. **sanie dapibusque cruentis**: '(the house) of blood and gory feasts.' Ablatives of quality or description. *Sanie* has no modifying adjective, contrary to usage (H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400 (H. 419, II)), but the influence of *cruentis* extends to *sanie* also.

619. **Ipse**: Polyphemus. See note on I, 40. Sc. *est*.

621. **Nec visu**, etc.: no one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. **ulli**: limits the predicates *visu facilis* and *dictu affabilis*. For the supine, see note on I, 111.

629. **-ve**: see note on II, 602.

630. **simul**: for *simul atque*; 'as soon as.'

631. **per**: denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body.

633. **Per somnum**: join with *eructans.* **mero**: the wine given to him by Ulysses.

634. **sortiti vices**: 'having determined our parts by lot'; i.e. the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction.

635. **telo**: the instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake.

637. **Phoebeae lampadis**: cf. IV, 6. **instar**: properly, an indeclinable noun in apposition with *quod.* See note on II, 15.

641. **qualis**: refers to his appearance and his features, **quantus** to his size.

645. **Tertia iam — complent**: already the moon is coming to the full for the third time.

646. **Cum**: 'since.'

647. **ab rupe**: with *prospicio.*

651. **primum**: after long watching, now, for 'the first time,' he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet.

652. **Huic — Addixi**: 'whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it.' *Fuisset* (after *addixi*) stands for the future perfect indicative of direct discourse. At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been *addicam, quaecumque fuerit.*

654. **potius**: rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

655–681. Polyphemus, who has been deprived of his eye by the artful Ulysses, descends to the shore to wash the blood from the socket. He overhears the Trojans as they attempt to sail away, pursues them far into the water, and then utters loud cries which call forth all his giant brethren. They stand about on the hills casting threatening looks in vain at the Trojans, who are already beyond their reach.

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described.

659. **Trunca — firmat**: 'a lopped-off pine tree (held) in his hand guides and assures his steps.' Cf. VI, 30.

660. **ea**: see note on *hoc*, I, 17.

662. **ad aequora**: 'to the open sea'; where he could most easily bathe his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in *altos fluctus.* Some, however, take the line as an example of *hysteron proteron.*

663. **inde**: refers to *aequora;* he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea.

664. **gemitu**: for *et gemens;* cf. II, 323. It denotes the manner of the act expressed in *dentibus infrendens,* while *dentibus* itself expresses the means or instrument of *infrendens.*

666. **inde**: of place. **celerare**: historical infinitive.

667. **sic merito**: 'so deserving'; i.e. to be received into our ships.

669. **vocis**: cf. l. 556. It refers here to the 'plashing noise' of the oars.

ɪ. **Ionios**: i.e. coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. **potis**: sc. ɒd *ille*. **aequare sequendo**: 'to match the waves in pursuing'; i.e. to ake those who are borne on the swift waves.

3. **penitus exterrita** (*est*): 'far within (its borders) was terrified.'

5. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see note on II, 31.

7. **nequiquam**: qualifies the whole phrase, *adstantes lumine torvo*.

9. **vertice**: local ablative.

ɪ. **Constiterunt**: see note on II, 774. The perfect of this verb often he force of a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress ecate, the Diana of Hades.

2–715. They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth e river Pantagia, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, by the river Helorus and the promontory of Pachynum, they sail west- ɔy Camarina, Gela, Mount Acragas, or Agrigentum, and doubling Lily- m, the western cape of Sicily, arrive at Drepanum, where they are ved by king Acestes, and where Anchises dies.

2. **Praecipites**: agrees with *nos*. **quocumque rudentes Excutere**: 'to n our sheets for any course whatever.' Cf. l. 267.

3. **ventis secundis**: dative; 'to the guiding winds'; to whatever course may be favorable.

4–686. A perplexing passage. The sense, however, is perfectly clear. wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the s of Scylla and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this ɪe, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater any other that they resolve to sail back (*certum est*, etc.) toward the s; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the ı, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. passage from *Scyllam* to *cursus* is in indirect discourse dependent upon lea of *saying* implied in *monent;* hence the third person in *teneant*. **nque viam**: subject of *esse* understood. **Scyllam** and **Charybdim** are rned by *inter*. **discrimine parvo**: ablative of description with *viam;* ı small distance (of death).' Translate thus: 'On the other hand, the ɹctions of Helenus warn them that between Scylla and Charybdis the on either side is but little distant from death, if they fail to hold their ɪe.' **dare lintea retro**: must be understood of their return toward the s, for the wind was then in that direction.

7. **angusta**: 'narrow'; because Pelorus is situated on the straits.

8. **Vivo**: see note on I, 167. The Pantagia flows into the sea below ıtini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is 'of natural rock.'

9. **Thapsum**: a 'level' peninsula bounding the Megarean Gulf on the ı side.

690. **Talia**: 'such spots (as these).' **relegens retrorsus Litora**: 'coasting back again along the shores.' Virgil conceives Achemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. **errata**: = *pererrata*; 'by which he had wandered.'

692. **sinu**: dative with *praetenta*. The harbor of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrium.



Fig. 32. — The Fountain of Arethusa in Modern Times (ll. 694 sqq.)

696. The story was that the nymph Arethusa was loved by the river god Alpheus. When he pursued her, she was changed by Artemis into a stream that flowed beneath the sea to Ortygia. The god continued to pursue her, and his waters were mingled with hers in the fountain which bears her name.

697. **Iussi**: 'commanded'; i.e. by Anchises.

698. **Exsupero**: for *praetervehor*; 'I sail by.' **Helori**: the river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.

701. **Camarina**: not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. When the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.

702. **Immanis**: 'impetuous,' to be taken with *Gela*. **Gela**: takes the long *a* final from the Greek.

703. Acragas: a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.

704. magnanimum, etc.: this would seem to be the remark of the poet rather than of Aeneas.

705. datis ventis: ablative absolute. **Selinus**: mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm trees in its vicinity.

706. saxis caecis: 'by reason of the hidden (or submerged) rocks.' Join with *dura*, 'dangerous.'

711. nequiquam: '(saved) in vain'; because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.

718. Conticuit: refers to the voice of the speaker; 'he ceased to speak.' **quievit**: to the task and fatigue of narrating; 'he rested.'

BOOK IV

Dido — her love and death.

1–89. Dido confides to her sister Anna the passion she has conceived for Aeneas, and, encouraged by her, she begins to think of winning him to an alliance in marriage; meanwhile the public works of Carthage and the duties of government are neglected.



Fig. 33. — Cupid bending his Bow

1. At: denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. **gravi cura**: 'with deep passion.' **saucia**: see I, 719–722.

2. alit: not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.

3. Multa, multus: to be taken closely with *recursat* and equivalent to adverbs, 'oft . . . oft.'

4. honos: the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Cf. I. 12, and X, 228.

8. male sana: cf. II, 23.

9. insomnia: = *somnia graviora et terribilia*, 'startling dreams.'

10. Quis — hospes: an elliptical expression, equivalent to: *quis est hi novus hospes, qui successit?*

11. **Quem,** etc.: 'presenting what a noble mien!' lit. 'bearing himself what in countenance!' **pectore et armis**: ablatives of quality with *hospes*. Supply *est*. *Armis* is from *arma*.

12. **genus**: predicate accusative with *esse*. *Eum* (understood) is the subject.

13. **Degeneres animos**: 'souls of base descent.' The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin.

15. **fixum immotumque**: in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of *sederet*.

17. **deceptam**: see note on I, 69.

18. **pertaesum**: sc. *me*. H. 457; LM. 585; A. 221, *b*; B. 209; G. 377; (H. 410, IV).

19. **potui succumbere**: 'I might have yielded.' H. 525, 1; LM. 693; A. 308, *c*; B. 270, 2; G. 254, R. 1; 597, R. 3; (H. 476, 4). **culpae**: loving and marrying another after Sychaeus was, to her mind, a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him.

21. **sparsos Penates**: for the construction, see note on II, 413.

22. **hic**: refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792. **labantem**: an instance of prolepsis, 'has shaken my resolution until it totters.'

24. **optem**: H. 556; LM. 719; A. 267, *c*; B. 280, 2, *a*; G. 260; (H. 484, I). **prius**: is expressed again in *Ante*, l. 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage.

24, 25. **dehiscat, adigat**: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

26. **Erebi**: a god of Hades, put for Hades itself.

29. **habeat**: sc. *eos*, referring to *amores*; 'let him keep them.'

30. **sinum — obortis**: 'she bedews her bosom with gushing tears.'

31. **luce**: in prose would be *quam vita*. **sorori**: 'to thy sister'; more expressive than *mihi*.

32. **Solane — iuventa**: 'wilt thou through thy whole youth in loneliness pine away with grief?' lit. 'be wasted away grieving.' *Iuventa* is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase *maerens carpere*.

33. **noris**: future perfect (*noveris*) with the sense of a future.

34. **Id**: i.e. your abstaining from marriage. **sepultos**: naturally transferred from the buried body to the *Manes*, at rest in Hades and free from earthly anxieties.

35. **Esto**: 'granted (that)'; referring to what follows. **aegram**: 'in thy grief'; mourning for Sychaeus.

36. **Libyae**: locative case. **Tyro**: ablative of place where.

37, 38. **triumphis Dives**: because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars.

38. **amori**: *pugno*, *bello*, *certo*, and *luctor* take the dative by poetic usage.

40. **Gaetulae urbes**: the Gaetuli dwelt in the country south of Numidia. **genus**: in apposition with *urbes*. See note on *genus*, I, 339.

41. **inhospita syrtes**: inhospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood.

42. **siti**: ablative, expressing the cause of *deserta*.

43. **Tyro**: 'from Tyre.' The idea of motion from is implied in *surgentia*. **dicam**: see note on *temperet*, II, 8.

44. **Germanique minas**: added by way of *epexegesis*, to define more particularly the nature of the war.

45. **Iunone**: ablative absolute with *secunda*. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people.

49. **quantis rebus**, etc.: 'with what fortune will the Carthaginian glory raise itself!'

50. **Tu**: both here and in l. 47 is used to impress the advice more forcibly.

54. **incensum**: '(already) burning.'

55. **pudorem**: her regard for the memory of Sychaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame.

56. **per aras**: 'at the altars'; namely, of the gods immediately mentioned.

57. **de more**: join with *mactant*. Cf. III, 369. **bidentes**: *bidens*, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means a 'sheep,' i.e. a sheep intended for sacrifice. Sheep two years old have two conspicuous teeth of the permanent set.

58. **Legiferae**: a Greek title (= θεσμοφόρος), the 'lawgiver' as goddess of civilization.

61. **inter cornua fundit**: 'she pours the libation between the horns'; thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrifice, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (*inhians exta*).

62. **pingues**: because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.

63. **Instaurat**: 'celebrates the day with offerings'; 'renews' the sacrifices throughout the day.

64. **Pectoribus**: has the final syllable long.

66. **Est**: from *edo*; 'consumes.' **molles**: 'melting,' 'tender.'

69–73. **qualis — arundo**: 'such as the hind, struck by an arrow, which unawares a shepherd, hunting with his weapons, in the Cretan woods, has transfixed from afar unwittingly, leaving the winged weapon (in the wound).' **liquit**: is closely appended by **-que** to the foregoing proposition, and is equivalent to a present participle.

75. **Sidonias opes**: 'Phoenician wealth'; the splendor of her new city. **Paratam**: 'prepared' to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay.

77. **eadem convivia**: i.e. a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.

80. **ubi digressi** (*sunt*): 'when they (the guests) have retired.' **vicissim**: 'in her turn'; in contrast with *labente die*.

82. **stratis relictis**: 'on the couch left' by Aeneas.

84. **Ascanium**: he too is absent, but in fancy she caresses him; in the same sense as she hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes *Detinet* literally.

85. **si**: '(seeking) whether.' See note on I, 181.

87. **bello**: dative with *parant*.

88, 89. **minae Murorum ingentes**: for *muri ingentes et minantes*.

89. **machina**: 'derricks,' or 'cranes.'

90–128. Juno seeks to entrap Venus, and to prevent the founding of the destined Trojan empire in Italy, by proposing to bring about a marriage between Aeneas and Dido, to which Venus, knowing that the fates cannot thus be frustrated, artfully consents.

90. **Quam**: refers to Dido.

91. **famam**: i.e. care for fame.

94. **numen**: subject of *est* understood; 'your power is great and famous.' Others read *nomen*, 'fame.'

96. **adeo**: adds force to *me*; 'nor me, at least'; even if it escapes others. **veritam**: limits *te*.

98. **quo**, etc.: sc. *tenditis*. What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido.

102. **Communem**: 'in common.'

102, 103. **paribus Auspiciis**: 'with joint authority.'

104. **dotales**: 'as a dowry.' By the Greek and Roman custom, a gift was presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. **tuae dextrae**: i.e. to thy protection and control.

105. **Olli**: see I, 254, and note. Venus meets Juno with still deeper dissimulation.

106. **regnum Italiae**: 'the (destined) kingdom of Italy,' the Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be 'turned away' or 'diverted' to Africa.

109. **factum**: 'the act'; namely, of uniting the two races.

110. **fatis**: ablative of cause of *incerta feror*, not of *incerta* alone. 'I am moved with doubt by the fates.' **si**: interrogative; 'whether.'

114. **excepit**: 'replied'; lit. 'took (the discourse) from (her)'; i.e. took it up where she ceased.

117. **Venatum**: see note on II, 786.

121. **alae**: applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen or mounted huntsmen.

123. **nocte**: as in I, 89.

124. **Speluncam**: see note on I, 2.

125. **Adero**: as *Iuno pronuba* she presides over nuptials.

126. **Conubio**, etc.: cf. I, 73.

128. **dolis repertis**: 'in her detection of the stratagem (ablative absolute).' She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227 sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno's design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129–172. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. **lato ferro**: see note on *silvis*, I, 164.

132. **ruunt**: is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. *Efferuntur* would have been more proper with *retia*, *plagae*, and *venabula*. **odora canum vis**: for *canes acri odoratu*; 'the keen-scented hounds.'

137. **chlamydem**: for the accusative with *circumdata*, see note on *exuvias*, II, 275. **limbo**: ablative of description.

138. **in aurum**: her hair is either bound with a band of gold or by a net of golden threads.

139. **fibula**: apparently a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Cf. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448.

143–150. Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as (in I, 498–504) is Dido to Diana.

142. **agmina iungit**: 'joins his train' with hers. Cf. II, 267.

143. **hibernam**: 'his winter home.'

146. **picti**: 'tattooed.'

148. **Fronde**: i.e. the laurel, sacred to Apollo. **fingens**: his statues represent the hair neatly arranged. **auro**: a golden diadem.

149. **Tela**: the arrows in his quiver. Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.

151. **ventum** (*est*): for the tense with *postquam*, see note on I, 216.

152. **deiectae**, etc.: 'driven down from the summit of the rock'; cf. X, 707.

154. **Transmittunt cursu** = *transcurrunt.* The reflexive *se* is sometimes omitted with *transmittere*, as often with *traicere.*

155. **montesque relinquunt** = *montibus relictis.*

158. **votis**: perhaps better taken as indirect object with *dari.*

164. **amnes**: 'torrents'; quickly formed by the rain in hilly regions.

166. **Prima**: adverbial. In this and the following lines the various parts of a Roman wedding ceremony are represented. The witnesses are Earth

and Juno pronuba, both of whom foster marriage rites. The lightning's flash furnish the nuptial torches, and the shrieking of the nymphs is the wedding song (*hymenaeus*).

167, 168. **conscius Conubiis**: 'witness to the nuptials'; referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative with *conscius*, see H. 453, 3; LM. 536; A. 234; B. 192; G. 359; (H. 400, I).

170. **specie famave**: 'by propriety or report.'

173–195. Fame, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Iarbas, a powerful Gaetulian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

175. **Mobilitate — eundo**: 'she is refreshed by speed and gains strength by traveling.'

176. **primo**: adverb. When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.

178. **ira — deorum**: 'incited with anger against the gods'; because her offspring, the Titans, had been hurled down to Hades. *Deorum* is objective genitive.

181. **cui**: introduces *sunt* (understood with *oculi*), and *sonant*. **quot — Tot**: for every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear.

184. **caeli medio terraeque**: for *inter caelum et terram*.

185. **Stridens**: refers to the rushing sound of her wings. **somno**: ablative of manner.

186. **custos**: 'sentinel'; that she may detect everything. **tecti**: 'the private house'; as opposed to *turribus*, 'palaces,' or 'public buildings.'

188. **nuntia**: in apposition with *illa*.

189. **tum**: 'now'; while Aeneas was at Carthage.

192. **Cui viro**: 'to whom as a husband.' **dignetur**: subjunctive in indirect discourse.

193. **hiemem fovere**: a bold expression for *hiemem inter voluptates transigere*. **quam longa** (*sit*): 'as long as (it is)'; i.e. the entire winter. Cf. VIII, 86.

194. **Regnorum**: the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas.

195. **virum — ora**: 'the mouths of men.'

196–218. Iarbas calls upon Jupiter, his reputed father, to avenge the insult cast upon him by Dido in rejecting his offers of marriage, and in receiving Aeneas, a mere fugitive from Asia.

201. **Excubias aeternas**: 'unceasing sentry'; in apposition with *ignem*. The fire was keeping, as it were, never-ending vigils in the service of the gods.

202. **Pingue**: see note on l. 62. **variis**: 'changing'; 'ever renewed.' **solum, limina**: accusatives with *sacraverat*.

203. **animi**: an old locative. See note on II, 61.

204. **media inter numina**: 'in the very presence of the gods'; in the temple.

206. **nunc**: hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here.



Fig. 34. — Jupiter Ammon (l. 198)

207. **Lenaeum honorem**: 'the libation of wine.'

209. **caeci**: 'without aim.' Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?

210. **inania murmura**: 'empty mutterings.' *miscent* refers to the 'confused' sound of thunder.

212. **pretio**: see I, 367.

213. **leges**: for *imperium*, 'dominion (over the place).' Others translate, 'conditions' under which the 'land' is held.

215. **Paris**: the term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.



Fig. 35. — Phrygian or Trojan Youth (ll. 215 sqq.)

216. **Maeonia**: more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. In Fig. 35 the lappets are folded up on the temples. **madentem**: anointing the hair with perfumed oils was also a custom of Asiatic origin.

217. **Subnixus**: 'supported.' **Potĭtur**: note the shortened form. See note on II, 774.

218. **inanem**: 'empty'; that brings me no real advantage; referring to the general report that Jupiter is all-powerful.

219–278. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. **aras tenentem**: to be taken literally. Worshipers laid hold upon the altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god.

220. **moenia**: i.e. of Carthage.

225. **Exspectat**: 'tarries'; intransitive.

228. **ideo**: 'for such a purpose'; namely, as that of dwelling at Carthage. **bis**: Aeneas was *rescued by his* mother from Diomed (see note on I, 97),

and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 632, 633. **vindicat**: the present tense implies 'has saved and is still saving.'

229. **fore**: sc. *illum*. The infinitive depends on *Promisit*. **gravidam imperiis**: 'teeming with empire'; referring to the future power of Rome.

230. **qui regeret**: H. 591; LM. 836; A. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 1; (H. 503, 1).

231. **Proderet**: 'should propagate.' **mitteret**: Aeneas was destined to subjugate the world through his descendants, the Romans.



Fig. 36. — Mercury (ll. 238 sqq.)

232. **accendit**: sc. *eum*.

233. **ipse**: in contrast with Ascanius.

234. **pater**: if the father has no high ambitions, he should not grudge his son.

235. **spe**: is not elided before *inimica*. Such a hiatus occurs often in the *thesis* of a foot.

237. **hic — esto**: 'let this be our message.'

242. **virgam**: the *caduceus*, or 'wand.'

244. **morte — resignat**: 'unseals the eyes (of the deceased) at death.' He unseals the eyes of the dead before conducting them to Hades.

245. **Illa fretus**: 'depending on this.'

248. **Atlantis**, etc.: 'even Atlas, whose pine-bearing head,' etc. **cui**: dative of reference nearly equivalent to the genitive of possession. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, *a*; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4, N. 2). 'Pine-bearing' is a frequent appellative of mountains.

250. **mento**: ablative, 'from his chin.'

252. **nitens**: 'poising himself.' Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.

253. **toto corpore**: 'with his whole weight'; allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.

254. **avi**: some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.

257. **ad**: governs *litus*. Cf. note on I, 13. **secabat**: has the same termination as *volabat* in the foregoing verse. Such ὁμοιοτέλευτα, or verses with like endings, though perhaps accidental, are occasionally met with in Virgil. See I, 625, 626; III, 656, 657; V, 385, 386; VI, 843, 844.

259. **tetigit**: for the tense, see note on I, 216. **magalia**: see note on I, 421.

260. **tecta novantem** = *nova tecta aedificantem*.

264. **discreverat**: she had interwoven between the long threads of the cloth (*telas*) cross threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Dido herself, in accordance with primitive customs.

265. **Karthaginis**: art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty *Carthage, Carthage*, the city of that Juno, who seeks your destruction?

268. **tibi**: for *ad te*.

271. **teris otia**: 'dost thou squander idle hours?'

274. **Iuli**: see note on I, 267.

276. **Debentur**: they are 'due' or 'destined' to him by fate.

277. **Mortales visus**: 'human vision'; here referring only to Aeneas. **medio sermone**: 'in the midst of his words'; when he had scarcely ceased to speak, and without waiting for an answer.

279–295. Aeneas calls his captains together in secret, and orders them quietly to get everything in readiness for the voyage.

283. **agat**, etc.: dubitative subjunctive; 'what can he do,' etc. See note on I, 565. **ambire**: 'approach'; for the purpose of conciliating her. The word is used regularly of those who canvass for votes.

286. **In partes rapit varias**: 'speeds (his thoughts) along different paths'; i.e. thinks rapidly of various expedients. Cf. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur, 28:—

'This way and that dividing the swift mind.'

287. **Haec**: with *sententia*.

288. **vocat**: his plan is explained by what he does.

289–291. **aptent, cogant, parent**, and **Dissimulent**: subjunctive in indi-[r]ct discourse after an idea of commanding implied in *vocat*. These words [wo]uld be expressed in the imperative in direct discourse.

290. **Arma parent**: they must arm themselves that they may be ready [to] resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, ll. 592 sqq. [Reb]us **novandis**: 'for forming new plans.'

292. **Nesciat, speret**: see note on *dignetur*, l. 192. **rumpi**: the present, [bec]ause the matter is already in progress.

293. **Temptaturum** (*esse*): the construction passes over into indirect dis[cou]rse, depending on *dicens* or *putans* implied. **aditus**: 'the approaches'; ways of addressing her so as to give the least offense. Sc. *sint* with [te]*mpora*, and *sit* with *modus*.

294. **rebus**: is in the dative with *dexter*; 'adapted to circumstances.' [Om]nes: the Trojan chiefs.

296–449. Dido becomes aware of the secret preparation of the Trojans, [and] bitterly reproaching Aeneas, still begs him, with entreaties, and by re[pea]ted messages, conveyed by Anna, to change his purpose, or at least to [pos]tpone his departure.

297. **prima excepit**: 'the first to detect.'

298. **Omnia — timens**: 'fearing all things (even while) secure.' **Eadem**: [']the same' that had already roused Iarbas. **impia**: 'fell.' **furenti**: is pro[lep]tic. The report rendered her furious.

300. **inops animi**: cf. l. 203 and II, 61.

301. **commotis sacris**: when the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.

302. **audito Baccho**: 'when Bacchus is heard'; i.e. when the cry, *Io! Bacche*, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.

303. **Orgia**: subject of *stimulant.*

305. **Dissimulare — sperasti**: 'didst thou hope also to conceal?' Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but he expected to conceal his departure.

307. **data dextera**: the right hand given in mutual pledge of love.

308. **moritura**: 'destined to die.' He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.

309. **moliris**: for *paras.* Cf. III, 6.

310. **aquilonibus**: ablative of time; 'at the time of the stormy winds'; 'in the wintry season.'

314. **Mene fugis?** 'is it I whom you flee?' **Per**: for the separation of this preposition from its case in adjurations, see H. 676, 2; G. 413, N. 2; (H. 569, II, 3). **dextram**: cf. l. 307.

316. **conubia**: their secret union, as opposed to **hymenaeos**, the formal marriage. **inceptos**: the formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the 'beginning' of the nuptials, has been made.

317. **quicquam meum**: 'anything in me.'

318. **domus labentis**: 'my house (or family) falling (i.e. ruined, if you now desert me).'

320. **Nomadum**: for *Numidarum.*

321. **infensi Tyrii**: nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the newcomers.

322. **qua — adibam**: 'by which alone I was approaching immortality.' *Sidera adire* = 'to win immortality.' Cf. III, 462.

323. **moribundam**: see note on l. 308.

324. **Hoc nomen**, etc.: since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.

325. **Quid moror?** i.e. to die. **an**: 'is it then?'

326. **Destruat**: H. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572. (H. 519, 2).

327. **suscepta fuisset**: among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (*suscipere* or *tollere*) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, *suscipi* in a secondary sense, 'to be born.' *Suscipio* is used here in the same sense with reference to the mother.

329. **tamen**: 'after all.'

330. **capta**: 'captured,' either by Iarbas, or some other enemy.

332. **obnixus**: 'struggling' against his emotions. The perfect participle for the present. Cf. I, 155.

333. **plurima**: trans. in the antecedent clause, as in I, 419; 'never will I deny that thou hast done me very many favors (lit. deserved of me), which thou canst mention (*fando Enumerare*)'; i.e. no matter how many claims you may make to my gratitude, I own them all.

337. **Pro re**: 'for (in defense of) my conduct.'

339. **Praetendi**, etc.: 'I have never carried before thee (i.e. caused to be carried before thee in bridal procession) the (marriage) torches of a husband'; with the accessory idea of 'make pretense of a marriage.' **aut**: see note on II, 602. **foedera**: marriage 'contracts.'

340, 341. **meis Auspiciis**: 'under my own direction'; at my own will. **componere curas**: 'to end my toils.'

342, 343. **dulces Reliquias**: 'the dear remnant.' Cf. I, 30. **colerem**: 'I should cherish'; should be now cherishing in my own native land.

344. **posuissem**, etc.: 'I should have built for the conquered with my own hand a new-created Troy.'

346. **Lyciae sortes**: 'Lycian oracles'; so called from the Lycian oracle of Apollo at Patara. Cf. l. 143.

347. **Hic amor**: 'this is my love'; this destined Italy is the land which I must love as my own.

349, 350. **Quae Invidia est** (*tibi*)? etc.; 'what cause of jealousy is it that the Trojans settle?' etc. **Et nos**, etc.: 'it is right for us also (as well as you).'

353. **turbida imago**: the countenance of his father, seen in his dreams, seems to be troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See VI, 696.

357. **Testor utrumque caput**: i.e. both thine and mine.

362. **iam dudum**: 'long before' he had finished.

363. **totum**: 'his whole person'; from head to foot.

364. **Luminibus tacitis**: 'with silent glances.' Join **sic** with **accensa**: 'being thus enraged.' **profatur**: historical present.

366. **cautibus**: construed with *horrens*; 'rough with jagged rocks.'

367. **admorunt ubera**: 'gave thee suck.'

368. **Nam quid**, etc.: 'why do I conceal my indignation? For what greater wrongs (**ad quae maiora**) do I reserve myself?'

369. **fletu**: ablative of cause. The third person of the verb, *ingemuit*, indicates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly.

371. **Quae quibus anteferam**: 'to what (emotion) shall I first give utterance?' lit. 'what shall I say before what?'

373. **Nusquam tuta fides**: if Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in the world can man be trusted. **litore**: ablative of place where.

374. **Excepi**: not *accepi*, as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage.

376. **incensa feror**: cf. l. 110. **Nunc**: 'now'; when it suits your convenience.

379. **Scilicet**: in bitter irony. **is labor, ea cura**: see note on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity.

382. **pia**: cf. II, 536. **quid possunt**: 'have any power'; *quid* is a kind of cognate accusative used with an adverbial force. Cf. note on I, 465.

383. **hausurum**: 'that you will suffer'; drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; *te* would be expressed in prose. **Dido**: accusative, object of *vocaturum*.

384. **atris ignibus**: 'with smoky fires'; suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The sense of the passage is: as long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere.

387. **Manes**: for *Hades*.

388. **medium sermonem**: see note on l. 277. **auras**: for *lucem*, 'the light of day.'

390. **multa**: adverbial. See note on I, 465. **metu**: 'through fear' that if he says anything more in his own defense he will but increase her anger.

392. **thalamo**: dative for *in thalamum*. H. 419, 4; LM. 540; A. 258, 2, N. 1; B. 193; G. 358, N. 2; (H. 380, 4). Cf. V, 451. **stratis**: ablative of place.

397, 398. **litore Deducunt**: 'draw down (the ships) from the shore'; i.e. launch. Cf. III, 71.

399. **Frondentes**: in their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unhewn, for forming oars, yards, benches, etc.

401. **cernas**: the second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite 'one might,' 'could,' etc.; H. 552, 555; LM. 720; A. 311, *a*, N. 1; B. 280, 3; G. 258; (H. 485, N. 1); but the present here is more lively.

404, 405. **It — Convectant**: both agree with *agmen*. See note on II, 31.

406. **Obnixae**: for the construction, see H. 397; LM. 477; A. 187, *d*; B. 235, *B*, 2, *c*; G. 211, EXC. (*a*); (H. 438, 6). **agmina cogunt**: 'muster ranks.'

407. **moras**: = *morantes*.

409. **fervere**: 'is aglow'; animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure.

412. **quid cogis**: see note on III, 56.

413. **Ire in lacrimas**: 'to resort to tears'; i.e. to tearful entreaties.

414. **animos**: 'her proud spirit.'

415. **frustra moritura**: she would die in vain if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back.

418. **imposuere coronas**: in token of joy at their departure.

419, 420. **si — potero**: 'if (= since) I could have expected so great a sorrow, I shall also prove able to endure it.' It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come. **tamen**: 'yet,' though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial.

422. **colere, credere**: historical infinitives.

423. **molles aditus et tempora**: hendiadys for *tempora viri molliter adeundi.*

424. **hostem superbum**: 'the haughty foe,' once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers.

426. **Aulide**: see note on II, 116. **-ve**: see note on II, 602.

428. **Cur** = *ut ea re*: 'so that.'

430. **ventos ferentes**: cf. III, 473.

433. **Tempus inane**: 'mere time'; i.e. a brief period 'free from' the love and passion of the former period. **spatium**: 'respite'; opportunity for my grief to subside.

434. **dolere**: 'to endure grief.'

435. **oro**: sc. *te.*

436. **Quam — remittam**: 'and when you shall have granted it to me, I will repay (it) generously (*cumulatam*, lit. heaped up) at my death.' **morte**: an ablative of time, as below, 502, and III, 333; or possibly ablative of means. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is thoroughly satisfactory.

438. **Fertque refertque**: 'both bears, and bears again (to Aeneas).' Cf. V, 709; XII, 866.

440. **placidas**: he is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids.

443. **it stridor**: 'the rush (of winds) resounds.' **altae**: proleptic, taken closely with *consternunt*, 'deeply strew.'

445, 446. Cf. the similar expression in Dryden, Eleonora, 93, 94: —

> 'And lofty cedars as far upward shoot
> As to the nether heavens they drive the root.'

448. **Tunditur**: 'is assailed.'

449. **Mens**: the resolution of Aeneas. **lacrimae**: the tears of Dido and Anna.

450. **fatis exterrita**: 'rendered frantic by her destiny,' now fully confronting her.

452, 453. **Quo magis peragat — Vidit**: 'that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw,' etc. The sequence of tenses is irregular. The subjunctive here with *quo* denotes the destination or purpose of some higher power; as if she were made to see these signs, that she might thus be led on to her fate.

455. **obscenum**: 'ill boding.' Cf. III, 262.

456. **visum**: used substantively; 'appearance.'

457. **in tectis**: 'within her palace.' In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Sychaeus, Dido's *coniunx antiquus*.

459. **Velleribus niveis**: 'with snowy woolen bands (fillets).' See note on I, 417.

462. **bubo**: feminine only in Virgil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. **culminibus**: 'on the (palace) roofs.' Tennyson is indebted to Virgil, in Lancelot and Elaine, in the following lines (992 sqq.): —

> 'Death like a friend's voice from a distant field
> Approaching through the darkness, called; the owls
> Wailing had power upon her.'

464. **piorum**: 'holy.'

467, 468. **semper — terra**: an impressive foreshadowing of death. **viam**: H. 409; LM. 504; A. 238; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2; (H. 371, II).

469–473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (the Eumenides, or Dirae) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes; or, like Orestes, also represented on the stage (**scaenis**) as pursued (**agitatus**) by the Furies. In the *Bacchae* of Euripides, l. 918, which Virgil may have in mind, Pentheus says, 'I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double.' In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (cf. III, 331), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (*sedent in limine Dirae*).

474–552. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Hesperides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. **secum**: 'with herself (alone)'; without the knowledge of Anna, or any confidant. **modum**: the mode of accomplishing her death.

476. **Exigit**: 'plans'; 'determines.' The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.

477. **spem — serenat**: 'shows calm hope in her countenance.' Cf. I, 209.

479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers.

482. **aptum**: lit. 'fitted with,' i.e. 'studded with.'

483. **Massylae**: i.e. Libyan.

484. **Hesperidum templi**: the 'temple' or 'sacred inclosure' of the *Hesperides* is the fabulous garden where the golden apples were guarded by the dragon. **epulasque**: the connective -**que** joins **custos** and the antecedent of the relative clause, *Quae dabat*, 'the keeper and the one who.' **servabat**: the priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.

486. **Spargens**, etc.: 'sprinkling liquid honey'; i.e. on the food. **soporiferum**: has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellative of *papaver*.

487. **carminibus**: 'by her incantations'; magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.

488. **curas**: 'pangs of love.'

490. **videbis**: is applied to *mugire*, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.

493. **invitam**: the apology is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. **accingier**: sc. *me*; 'that I have recourse to'; lit. 'gird myself.' For the archaic infinitive in *-ier*, see H. 244, 6; LM. 389; A. 128, *e*, 4; B. 116, 4, *a*; G. 130, 6; (H. 240, 6). For the accusative **artes**, used with *accingier*, which has a middle force, see note on *exuvias*, II, 275, and cf. II, 383.

494. **secreta**: 'unobserved.' **tecto interiore**: 'in the interior (court) of the palace.' **sub auras**: 'heavenward'; i.e. in the open air.

496. **exuvias**: 'relics.'

498. **iuvat**, etc.: 'it pleases (me), and the priestess (so) directs.'

500. **tamen**: though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.

501, 502. **nec mente Concipit**: 'nor does she imagine.'

502. **aut**: see note on II, 602. **morte**: an ablative of time. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.

504. **penetrali in sede**: 'in the secluded court'; namely, the *tectum interius* mentioned in l. 494.

505. **taedis — secta**: join with *ingenti*.

506. **Intendit — sertis**: for *intendit loco serta*.

507. **super**: adverbial, 'above,' on the couch.

508. **Effigiem**: an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. **futuri**: 'of what is to come'; i.e. of her approaching death.

509. **sacerdos**: the sorceress mentioned in l. 483.

510. **Ter centum**: = *trecentos;* for a large and indefinite number. **tonat ore**: 'she utters aloud' the names of three hundred gods. Cf. VIII, 716. **Chaos**: is sometimes applied to the infernal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.

511. **Tergeminam Hecaten**: 'triple-formed Hecate.' Compare also the following words, **tria ora Dianae**, 'Diana of three faces,' since the goddess was worshiped as Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades. See Fig. 52.

512. **simulatos**, etc.: 'feigned waters of the Avernian lake'; common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.

513. **messae quaeruntur**: 'are sought and cut.' **aënis**: bronze was more potent in magic than iron.

514. **lacte**: 'juice.'

515, 516. **Quaeritur — praereptus amor**: 'and search is made for the love charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched away beforehand from the mother.' **amor**: 'love charm,' is put for the *hippomanes* or excrescence on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.

517. **Ipsa**: Dido. **piis**: 'pure.' Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.

519. **Testatur deos**: she calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.

519, 520. **conscia fati Sidera**: the stars look down upon the destinies of men.

520. **non aequo foedere**: 'not on equal terms'; i.e. with unrequited love.

521. **Curae**: dative of purpose or end; lit. '(has) for a care'; i.e. has under his protection.

526, 527. **Quaeque — quaeque**: both water fowl and land birds.

527. **somno**: ablative. **positae**: 'lulled.'

528. From the fact that this line occurs elsewhere (IX, 225) with a slight change, and is not given by all the manuscripts, it is believed to be an interpolation.

529. **At**, etc.: 'but not thus did Dido (soothe her woes).' **animi**: see note on II, 61. Compare Tennyson's imitation (The Marriage of Geraint, l. 531): —

> 'She found no rest, and ever failed to draw
> The quiet night into her blood.'

531. **ingeminant curae**: 'her griefs redouble.'

532. **aestu**: cf. VIII, 19.

533. **Sic adeo insistit**: 'so therefore she begins.' Cf. XII, 47.

534. **quid ago?** 'what shall I do?' The present as in II, 322. **rursus**: join with *experiar*. **inrisa**: 'set at naught'; namely, by Aeneas.

536. **sim dedignata**, etc.: H. 593, 2; LM. 839; A. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3, *b*; G. 634; (H. 515, III) 'though I have so often already scorned them as suitors.'

537. **igitur**: supposes that the answer 'no' has been given to the foregoing question. **ultima iussa**: 'the most debasing commands'; putting myself under their power as the humblest slave.

538. **quiane iuvat**, etc.: sc. *eos*; 'because (forsooth) it is a pleasure to them to have been formerly relieved by my aid.'

539. **bene**: join with *memores*.

540. **fac velle**: 'suppose (me) to be willing.' **Quis sinet**: 'who (of them) will suffer me?'

542. **Laomedonteae**: used reproachfully, as in III, 248, with reference to the falsehood of Laomedon toward Apollo and Neptune, and afterward to Hercules, a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived from him.

543. **ovantes**: as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also rejoicing to start on the voyage.

544. **stipata**: see note on *comitatus*, I, 312.

545. **Inferar**: 'shall I attack them?' lit. 'be carried against them.'

546. **pelago**: ablative; 'on the sea.'

547. **Quin morere**: 'nay, die'; the imperative, addressed to herself.

548. She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister, recalling the first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas (see ll. 9–55).

550. **Non licuit** (*mihi*)! may be rendered interrogatively: 'might I not have?'

551. **more ferae**: i.e. in solitude.

554–584. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in his sleep, and warns him instantly to depart. The Trojans immediately set sail.

554. **certus eundi**: 'resolved on departure.' Here the genitive of the gerund is used, and in l. 564, the infinitive, with *certus*.

556. **Vultu redeuntis eodem**: the vision appears 'with the same countenance' as of the god himself when delivering the message in ll. 265 sqq.

558. **Omnia**: the Greek accusative. This line is hypermetrical, the final *que* being elided before the initial *Et* of the next line. Cf. note on I, 332.

561. **quae — pericula**: 'what dangers immediately await you?' *deinde*, as in VI, 756, 890, of the *time immediately* coming.

566. **Iam mare,** etc.: 'presently you will see the sea agitated with her ships.'

569. **Varium et mutabile**: see H. 394, 5; LM. 482; A. 189, *c*; B. 234, 2; G. 211, EXC. (*b*), 4; (H. 438, 4). Compare Tennyson, Queen Mary, Act III, Scene 6: —

> 'You know what Virgil sings,
> Woman is various and most mutable.'

571. **subitis**: with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (*umbris*).

573. **Praecipites**: 'swift,' = 'swiftly'; join with *vigilate* and *considite transtris*.

574. **citi**: 'quickly'; used like *praecipites*, equivalent to an adverb.

575. **tortos**: 'twisted'; an appellative; not 'coiled.'

577. **Quisquis es**: it was only a vision resembling Mercury.

578, 579. **sidera — feras**: 'render the stars in the sky (i.e. the weather) propitious.' The stars were supposed to influence the weather.

581. **rapiuntque ruuntque**: 'they lay hold and rush to and fro'; seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars.

582. **Litora deseruere**: 'they have (even now) left the shores.' The perfect expresses the rapidity of the act.

584–665. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, utters a terrible and prophetic curse on them. She rushes frantic down to the court, and ascends the funeral pyre. After a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, she seizes the sword of Aeneas and plunges the weapon into her body.

586. **speculis**: 'from the watch tower'; the same as *arce ex summa*, l. 410.

587. **aequatis**: 'with steady sails'; with the wind filling them evenly.

588. **sine remige**: 'without a sailor'; this defines *vacuos*, 'forsaken'; not an oarsman being left.

589. **pectus percussa**: cf. I, 481. The passive has the force of the middle voice. See note on II, 275.

591. **inluserit**: the future perfect has peculiar force here: 'shall it be said that he mocked at my power?' etc. See also note on II, 581. **advena**: with emphasis.

592. **Expedient**: sc. *alii*. **tota**: from the 'whole' city; will not all Carthage join in the pursuit?

593. **Ite**: has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.

594. **citi**: as in l. 574.

595. **mentem mutat**: 'unseats my reason.'

596. **facta impia**: refers to her violation of duty, her faithlessness toward Sychaeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see l. 552); 'now thy impious conduct affects thee!' now thy unfaithfulness is meeting its just punishment.

597. **Tum decuit**: sc. *facta impia te tangere.* **sceptra dabas**: cf. l. 214.

598. **Quem**: the antecedent is *eius*, understood with *dextra* and *fides.* 'Witness the right hand and faith of him who,' etc.

599. **umeris**: see note on II, 708.

600. **Non potui — divellere?** cf. l. 19.

602. **patriis — mensis**: she might have murdered Ascanius, as Atreus did the sons of Thyestes, or as Procne the son of Tereus, and have caused the body to be placed on the table as food for his father.

603. **fuerat**: for *fuisset.* See H. 525, 4; LM. 940; A. 308, *c*; B. 304, 3; G. 597, 3; (H. 476, 2). **Fuisset**: 'suppose it had been'; concessive subjunctive. H. 559, 3; LM. 716; A. 266, *c*; B. 278; G. 264; (H. 484, III).

604. **Quem metui?** 'whom did I fear,' i.e. 'had to fear?' being already resolved on death. **castra**: 'the camp'; the place where their ships were drawn up on land.

605, 606. **tulissem, Implessem, exstinxem, dedissem**: 'I should have carried, I should have filled,' etc. H. 559, 6; A. 266, *e*; (H. 483, 2, N). For the shortened forms, cf. note on I, 201.

606. **Cum genere**: 'with the whole race'; all the surviving Trojans. **super**: 'moreover.' Cf. I, 29.

607. **Sol**: the witness of all things on the earth is invoked, as the stars, l. 520.

608. **interpres**: Juno is the agent and witness of her woes.

609. **Hecate**: see note on l. 511. **ululata**: 'whose name is shrieked.'

610. **di**: those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido (cf. ll. 520, 521).

611. **haec**: 'these prayers.' **meritum — numen**: 'turn to my woes your power (of vengeance) they (the authors of my woes) deserve.'

612. **Si**: with the indicative here is an expression of her conviction that so it must be; it is thus almost equivalent to *quoniam.* Dido upon the verge of death is gifted with prophetic power. Her curse was fulfilled in the dangers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his brave Rutulians, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occasion obliged to leave Ascanius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber, and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finishing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, in which treaty the name of Trojan had to be sacrificed (hence *pacis iniquae*, l. 618). See XII, 828. He was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could not be found.

613. **caput**: put for the person.

614. **hic terminus haeret**: '(and if) this end (destiny) is fixed.'

618. **Funera**: on his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which had been made in his army.

620. **-que**: connects *ante diem* (taken as an adjective = *immaturus*) and *inhumatus*. Cf. l. 484, and note.

624. **populis**: i.e. the Carthaginians and Romans, between whom, until the destruction of Carthage in the Third Punic war, there was bitter hatred and almost incessant hostilities, broken only by temporary periods of peace for recuperation.

625. **Exoriare**, etc.: 'arise, some avenger'; she seems to see and address the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. **ex ossibus**: not descended from her, but rising up to represent her, to reëmbody on the earth again all her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes.

626. **Qui sequare**: 'to pursue.' A relative clause of purpose. See note on I, 20.

627. **Nunc, olim**: 'now (or) hereafter.'

629. **ipsique nepotesque**: 'both themselves (those of the two races now living) and their descendants.'

631. **lucem**: see note on l. 31.

633. **patria**: i.e. in Tyre.

634. **mihi**: join with *siste*.

635. **properet**: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

636. **piacula**: 'offerings of atonement'; meaning the sacrifices which were to aid either in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him to her. So Anna understands the object. See ll. 478 sqq. **monstrata**: 'directed' by the sorceress.

637. **Sic**: 'thus'; i.e. after observing these directions.

638. **Iovi Stygio**: i.e. Pluto.

639. **Perficere**: she will now execute the rites commenced, ll. 509 sqq.; including the burning of the funeral pyre.

644. **genas**: see note on I, 228.

645. **Interiora domus limina**: 'the inner court of the palace.'

647. **in usus**, etc.: 'a present not asked for use like this'; implying that in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had used in the Trojan war, and which, in l. 507, is mentioned as having been left by him.

649. **mente**: 'in thought'; in recalling the past.

651. **dum**: closely related to *dulces*.

652. **Accipite**: it will be upon these mementos of Aeneas that she will fall.

653. **Vixi**: 'I have lived'; 'my life is closed.' Cf. *fuimus*, II, 325.

654. **magna**: 'illustrious.' Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state.

656. **poenas recepi**: 'I have taken vengeance.'

659. **os**: as in I, 320.

660. **Sic**: even by this violent death, and even though unavenged.

661. **Hauriat oculis**: for *percipiat oculis.* Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Cf. ll. 385 sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Dido, who witness the act.

663. **media inter talia**: i.e. when she had scarcely ended her words. See note on l. 277.

664. **comites**: 'her attendants.'

665–692. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.

666. **bacchatur,** etc.: 'the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city.'

671. **Culmina**: = *tecta* and is governed by **per**.

675. **Hoc illud fuit**: was this, then, thy aim in thy commands to me? **me**: even me, your sister? **fraude petebas**: 'were you deceiving (even) me?' lit. 'were you attacking me with deceit?'

676. **iste**: see ll. 494, 495.

678. **vocasses,** etc.: 'you should have called me.' See note on *tulissem,* etc., ll. 604–606; or possibly it is the optative subjunctive. Cf. X, 854.

681. **sic posita**: 'when thou wast lying thus.' Cf. II, 644.

682. **Exstinxti**: see note on I, 201.

683. **Date** (*ut*) — **Abluam**: 'give, that I may wash her wounds with water'; i.e. bring water that I may wash her wounds.

685. **Ore legam,** etc.: this was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.

686. **Semianimem**: four syllables: *semyanimem.*

689. **stridit**: 'gurgles.'

692. **ingemuit reperta**: '(the light) perceived, she groaned'; mourning at the last moment to leave the world.

693–705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

The dead are regarded as an offering to Pluto and Proserpina; and thus a lock of hair is cut from the forehead of the dying as a sign of dedication to the gods below, just as hair is cut from the forehead of the victims slain in sacrifice, and cast upon the altar fire. Cf. VI, 245. But as Dido is not taken away in the course of nature (*fato*), nor by a death justly incurred (*merita*

morte), but dies through the pressure of overwhelming misfortune and despair, life lingers, reluctant to leave her; Proserpina delays; and thus Iris takes the office of Proserpina in obedience to the command of Juno, whom she serves as messenger.

695. **animam — artus**: Iris was sent down 'to set free the spirit from the limbs entangled with it.'

701. **sole**: for *ex sole*. The rainbow was supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.

'The episode of Dido was not told, primarily, to excite our pity and compassion, but to show the effect of a willful resistance to the commands of Heaven. It is the story of ἄτη [just retribution] in a Roman form' (Nettleship).

BOOK V

Aeneas in Sicily. Funeral games in honor of Anchises, and departure for Italy.

1-41. Aeneas far off at sea sees the light of Dido's funeral pile, and with sad feelings divines the cause. His fleet is soon overtaken by a storm, and forced to steer for the coast of Sicily, where he is again kindly received by Acestes.

1, 2. **medium tenebat iter**: 'was well on his way.' Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is *medium*. Cf. I, 505.

2. **Certus**: 'resolved.' He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to continue the voyage. **aquilone**: for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind, which (ll. 19 sqq.) compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Some editors join *aquilone* with *secabat* (cf. *vento petiisse*, II, 25); others prefer, perhaps more correctly, to connect it with *atros*.

3. **respiciens**: cf. IV, 661.

4. **accenderit**: for the mood, see note on *videat*, I, 181.

5. **amore Polluto**: ablative absolute, expressing cause, containing also an idea of time, 'when love is profaned.'

6. **notum**: agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: 'But the knowledge of the bitter pangs caused by violated love, and of what a frenzied woman can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding.' The participles *noti* (understood) and *notum* are used as *ereptae* in II, 413; the 'thing known' the 'knowledge.'

7. **augurium**: their 'conjecture' or 'foreboding' as to the fate of Dido. **pectora**: for *animos*.

14. **deinde**: join with *iubet*.

5. **Colligere arma**: 'to reef the sails.'
6. **Obliquat sinus**: 'turns the canvas obliquely to the wind'; he turns it uch a position that it takes the wind on the side of the ship (not as in 587); i.e. he 'tacks.' Palinurus was unable to keep to his course (almost ectly north) to Italy, but, as the wind shifted, was compelled to turn west-d toward Sicily. The ancient ships could not lie as close to the wind as dern sailing vessels.
7. **Iuppiter auctor**: 'Jupiter as adviser.'
8. **Spondeat — sperem**: see note on *sinat*, I, 18. **hoc caelo**: ablative ttendant circumstance; 'with weather (lit. 'sky') like this.'
9. **transversa**: 'athwart our course'; the neuter plural accusative used erbially.
1. **tantum**: 'so much' as the strength of the wind requires, if we would rcome them: 'We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even iold our course.'
4. **fraterna**: Eryx was also the son of Venus.
5. **Si — astra**: 'if only remembering well, I retrace (measure again) the s I observed (before)'; i.e. observed on our former voyage from Sicily to ica. **rite**: = *recte*, with *memor*.
8. **Flecte viam velis**: 'turn your course by (means of) the sails.' **sit**: note on I, 565.
8. **ulla**: sc. *tellus*.
9. **Quove**: 'or (any land) whither.'
ɔ. **Acesten**: see note on I, 195.
7. **Horridus**: can properly be said both of the spears pointed and, as it e, bristling, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.
8. **Criniso — flumine**: 'conceived of the river (god) Crinisus.'
9. **Veterum parentum**: 'of his early (Trojan) progenitors.'
o. **reduces**: sc. *eos esse*; 'he congratulates them on their return'; 'wel-ies them.'

2–103. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Acestes, Aeneas assembles Trojans, and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them he tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

2. **Oriente**: see note on III, 588.
3. **litore ab omni**: 'from the whole shore'; from all along the shore, ere the Trojans were near their ships, or on board them.
4. **tumuli ex aggere**: 'from the summit of a mound'; a tribunal made throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from ich the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.
5. **a sanguine divum**: because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.

46. **exactis mensibus**: ablative absolute.

47. **Ex quo** (*tempore*): 'since.'

49. **Iam — adest**: the actual day has returned. **nisi fallor**: the poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient method of reckoning time.

50. **honoratum**: a day on which *honores*, or sacrifices, are rendered to the gods.

51. **Hunc**: sc. *diem*.

54. **struerem — donis**: 'I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices.' To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as to a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See note on III, 328.



Fig. 37. — The Rising of Helios (l. 42)

55. **ultro**: 'beyond' all expectation, or hope. Besides the motive that I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am 'actually' on the very ground.

59. **Poscamus ventos**: 'let us pray (i.e. Anchises) for favorable winds.'

59, 60. 'And that he (Anchises) may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples consecrated to him.' (*Ut*) *velit* depends on *poscamus*.

61, 62. **Bina — naves**: 'two head of cattle for each of the ships.' **numero**: qualifies *bina*.

64. **si**: equivalent to *cum* (temporal). Cf. VI, 828. **nona**: in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; this period was called *novemdiale*.

66. Prima ponam certamina: 'I will fix as the first contests (of the day)'; I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.

67. viribus: ablative of cause with *audax*.

68. incedit: cf. I, 46, and note.

69. Seu, etc.: 'or if (any one) dares.'

71. Ore favete: lit. 'favor with the lips'; i.e. 'keep solemn silence.' This was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen be accidentally spoken. These words, and, in fact, the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.



Fig. 38. — Carchesium (l. 77)

72. materna: the myrtle was sacred to Venus.

73. aevi: see H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, *c*; B. 204, 4; G. 374, 6; (H. 399, III, 1).

77. mero Baccho: this and the following ablatives limit *carchesia* as ablatives of description.

78. humi: see note on I, 193.

80. iterum: 'once more.' The *salve* was uttered for the first time at the burial.



Fig. 39. — Painting from a Pompeian Lares Chapel, showing the Serpent partaking of the Offerings (ll. 84 sqq.)

80, 81. recepti Nequiquam: 'in vain rescued' from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. **animae, umbrae**: 'soul,' 'shade'; plural for the singular. So *umbrae*, IV, 571.

83. quicumque est: for they have only heard the name. **quaerere**: sc. *me* or *mihi*.

84. adytis: the inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was

supposed to be assumed by the *genius loci*. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (*famulus*) of Anchises.

87, 88. 'Whose back azure streaks (adorn), and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illumined.' The plural *terga* has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.

89. **Mille — colores**: cf. IV, 701. **adverso sole**: ablative absolute.

91. **serpens**: 'gliding.'

94. **Hoc magis**: 'so much the more'; because he regards it as a good omen. **instaurat honores**: 'commences anew the sacrifices'; which had been disturbed.



Fig. 40. — The Suovetaurilia (ll. 96, 97)

96. **bidentes**, etc.: the *suovetaurilia*, or sacrifice of a boar, a sheep, and a bullock.

97. **nigrantes**: black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.

99. **remissos**: 'released.' The Manes were supposed, when invoked (*animam vocare*), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.

100. **quae — copia**: 'according to the ability of each.'

102. **aëna locant**, etc.: cf. I, 213 sqq. The feast accompanies the sacrifice.

104–285. The appointed day having arrived, the games are opened with a race of ships. Four galleys enter the lists. Gyas in the Chimaera takes the lead, followed by Cloanthus in the Scylla; the Pristis and Centaur, under Mnestheus and Sergestus, side by side, pursue the others. As they approach the goal, Menoetes, the old pilot of the Chimaera, fears the rocks and keeps too far away. The Scylla takes advantage of the error, and shoots between

the Chimaera and the goal, and, having passed round it, turns back toward the shore, leaving Gyas behind. He in his fury casts the pilot overboard, and takes the helm himself. Meanwhile Mnestheus and Sergestus are vieing with each other to pass the Chimaera. Sergestus at first has the advantage, but only by a part of the ship's length, and, in his eagerness to round the goal at the nearest pôint, runs his ship on the rocks. The Pristis rushes by, and now strives to overtake the Scylla. But Cloanthus prays to the gods of the sea, with whose aid the ship speeds to the land, and receives the first prize, while that of Mnestheus takes the second, and the Chimaera the third. Sergestus, with difficulty, brings his ship to land.

105. **Phaëthontis**: put for the sun.

108. **pars et parati**: 'a part also (besides coming to see the Trojan strangers) prepared,' etc. For the plural with *pars*, see note on *Obnixae*, IV, 406.

109. **circo**: either the *circus* mentioned in l. 289 or it is translated the 'encircling throng.'

110. **sacri**: tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the gods or used for sacred purposes.

113. **tuba**: an anachronism. The trumpet was an invention of the Etruscans, and unknown to the Trojans. **commissos ludos**: 'the beginning of the games.'

114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot race in the Iliad, is an idea original with Virgil, and has produced one of the most stirring and entertaining passages of the Aeneid. **pares**: 'well-matched'; the four that were known as the best and most nearly equal, and therefore 'chosen' (*delectae*) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. **gravibus remis**: ablative of manner with *ineunt certamina*; 'four well-matched ships — open the first contests with heavy oars.'

116. **remige**: join with *agit*. **Pristim**: the name is indicated by the image used as the figurehead. Cf. the representation of a fish on the *rostrum*, Fig. 41.

117. **Mox Italus**, etc.: he is destined soon to become an Italian, and to give origin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (*gens Memmi*). The relation of names is analogous to that of μεμνῆσθαι to *meminisse*. As Mnestheus is descended from Assaracus, Virgil pays a high compliment to the Memmii by assigning to the family such an ancestor.

118. **ingenti mole**: ablative of description.

119. **Urbis opus**: 'as great as a city.' **triplici versu**: 'in triple row.' There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, however, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.

120. **terno ordine**: 'in three ranks'; a poetic repetition.

127. **Tranquillo**: 'in calm weather'; ablative of the neuter adjective used substantively, and expressing time.

128. **Campus** and **statio** are in apposition with *unda*; 'a level spot and a resort.'

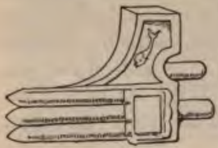


Fig. 41. — *Rostrum*, or Beak of a Vessel (l. 143)

130, 131. **unde, ubi, Scirent**: relative clauses, denoting purpose.

132. **auro, ostro**: join with *decori*.

134. **populea**: because these were funeral games. The poplar was sacred to Hercules, who is said to have brought it from Hades.

137. **Intenti**: 'eager.'

137, 138. **exsultantia — cupido**: 'throbbing fear (the trembling hope of success) and the ardent desire of glory thrill their panting breasts.'

140. **prosiluere**, etc.: the ships seem as animated as the horses in the chariot race.

141. **versa**: 'upturned' (from *vertere*). **adductis lacertis**: expresses the means of *versa*; 'by their straining (lit. 'pulled toward' the body) arms.'

142. **pariter**: 'side by-side'; but only at the start.

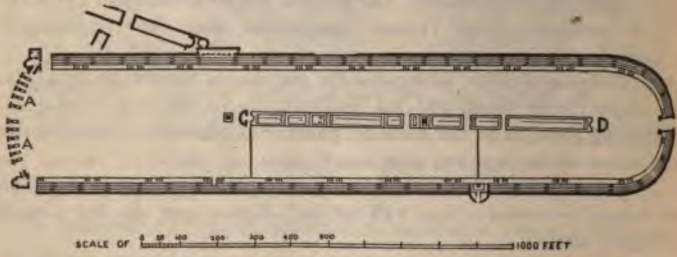


Fig. 42. — Plan of an Ancient Roman Circus

Down the center extends the *spina* ('backbone'), or dividing barrier, around which the chariots ran in the race. At *A*, *A*, are the *carceres*, or stalls from which the racers started (l. 145).

145. **Corripuere campum**: 'take the course,' — a strong term, lit. 'seize.' The perfect here, and in ll. 140, 147, indicates the rapidity or suddenness of the act. **effusi carcere**: 'darting forth from the barrier.' The *carceres* are the stalls from which the chariots started in the circus races. See Fig. 42. They correspond here to the *fines*, stations, or starting places of the ships, l. 139.

146. **immissis**: 'swiftly running';. lit. 'being let go.'

147. **iugis**: for *equis*; dative. **in verbera**: 'to blows'; i.e. 'to ply the lash'; join with *pendent*. Charioteers stood up and leaned over toward the horses.

148. **studiis faventum**: 'cheers of partisans.'

149, 150. **inclusa Litora**: wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the shouting is the more loudly reëchoed.

152. **Turbam inter fremitumque**: 'amidst the din and tumult.'

155. **locum priorem**: they are running side by side, each striving to gain the lead, or the place ahead.

157. **iunctis Frontibus**: 'with even prows.'

156. **habet**: 'gets' the *priorem locum*.

159. **metam tenebant**: 'were nearing the goal'; epexegetical of *propinquabant scopulo*.

160. **princeps**: 'foremost'; i.e. in the race thus far. **gurgite**: 'in the boiling deep.'

162. **Quo abis?** 'whither are you bearing away?' **mihi**: 'pray'; the *dativus ethicus*. H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389).

163. **ama**, etc.: 'hug the shore and let the oar blade graze the rocks on the left.' For the omission of *ut* after *sine*, see note on *memoret*, II, 75. They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as near to it as possible.

166. **diversus**: 'away from the track'; a usage similar to that of *dexter*, above, l. 162.

167. **clamore revocabat** = *clamabat revocans*.

168. **Respicit**: 'he looks back and sees.' **tergo**: dative with *instantem*. **propiora**: 'the inside course'; i.e. 'nearer' the goal.

169. **Ille**: i.e. Cloanthus.

170. **interior**: between Gyas and the rocks. Cf. XI, 695. **priorem**: i.e. Gyas.

172. **ossibus**: ablative of place.

174. **socium**: genitive case, an older form.

179. **Iam senior**: one reason for *gravis*; another is **fluens**, 'dripping.'

184. **Mnesthei**: here a dissyllable. **superare**: see note on II, 10.

185. **capit ante locum**: 'takes the place ahead'; 'the lead,' the *priorem locum*, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in l. 155. The Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship's length, as we learn in the next line, where *prior* contains the same idea as *ante locum*. *Ante* is, therefore, an adverb. Cf. II, 348. **scopulo**: the 'signal rock' or 'goal.'

187. **rostro**: 'with her beak.' Her beak is close opposite to the side of the Centaur.

190. **Hectorei socii**: i.e. my comrades, once the comrades of Hector. **sorte suprema**: 'in the final destiny' or 'overthrow (of Troy).'

192. **usi**: sc. *estis*.

194. **prima**: 'the first prize'; used substantively.

195. **Quamquam**: see note on I, 135.

196. **hoc vincite**: 'win this (at least)'; referring to the preceding words, *Extremos pudeat rediisse.*

199. **Subtrahitur solum**: 'the sea is drawn beneath them.' Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel. *Solum*, 'the surface (of the sea)'; properly the surface of the earth.

202. **furens animi**: see note on II, 61.

203. **iniquo**: there was not room enough between the Pristis on his right and the rocks on his left.

204. **procurrentibus**: 'jutting out,' but covered by the water, and hence *caeca*, as they are called in l. 164.

205. **murice**, etc.: 'the oars striking on the jagged rock were broken with a crash (*crepuere*).'

206. The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was afloat.

211. **Agmine remorum**: 'with the steady movement of the oars.' **ventisque vocatis**: ablative absolute, expressing attendant circumstance.

212. **Prona maria**: 'smooth waters'; i.e. the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship, a clear and open sea. Others trans. *prona* 'shoreward'; i.e. lit. 'sloping (toward the shore).'

215, 216. **exterrita tecto**: 'frightened from her home.'

217. Cf. Milton's line, Par. Lost, 2, 634: —

> 'Shaves with level wing the deep.'

218, 219. **ultima Aequora**: 'the final waters' of the race; those from the turning of the goal to the shore.

220. **alto**: 'high' relatively; high for a ship to rest upon.

224. **cedit**: 'she falls behind'; allows the other ship to pass her.

227. **cuncti**: all the spectators. **sequentem**: sc. *Mnesthea* or *illum*.

229. **proprium**: the crew of the Scylla regard the victory as already 'their own.' **partum**: '(already) won.'

231. **Hos — alit**: 'success incites these'; i.e. the crew of Mnestheus. Cf. l. 210. **possunt — videntur**: 'they can, because they think (*videntur*) they can.'

233. **ponto**: 'toward the sea'; for *ad pontum*. Cf. I, 6. **utrasque**: the plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.

234. **in vota**: 'to his vows'; to bear witness to his vows. A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise (*reus*, or *damnatus voti*).

235. **aequora**: see note on I, 67.

237. **voti**: H. 456, 4; LM. 573; A. 220, *a*; B. 208, 3; G. 374, N. 2; (H. 410, III, N. 2).

241. **manu magna**: 'with his mighty hand'; as below, l. 487. Gods and heroes were larger than men. **euntem**: join with *navem* (understood).

243. **condidit**: see note on l. 145. **alto**: i.e. 'deep' inland, the deep bosom of the bay.

244. **cunctis**: all who had been engaged in the contest.



Fig. 43. — The 'Maeander' Pattern (l. 251)

247, 248. **optare, ferre**: explanatory infinitives with *dat.* See note on I, 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see l. 366), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning of course, with Cloanthus.

248. There is also a present of wine and of silver for each of the ships. **magnum**: not the so-called great talent; but merely an appellative, 'heavy.'



Fig. 44. — Ganymede carried up to Heaven by the Eagle of Jupiter (l. 252)

250, 251. **quam — cucurrit**: 'around which ran a wide border of Meliboean purple in two waving stripes.' **plurima**: refers to the width of the border. **Maeandro duplici**: i.e. in two meandering and parallel lines.

252. Two scenes are represented: one the chase, in which Ganymede is hunting the stag on Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Ganymede up to the sky.

254. **anhelanti similis**: 'like one panting (in the chase).' The picture is lifelike.

255. **Sublimem**: proleptic; bore 'aloft in the air.' **Iovis armiger**: the eagle was often represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

256. **Longaevi**: the old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair toward the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey. See Fig. 44.

257. **in auras**: because they are looking upward.

258. **qui deinde**: Mnestheus.

259. **Lēvibus**: note the quantity of the first syllable. **hamis consertam**, etc.: see note on the same words, III, 467.

260. **ipse**: Aeneas.

261. The *o* in **Ilio** is retained (hiatus), and made short. See note on III, 211.

262. **habere**: for *habendam*. See above, note on l. 247. **viro**: repeats the *huic* (l. 259), because of its distance from the verb, *Donat.*

264. **Multiplicem**: 'with its heavy folds'; emphatic and explaining *vix*.

265. **cursu**: 'in swift pursuit'; join with *agebat.*

267. **argento**: ablative with **perfecta**, 'well made.' **aspera signis**: 'embossed with figures.'

268. **Iamque adeo**: 'now at length'; *adeo* strengthens the *iam*. Cf. II, 567.

269. **taenis**: for *taeniis*.

271. **ordine debilis uno**: 'disabled in one row of oars'; i.e. one side is partially disabled. *ordine*, ablative of specification. By a natural figure, quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to be crippled (*debilis*).

273. **Qualis**: cf. I, 430, and note. **saepe**: as in I, 148. **viae in aggere**: 'on the raised pavement of the road.' The entire surface of the road is an *agger*.

274. **obliquum**: 'lying across the track.' **ictu**: join with *gravis*.

275. **saxo**: join with both adjectives, *seminecem* and *lacerum*.

276–279. **Nequiquam — plicantem**: 'in vain throws forth long wreaths with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with his eyes, and stretching high his hissing neck; (the other) part crippled by the wound, holds him back (though) struggling (to force himself forward) on his coils (*nodis*), and winding himself into his own folds.'

279. **Nixantem**: refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (*membra*) of the wounded part, or part below the wound, upon themselves; i.e. into coil within coil. **nodis**: 'knots'; denotes the alternate contraction and extension of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently, rise into large, undulating knots.

281. **Vela facit**: 'unfurls the sails.'

282. **promisso munere**: no particular reward has been mentioned in the narrative, but we may infer from l. 305 that in the ship race also, none was to go unrewarded.

284. **datur**: the last syllable is long here. Cf. II, 369. **operum Minervae**: the use of the needle, distaff, and loom.

285. **genus**: Greek accusative.

286–361. Description of the foot race. Aeneas chooses a meadow, encircled by wooded hills, as a *circus* or *stadium*. He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Diores, Salius, Patron, Helymus, and Panopes. Nisus takes the lead, Salius is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helymus and Diores. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Salius. Helymus takes the second prize, and Diores the third.

287, 288. **quem — silvae**: 'which woods surrounded on curving hills on every side'; i.e. which wood-covered hills encircled. **collibus**: ablative of place with *terrae*.

288. **mediaque — erat**: 'in the midst of a valley was the circle of a theater.'

290. **Consessu**: dative for *in consessum*.

291. **qui**: the antecedent is *eorum* (limiting *animos*) understood.

296. **Nisus — pueri**: 'Nisus distinguished by his affectionate love for the the boy (Euryalus).'

299. **ab**: see note on I, 730.

300. **Helymus**: was a friend of Acestes, mentioned above, l. 73.

307. **caelatam**: 'mounted with silver'; probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. **ferre**: = *ferendam*. Cf. ll. 248, 262.

308. **praemia**: 'prizes'; to be distinguished here from *honos*, the present which was to be common to all.

310. **phaleris insignem**: 'adorned with trappings.' These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse.

311, 312. **Amazoniam, Threiciis**: general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians use; for both races were renowned as archers.

312. **lato auro**: ablative of description with *Balteus*; 'of broad gold.' **circum** (*adv.*) **amplectitur**: the belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See p. 27.

313. **tereti gemma**: 'with a polished jewel'; ablative of instrument with *subnectit*; or may be ablative of description with *fibula*.

315. **locum**: 'the place' for starting. Cf. l. 132.

316. **Corripiunt spatia**: 'they seize upon the course.' Cf. l. 145, and I, 418. **limen**: 'the starting point.'

317. **ultima signant**: 'they mark the farthest point'; i.e. with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line.

318. **corpora**: nicely chosen here for the persons themselves.

319. **fulminis alis**: the thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings.

321. **deinde**: is joined with *insequitur* (understood). **post**: with *relicto*, governing *eum* understood.

323. **quo sub ipso**: 'and close behind him.'

324. **calcem — calce**: 'and even now grazes heel with heel'; i.e. 'foot with foot'; almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.

325. **umero**: the shoulder or side of Helymus. **spatia plura**: for *plus spatii*. **supersint — relinquat**: the present for the imperfect subjunctive of a condition contrary to fact in present time. Cf. *ni faciat*, I, 58.

326. **ambiguumve relinquat**: 'or he would leave it (the result or issue of the contest) uncertain.'

327. **spatio extremo**: 'in the farthest part of the course'; the *ultima* mentioned in l. 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus.

328. **sub Finem**: 'near to the end'; defining more precisely the preceding words. **levi sanguine**: because slippery. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in *sacro*, l. 333.

329. **ut**: causal, 'since.' **forte**: it 'happened' that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race course.

330. **Fusus** (*erat*): 'had streamed.' **super**: adverb.

331, 332. **presso solo**: ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong.

334. **ille**: in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3.

336. **revolutus**: 'rolled over.' **spissa harena**: 'on the compact sand.'

337. **Euryalus**: the last syllable is long under the ictus and before the caesura.

338. **plausu, fremitu**: ablative of manner.

339. **nunc**: emphatic; 'now' that Nisus and Salius are thrown out. **palma**: sc. *est*; lit. 'prize,' i.e. here = 'prize winner,' 'victor.'

340. **caveae ingentis**: 'of the vast theater.' See l. 288.

340, 341. **ora Prima**: 'the front seats of the fathers.' The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude.

344. **veniens virtus**: 'his merit presenting itself.'

349. **palmam — nemo**: 'no one moves the prize from the (determined) order.' The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified.

352. **aureis**: here, a dissyllable.

354. **Niso**: an emphatic substitute for *mihi*. Cf. II, 79, and IV, 31.

355. **laude**: 'merit.'

357. **simul his dictis**: H. 490, 4; LM. 665; A. 261, *b*; B. 144, 2; G. 417, 12; (H. 437, 2).

358. **olli**: cf. I, 254.

359. **artes**: in apposition with *clipeum*.

360. **Danais**: dative of the agent with *refixum*. See note on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and perhaps it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus.

361. **Hoc munere**: H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, I, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

362–484. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Sicilian of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acestes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man aims a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory.

362. **peregit**: for the tense, see note on *postquam*, I, 216.

363. **animus praesens**: 'a prompt spirit.'

364. **evinctis palmis**: 'the palms being bound'; i.e. with the *caestus*; not a boxing glove covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, sometimes extending to the elbow. See Fig. 45.

366. **auro**: is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and *velatum* explained as a zeugma.

370. **Paridem**: the post-Homeric poets represent Paris as a hero excelling in agility, strength, and the use of weapons.

371. **ad tumulum**: at the funeral games in honor of Hector. **quo**: 'in which.'

373. **veniens se ferebat**, etc.: 'who boasted of his descent from,' etc. As in II, 377, III, 310, the participle agrees with the subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. Others render, 'who with huge bulk strode forth (*se ferebat*) a descendant of,' etc. **Amyci**: Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled all strangers to contend with him until at length he was killed by Pollux, who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.

375. **prima in proelia**: 'for the beginning of the fight'; or p *prima* = *primus*. He 'first' presented himself.

381. **Aeneae**: better the dative of reference (equivalent to the genitive of possession) than the genitive.

384. **finis**: not here 'purpose,' but 'time'; 'what will be the end of delaying?' i.e. how long must I remain here? **usque**: separated from *quo* by tmesis.

385. **Ducere**: supply *me* as the subject.

387. **gravis**: for *graviter*, with *castigat*.

388. **ut consederat**: 'as (by chance) he had seated himself.'

389. **frustra**: 'in vain,' if, after all, you suffer another to carry away the prize on the present occasion.

391. **nobis**: ethical dative; 'where, pray, is that god of ours?' See note on l. 162.

395. **sed enim**: 'but in fact' (= ἀλλὰ γάρ). An ellipsis is involved **senecta**: with *hebet*.

397. **qua**: governed by *fidens*. H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 219, 1; G. 401, R. 6; (H. 425, 1, 1), N.).



Fig. 45.—The Caestus (l. 401)

400. **nec dona moror**: 'nor do I regard the gifts.' Cf. II, 287. **deinde**: see note on l. 14.

402. **in proelia**: join with *ferre*. **quibus**: '(armed) with which.'

403. **intendere**: 'bind.'

404. **tantorum**: with *boum* conveys the same notion as if it were *tam* qualifying *ingentia* — an exaggerated description of the size of the *caestus*.

406. **longe recusat**: 'shrinks far back.'

407, 408. **pondus — versat**: 'tries the weight of the gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves.' Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight.

410. **arma**: is added to signify that they were weapons actually used by him in combat.

413. **Sanguine, cerebro**: the blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by Eryx.

414. **His**: see note on *Quibus*, l. 402. **suetus**: sc. *pugnare*.

418. **Id**: is ambiguous, but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. **sedet**: for *sedet animo* or *placet*. **probat**: sc. *et*. **auctor**: predicate with *probat*; 'sanctions with his authority.'

421. **duplicem amictum**: as an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of coarse cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans *abolla*.

422. **lacertosque**: is connected with the following verse in scanning. See note on IV, 558.

423. With **Exuit** in this usage, *vestibus* is understood.

426. **in digitos**: join with *arrectus*.

431. **mole**: 'in his heavy frame.'

431, 432. **trementi labant**: may be rendered 'tremble and totter.' **Genua**: here, a dissyllable, *gen-wa*. **aeger anhelitus**: 'troubled panting'; a hard drawing of the breath that betrays infirmity.

433. **vulnera**: metonymy for *verbera*.

434. **ingeminant**: here, transitive, with *multa* (*vulnera*) as object.

434, 435. **pectore — sonitus**: 'wake deep echoes on the chest'; from the blow received. **errat**: 'play.'

437. **gravis**: in the predicate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. **nisu**: 'firm position.'

438. **tela exit**: 'shuns blows.' For the accusative after *exit*, see H. 429, 3; A. 237, *d*. **modo**: limits *corpore* and *oculis*.

439. **Ille**: Dares; subject of *pererrat* (l. 441) and *urget* (l. 442).

444. **a vertice**: for *desuper*; as in I, 114.

446. **ultro**: 'of his own impulse'; not because struck by his opponent.

450. **studiis**: 'with eager interest.'

451. **caelo**: see note on *Latio*, I, 6.

456. **Daren**: the form *Dareta* for the accusative also occurs, l. 460.

457. **ille**: see note on I, 3, and cf. ll. 186, 398.

458. **quam**: trans. 'as,' and join with *multa*. The correlative would regularly be *tam* instead of *sic*.

459, 460. **densis — Creber**: 'frequent with swift following blows'; for *densis et crebris ictibus*. **versat**: 'drives round and round'; as *agit toto aequore*, l. 456.

466. **vires alias**: 'superhuman strength'; 'do you not perceive that his strength is other (than mortal)?' Some god helps him. Others trans.: 'the strength (of both of you) is changed'; i.e. other than before. **conversa numina**: 'that the favor of heaven is changed.' When Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. He is not wanting in prowess, but is only *infelix*.

467. **deo**: 'to the god (whoever he may be).'

469. **utroque**: 'to either side.'

471. **vocati**: these friends represent Dares.

476. **qua a morte**: 'from what (certain and cruel) death.' **revocatum**: 'rescued.' See note on *summersas*, I, 69.

478. **donum pugnae**: 'as the prize of the combat.'

479. **media inter cornua**: 'right between the horns.'

480. **Arduus**: 'rising to his full height.'

481. **humi**: see note on I, 193. Observe the monosyllable closin verse. H. 738; G. 784, 10; and cf. I, 105; (H. 613, N. 4).

482. super: 'over him.'

483. meliorem animam: Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485–644. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoön, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the 'long circus.' The arrow of Hippocoön strikes the mast, but misses the bird. Mnestheus hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurytion kills her on the wing. Acestes discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor.



Fig. 46.—An Ancient Bowman (l. 500)

486. qui forte velint: 'such as perchance may wish.'

487. Ingenti manu: 'with powerful hand.' See note on *manu*, l. 241.

488. traiecto in fune: 'by a string passed around it (the dove's foot).'

489. tendant: see note on I, 20.

492. locus: 'the place'; metonymy for the lot which decided the place or order. **Hyrtacidae**: Hippocoön and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.

494. oliva: Mnestheus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head. Eurytion, like Hippocoön, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (*iussus*) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus.

498. Acestes: metonymy for the name or lot of Acestes.

499. et ipse: 'even he,' though aged.

501. Pro se quisque: 'each one with all his power.' H. 389, 3; LM. 10[illegible]; A. 202, *d*; G. 318, 3; (H. 461, 3).

502. nervo stridente: ablative absolute.

505. timuit — pennis: the frightened bird showed its fear (*timuit*) fluttering with its wings; the ablative expresses instrument.

506. ingenti — plausu: of those viewing the contest.

507. adducto arcu: 'his bow being drawn (to the breast).'

508. Alta petens: 'aiming high.'

512. notos: 'winds'; governed by the preposition *in*. For a similar displacement of the preposition, see II, 654.

513. arcu contenta parato: 'strained on the ready bow.'

la: for the singular; 'his shaft.' The arrow is said to be strained
the bow. See note on l. 507. **fratrem**: Eurytion invoked the aid
us, a deified hero, as Entellus (l. 483) that of Eryx.
tentans: the distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow,
w the strength and skill of old Acestes.
. **Hic — vates**: 'hereupon a strange sight, sudden and destined
rtent of great presage, meets their eyes. The great event after-
ained it, and the awful soothsayers interpreted the omens too late.'
which this omen was intended to foreshadow has never been satis-
lentified. It perhaps does not refer to the burning of the ships
ll. 659 sqq., but to later events in the history of Sicily, perhaps her
Rome.
. **nec maximus**, etc.: Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of
or toward Acestes, and *laetum* indicates the same understanding
e part of Acestes himself.
. **voluit — auspiciis**: 'has made known his will by such tokens.'
sortem: with *te*, used adverbially; 'apart from the lot,' 'out of
'; i.e. he drew a prize not provided for among the premiums first

magno munere: 'as a noble gift.'
rre: see note on I, 66. **sui monumentum**: 'as a memento of

ıelato — honori: 'the honor put before (his own).' He is not
that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be pre-
Acestes.
oximus ingreditur donis: 'he advances next in gifts'; i.e. next in
prize.

. The cavalry exercise (*cursus equorum*) of Ascanius and his
panions is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a
urprise to the spectators. Three leaders (*ductores, magistri*), Pri-
s, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They
complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of
and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly
l by the news that the ships are on fire.
tial game of the boys, here described, was called *Troia*, and was
by the Romans, especially in the time of Virgil, under the patron-
gustus.

ndum — misso: 'when the contest (of the archers) had not yet
d.' Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still
that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay.
is regarded by some editors as equivalent to *ludis*.

546. **Custodem**: noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Virgil's time, were attended by guardians. Cf. l. 257.

550. **Ducat, ostendat**: subjunctive with *dic* as a verb of commanding. See note on IV, 635. **avo**: 'in honor of his grandfather.'

551. **Ipse**: Aeneas. **longo circo**: 'from the long extended arena.'

552. **Infusum**: the multitude had 'poured in' (crowded) over the level ground during the trial in archery.

553. **pariter**: 'equally,' or similarly equipped and adorned.

554. **lucent**: they shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons and golden ornaments. **euntes**: 'as they advance.'

554, 555. **quos**: with *mirata*, not *fremit.*

556. **in morem**: for *de* or *ex more;* 'according to the custom' of boys in this game. 'The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown,' probably of olive leaves.

558. **pectore**: ablative of place. It is 'at the top of the breast' that the ends of the *torques*, or stiff twisted collar, come together.

560. **numero**: join with *Tres.* **turmae**: 'companies'; synonymous with *acies*, l. 563, and *agmina*, l. 580. **terni**: 'three each,' and **bis seni** (l. 561), twelve each,' are distributive numerals.

561. **secuti**: as a present, like *mirata*, l. 555.

562. **Agmine partito**: 'the (whole) band being divided'; i.e. not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (*agmina*), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. **paribus magistris**: their captains are well matched in age, rank, and appearance.

563. **Una acies**: sc. *est.*

564. It was customary among the Greeks to name the grandson after the grandfather.

565. **auctura Italos**: 'destined to swell the number of Italians'; Cato says that the people of Politorium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites. **quem,** etc.: 'whom a Thracian horse bears, dappled with white spots, showing white pasterns (i.e. *primi pedis*, the front part of each foot), and a white forehead high upraised.'

566. **vestigia pedis**: 'footsteps'; here for *pedes.*

567. **arduus**: has reference to the head alone.

568. **Atys**: the second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian *gens.*

569. **puero**: dative. Cf. IV, 31. The order of the words follows as in I, 684; III, 329.

572. **Esse**: prose construction would require *ut*, or *qui esset.* Cf. l. 538.

575. **plausu**: join with *excipiunt.* **pavidos**: 'trembling'; i.e. with boyish timidity and modesty.

578. **Lustravere**: 'passed in review.' **paratis**: 'ready,' the review being now ended.

579. **longe**: 'from afar.'

580. **pares**: 'equal' in numbers or strength.

580, 581. **agmina solvere**: 'they separated their battalions'; i.e. they break up the three companies that were proceeding in column. **terni**: i.e. each of the three companies divides into bands or sections (*chori*), each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company. **vocati**: 'being called,' i.e. by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and charge. The boys have galloped at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the squadrons maneuvering as allies against the third.

584. **Adversi spatiis**: 'opposite in position.'

585. **Impediunt**: 'intersect' or 'interweave.' **sub armis**: for *armati*. Cf. l. 440. The passage (580–585) may thus be rendered: 'they galloped apart in equal numbers, and the three companies broke up the line in parted bands; and again, when called, they wheeled (*convertere vias*) and charged with hostile weapons. Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats, confronting one another, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and as armed men call up the image of battle.'

587. **facta — feruntur**: 'in truce they ride abreast'; in a united column, as in the opening review.

589. **Parietibus**: is scanned as four syllables, *par-yet-i-bus*. See note on 16. It is the ablative of manner with *textum*. **caecis**: 'blind,' i.e. without doors or windows.

589, 590. **ancipitem dolum**, etc.: 'a treacherous winding rendered uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive.'

592, 593. **Haud — ludo**: 'in like (swift and devious) course do the sons of the Trojans intersect (each others') footsteps, and interweave retreats and charges in mock battle (*ludo*).'

594. **Delphinum**: H. 435, 4; LM. 573; A. 218, *d*; B. 204, 3; G. 359, R. and N. 4; (H. 391, II, 4).

599. **ipse, pubes**: sc. *celebravit*.

600. **suos**: 'their children.' **hinc**: i.e. from Alba.

601. **honorem**: 'observance.'

602. **Troia**, etc.: 'and now (the game) is called Troy, the boys the Trojan band.' **dicitur**: agrees with the predicate nominative. See H. 390; LM. 5; A. 204, *b*; B. 254, 3; G. 211, EXC. (*b*); (H. 462, N. 2). The sham fight called Troia was one of the games of the circus at Rome.

603. **Hac — tenus**: separated by tmesis. **sancto patri**: 'to the deified father'; Anchises.

604–699. The burning of the ships. While the games are in progress Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are assembled near the shore, not witnessing the games, but gazing mournfully on the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they cannot put an end to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of Beroë, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing firebrands from the altars of Neptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Eumelus to the Trojan assembly at the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exercise, hastens on his horse, followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human efforts are unavailing. Aeneas then calls upon Jupiter, who answers his prayer by sending down a flood of rain, and preserving all the ships save four.

604. **Hic primum**: 'now first'; for up to this moment the games had been going forward without any untoward accident. **fidem mutata novavit**: 'changing fortune broke her faith'; a poetic expression for *fidem mutavit*. Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor throughout the day.

605. **ludis**: ablative of manner. **tumulo**: the dative as in *avo*, l. 550.

608. **antiquum — dolorem**: cf. I, 25. For the accusative, see note on I, 228.

609. **Illa**: Iris. **coloribus**: ablative of description with *arcum*.

610. **Nulli**: see note on I, 326. **virgo**: '(a celestial) virgin'; in apposition with *illa*.

612. **relictam**: 'left' by the men.

613. **secretae**: 'apart'; separated from the assembly (*concursum*). **sola acta**: the strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.

615, 616. **Heu — maris**: 'alas, to think that so many waters, that so much of the sea remains for us weary voyagers!' For the infinitive, see note on I, 37. Compare the language of Tennyson, Lotus Eaters: —

> 'But evermore
> Most weary seemed the sea, weary the oar,
> Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.'

vox: predicate nominative with *est* understood, of which the foregoing clau[se] is the subject.

618. **medias**: as *medios*, I, 440.

621. **Cui**: 'as one to whom.' A relative clause of cause. See note o[n] 388. *Cui* is better referred to Beroë than to Doryclus. Her rank made [her] *a fit person* for Iris to counterfeit.

622. **sic**: 'thus' transformed. **Dardanidum**: genitive as I, 565.

623, 624. **Traxerit, reservat**: for the mood, see note on l. 621.

626 sqq. **Septima**: the seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. See I, 755. From l. 46 we learn that at the time of the games a year had elapsed since the funeral of Anchises. Virgil's chronology therefore is slightly inconsistent. **Vertitur**: 'is closing'; finishing its revolution. Cf. III, 284. **freta** and **terras**: are governed by *ferimur* (= 'traverse'). For this use of the passive of *fero*, cf. *vecti*, I, 524. **saxa Sideraque**: objects of *emensae*.

630. **fraterni**: as in l. 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.

631. **iacere**: instead of *quominus iaciamus*. H. 608, 3; A. 331, *g*; G. 549, N. 1; (H. 535, IV). **civibus**: 'to (our) countrymen.'

632. **nequiquam**: for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.

633. **Nullane iam**: 'shall no walls now,' etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?

634. **Hectoreos**: Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Cf. l. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland, where old names should be revived just as they were by Helenus in Epirus (see III, 497).

638. **Iam — res**: 'even now is it the time to act'; lit. 'for things to be done.'

639. **mora**: sc. *est*. **tantis**: 'so great'; namely, as this dream. **quattuor arae**: 'four altars' on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.

641. **prima**: Cf. I, 24.

642. **procul**: with *Sublata*, 'high.' Cf. l. 775.

646. **vobis**: the ethical dative; 'you have not Beroë here.'

648. **qui spiritus illi**: 'what a (godlike) air she has!'

651. **quod**, etc.: 'because she alone (of all) was deprived of such a festival.'

655. **spectare**: historical infinitive. **ancipites, Ambiguae**: 'uncertain,' 'hesitating.'

656. **fatis**: 'with the voice of fate.'

657. **paribus alis**: cf. IV, 252.

659. **Tum vero**: when it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.

660. **focis penetralibus**: 'from the sacred hearths'; i.e. of their temporary dwellings by the seashore.

661. **spoliant**: of the burning 'boughs' (*frondem*, etc.).

662. **immissis habenis**: i.e. with unbridled fury.

663. **abiete**: ablative of material, for *ex abiete;* 'painted sterns of fir' is equivalent to 'sterns of painted fir.'

664, 665. **Nuntius perfert**: 'bears tidings'; lit. 'reports as a messenger.'

665. **Incensas naves**: 'the setting on fire of the ships.' See note on II, 413.

667, 668. **ut — sic**: 'even thus as he was'; not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. **equo**: ablative expressing the means of *petivit*, and is closely related to *acer*.

669. **Castra**: see note on IV, 604. **magistri**: Epytides and the other *custodes*. See note on l. 546.

670. **iste**: 'that (madness of yours).'

672. **En**: see note on I, 461.

673. **Galeam**, etc.: he takes off his helmet to verify his words. **inanem**: 'empty'; a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head.

674. **ludo ciebat**: cf. ll. 585 and 593.

676. **diversa per litora**: 'along different parts of the shore.'

677. **sicubi Saxa**: 'wherever (there are) hollow rocks.'

679. **Mutatae**: 'transformed,' 'coming to themselves.' **excussa**: Juno, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now 'shaken off,' 'driven from their souls.'

681. **udo**: water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.

683. **Est**: see note on IV, 66.

684. **heroum**: Aeneas and his captains.

685. **abscindere**: historical infinitive.

687. **exosus**: sc. *es*.

688. **quid**, etc.: 'if (thy) pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings.' *Quid* is an adverbial accusative.

689. **da — classi**: the infinitive is the direct, and *classi* the remote, object; 'grant that the fleet may escape the flames.'

691. **tu**: gives emphasis to the petition. **quod superest**: 'that which (alone) remains'; the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.

693. **effusis imbribus**: ablative absolute, expressing means.

694. **sine more**: 'without precedent'; i.e. with great fury.

695. **Ardua terrarum**: 'the hills.' See note on I, 422; and cf. VIII, 221; XI, 513. **campi**: 'the plains'; the level lands. **ruit — austris**: 'down poured from all the sky its murky stores of rain, black with misty southern blasts' (Papillon).

697. **super**: 'to overflowing.'

700–778. Aeneas in his perplexity is advised by the aged Nautes to leave a portion of his followers in Sicily to form a new colony under the rule of

Acestes. In a nocturnal vision Anchises appears to him, and approves of the counsel of Nautes, recommending that only the hardy and warlike youth be conveyed to Italy. He then consults his captains and Acestes. The new colonists are set apart, the ships are repaired, the new settlement is planted, and a temple is consecrated to Venus on Mount Eryx. All preparations being made for the voyage, the last farewells are exchanged, and Aeneas, with his diminished number of followers, sets sail once more for Italy.

701, 702. **ingentes — versans**: 'was shifting about and pondering mighty cares in heart, now this way now that.'

704. **unum**: more than all others.

706, 707. **Haec — ordo**: parenthetical: 'he was wont to give such (*haec*) replies (reveal by replies such things), as (*quae*) either the great wrath of the gods,' etc. Other editors take *haec* as referring to Pallas; i.e. 'she was wont to give replies (through Nautes),' etc.

708. **solatus**: with the force of a present participle. Cf. I, 312. **Isque**: 'and (therefore) he.' *Isque* resumes the sentence interrupted by the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by *-que*.

710. **Quidquid erit**: 'whatever shall happen'; i.e. whatever fortune shall bring.

711. **divinae stirpis**: see l. 38.

713. **superant**: = *supersunt*; 'those who are left over from the lost ships.'

716. **quidquid**: indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons.

717. **habeant sine**: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

718. **permisso nomine**: the honor of calling the new city Acesta being granted by you, though you yourself are the real founder. Cicero, in Verr. 5, 33, 72, says that *Segesta* (the name given by the Romans to the site of Acesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen.

721. **bigis subvecta**, etc.: 'upwafted on her steeds.' See note on III, 512. **polum tenebat**: 'was in midheaven.'

722. **facies**: not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See note on VI, 696.

728. **pulcherrima**: see note on *plurimus*, I, 419.

729. **corda**: cf. II, 349.

730. **dura — cultu**: 'hardy and savage in habits of life.'

731. **ante**: 'first'; i.e. before you proceed to Latium.

732. **Averna alta**: a cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the *entrances to Hades*.

734. **tristes umbrae**: in apposition with *Tartara*.

736. **Nigrarum**: black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243 sqq. **sanguine**: ablative of means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you.

738. **torquet cursus**: she has passed the zenith and is turning her course down toward the horizon.

739. **saevus**: 'pitiless'; for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn. With the sentiment, cf. Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, 3, 2, 379: —

> 'Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
> At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
> Troop home to churchyards.'

Cf. also the words of the Ghost in Hamlet: —

> 'Methinks I scent the morning air.'

741. **Quo deinde**: 'whither now.'

743. **sopitos ignes**: he renews the fires on the domestic hearth, that may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incense to Vesta and the Penates. Cf. III, 177, 178.



Fig. 47. — A Bronze Lar (l. 744)

744. **Larem**: the household god. Usually the plural, *Lares*, occurs in Virgil. **penetralia**: 'the shrine'; put for the goddess herself.

745. **Farre pio**: 'with the sacred (sacrificial) wheat.'

749. **consiliis**: 'to his plan' or present purposes.

750. **Transcribunt urbi matres**: they transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 35. **populumque volentem**: those of the men who wished to remain.

752. **Ipsi**: those who are to proceed on the voyage.

753. **navigiis**: dative with *reponunt*. This line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.

754. **bello**: the dative with *vivida*.

755. **designat aratro**: this was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city.

756. **domos**: he allots the places for dwellings. **Ilium**, the city, **Troiam**, the region or district, including the city.

758. **forum**: seems here to be put for *iudicia*, 'the courts,' the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum.

760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join **late** with *sacer*.

761. **Anchiseo**: a possessive adjective put for the genitive of the noun. See note on *Scyllaeam*, I, 200.

762. **novem**: see note on *nona*, l. 64. **aris**: ablative of place.

764. **creber et adspirans**: 'and blowing fresh'; a proleptic expression.

768. **non tolerabile nomen**: the very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne.

772. **Eryci**: 'to Eryx,' as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place. **Tempestatibus**: 'to the Storms,' which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated. Cf. III, 120.

773. **ex ordine**: 'one after another.'

774. **caput**: join with *evinctus*. **tonsae**: 'trimmed.' Cf. l. 556.

775. **procul**: 'high up' and apart from the rest; join with *stans*. Cf. l. 642.

777, 778. Cf. III, 130, 290.

779–871. Venus, in her dread of the persistent anger of Juno, appeals to Neptune for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the fleet of Aeneas. Neptune reminds her of his former friendly acts to Aeneas both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, that one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of Aeneas, which is steered by the pilot Palinurus. In the night Aeneas and all on board fall asleep, except Palinurus, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. Somnus descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with Lethean influence. Palinurus falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. Aeneas is awakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which has befallen Palinurus, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. **nec exsaturabile pectus**: 'and her insatiate revenge.'

782. **omnes**: 'all'; even the most humiliating.

783. **longa dies**: 'length of time.' **pietas**: his piety in general as well as toward Juno.

784. **infracta**: 'subdued.' Juno knows the fates concerning Aeneas, but she still persists.

785. **exedisse**: '*to have devoured*'; strongly expressive of her hatred.

786. **traxe**: for *traxisse*. See note on I, 201. **poenam per omnem**: 'through all suffering'; i.e. of the ten years' siege.

787. **Reliquias**, etc.: 'she pursues the remnant of Troy, the (very) ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed.'

788. **sciat illa**: 'let her understand,' for I do not.

789. **tu testis**: sc. *es*. See I, 50 sqq.

791. **nequiquam**: 'in vain'; for Neptune had thwarted her attempt by repelling the winds of Aeolus.

793. **Per scelus**: is not an adverbial expression for *sceleste*, but a substitute for *ad*, or *in scelus*; meaning, 'through all the steps of crime.' Join with *actis*.

794. **subegit**: sc. *illum* or *Aenean*. **classe**: anger is apt to exaggerate.

796. **Quod superest**: 'as the only thing that remains'; i.e. to be asked for. Cf. l. 691. Others refer it to 'the remnant' of the fleet.

797. **tibi**: join with *Vela dare*; 'let it be lawful (for them) to commit their sails safely to you'; i.e. to your protection.



Fig. 48. — Neptune attended by Tritons and Nereids (ll. 816 sqq.)

798. **ea moenia**: that city which Aeneas is aiming to establish in Italy.

800. **omne**: = *omnino*; 'it is wholly right.'

801. **Unde genus ducis**: she sprung from the foam of the sea. See note on *Cytherea*, I, 257. **quoque**: it is not only right by the laws of nature, but also I have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence.

805. **impingeret agmina muris**: 'dashed their battalions against the walls.'

810. **Cum cuperem**: 'though I desired.'

811. **periurae**: 'false,' because her king, Laomedon, had violated his promise to Neptune. See note on II, 610.

813. **Portus Averni**: refers especially to Cumae, which is near Lake Avernus.

814. **Unus erit**, etc.: Palinurus is the destined victim. See ll. 840 sqq.

815. **caput**: = *vita*.

816. **laeta**: proleptic.

817. **auro**: for *aureo iugo*; ablative of instrument.

820. Cf. I, 147.

821. **aquis**: either an ablative of place where (= *mari*), or ablative of specification. **fugiunt**: 'disappear.' **vasto aethere**: 'from the wide heavens.'

822. **cete**: a Greek plural, = κήτη.

823. **senior**: 'aged'; a term often applied to marine deities.

822–826. Virgil may have had in mind a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Circus Flaminius at Rome (described in Pliny's Natural History, 36, 5).

827. **Hic,** etc.: cf. I, 502. **vicissim**: 'in turn'; i.e. in place of care.

830. **Una — pedem**: 'they all hauled the sheet alike.' All the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (*una, pariter*), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. *Pes* was the name of the rope called by us the 'sheet,' fastened at each of the lower corners of the sails. These were alternately 'let out' and 'shortened,' according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. *Facere pedem* is 'to manage the sheet.' Cf. III, 267, and note.

831, 832. They simultaneously turned the sails now to the left, now to the right. The yards themselves are necessarily turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened.

833, 834. **densum Agmen**: 'the squadron in close array.'

834. **ad hunc**: 'after him'; according to his movements.

835. **mediam metam**: her turning point or goal in the middle of the heavens; 'the middle of her course.'

837. **Sub remis**: 'near their oars.'

839. **dispulit umbras**: Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, 'parting' it, as it were, in his descent.

843. **ipsa** = *sua sponte*.

844. **Aequatae**: 'fair'; such as make the sails *aequata*, with the accessory idea of 'steady.' See IV, 587.

845. **labori**: the dative is rare with *furari*. Cf. H. 427; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, R. 1; (H. 385, II, 3).

847. **vix attollens**: 'scarcely lifting'; i.e. hardly turning his eyes away from his steering to notice the supposed Phorbas.

853. **Nusquam**: occasionally, as here, for *nunquam*. **amittebat**: has the last syllable long under the ictus. **sub astra**: 'up toward the stars,' by which he was steering the boat.

856. **cunctanti**: 'of him resisting.' **natantia**: is proleptic. **lumina solvit**: the eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.

857. **primos**: for *primum*.

858. **Et**: equivalent to *cum*, as in III, 9.

861. **Ipse**: *Somnus*. ***ales***: as a winged creature; 'on his wings.'

862. **Currit**: with the cognate accusative, *iter*. Cf. III, 191.

865. Difficiles quondam: 'once dangerous'; when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them; but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.



Fig. 49. — Ulysses bound to the Mast successfully passes the Sirens (ll. 864, 865)

866. Tum: refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks. **rauca**: proleptic, may be translated as an adverb. **sale sonabant**: they were no longer sounding with the music of the Sirens.

867. Cum: relates to *iam subibat.*

869. Multa gemens: see note on I, 465. **animum**: see note on I, 228.

871. Nudus, ignota: to die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial. Palinurus, soon after his death, meets Aeneas in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. For these, see VI, 347 sqq.

BOOK VI

Arrival of Aeneas at Cumae. His descent to Hades and interview with the shade of Anchises.

1–155. Aeneas lands at Cumae, and immediately proceeds to the temple of Apollo, on the Acropolis, to consult the Sibyl. Deiphobe, the Sibyl, who is also priestess of Hecate, informs him of his future wars and hardships, and instructs him how to prepare for his proposed descent into the lower regions.

1. Sic fatur lacrimans: these words closely connect the narrative of the *Fifth* and Sixth Books. **immittit habenas**: 'loosens the sheets.' Cf. *immittere funes,* VIII, 708.

'uboicis — oris: Cumae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, a orth of Naples, was founded in very ancient times by a colony from in Asia Minor, and Chalcis, in Euboea. the terms *Euboean alcidian* are applied ity of Cumae and to connected with it. only of the ancient ain to-day. Beneath opolis, on which stood ple of Apollo, are very ibterranean passages. **vertunt**: on land- prow of the ship was toward the water, and n toward the shore. **ecta rapit**, etc.: 'part penetrate the thick the habitations of wild beasts, and point out the discovered streams.' elongs logically with *silvas*. *Rapit*, like *Corripuere*, I, 418, is equiva-



Fig. 50. — Map of the Vicinity of Cumae



Fig. 51. — View of the Vicinity of Cumae

cursu rapit, and means here 'hurries through.' Their first object is fuel and food. Cf. I, 174.

9. **arces**: for the singular, which is used in l. 17; 'the Acropolis.' **altus**: seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though *altus Apollo*, in X, 875, can mean only 'exalted Apollo.'

10. **horrendaeque procul**, etc.: 'and seeks at a distance the solitary abode of the awe-inspiring Sibyl.'

11. **cui**, etc.: 'in whom the Delian prophet breathes mighty intelligence and inspiration.'



Fig. 52. — Hecate (l. 13)

13. **Triviae**: i.e. Hecate. Cf. IV, 511. **aurea tecta**: 'the golden temple.'

14. **Daedalus**: according to tradition, Daedalus was an Athenian, and the pioneer of Athenian art, but he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his residence in Crete under King Minos, for whom he built the celebrated Labyrinth. Having offended Minos by aiding Pasiphaë in the commission of an unnatural crime, he was imprisoned with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth. He effected their escape by contriving artificial wings of wax and other materials. Icarus flew too near the sun, so that the heat melted his wings, and he fell into that part of the Mediterranean called, after him, the Icarian Sea. Daedalus, flying toward the north (*ad Arctos*), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to another, which Virgil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumae.

15. **pennis**: ablative of the instrument.

17. **Chalcidica**: see note on l. 2.

18. **Redditus**: 'returning'; reaching the earth again first at this point. *Redux*, *reddere*, and kindred words are used of objects coming back from the air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Cf. I, 390. **sacravit**: 'devoted.' He suspended 'the oarage of his wings' in the temple of Apollo as a thank offering for his preservation.

20. On the folds or valves (*foribus*) of the door, Daedalus had represented in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into

panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (*contra*) in Crete. **letum**: sc. *erat.* **Androgeo**: Greek genitive (Ἀνδρόγεω), from Ἀνδρόγεως. Androgeos was the son of Minos, king of Crete, who, on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens (ll. 21, 22) should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. **tum**, etc.: 'then (as the next design) there were (represented) the Athenians.' **poenas**: 'as a penalty.'

21. **miserum**: see note on I, 251. **septena**: the poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.

22. **stat urna**: the lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. **sortibus**: ablative absolute.

23. **Contra**: 'on the opposite side'; i.e. on the other fold of the door.

24. **Hic**: on this side of the door; or in Crete, which is represented on this side. **crudelis amor**: 'cruel passion'; because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphaë. **tauri**: objective genitive. **supposta**: for *supposita.* **furto**: refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the story, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphaë concealed herself.

25. **mixtum genus**: the Minotaur, or progeny of Pasiphaë, half man and half bull.

26. **inest**: 'is carved' or 'represented on' the door. **Veneris — nefandae**: 'a memorial of unnatural lust.' **monumenta**: poetic plural for the singular is in apposition with *Minotaurus.*

27. **Hic**: 'here' (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, which had been prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (*regina*) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. **domus**: genitive. **error**: cf. V, 591.

28. **sed enim**: see note on I, 19.

30. **vestigia**: the footsteps of Theseus.

31. **sineret dolor**: 'had grief permitted.' On the omission of *si*, see H. 573, N; LM. 777; A. 310, *b*; B. 305, 2; G. 598; (H. p. 281, footnote 2); on the imperfect subjunctive for the pluperfect, H. 579, 1; LM. 939; A. 308, *a*; B. 304. 2; G. 597, R. 1; (H. 510, N. 2).

32. **conatus erat**: sc. *ille*, referring to Daedalus.

33, 34. **Quin protinus Perlegerent**: 'indeed, they would have examined

successively.' For the tense, see note on l. 31. **omnia**: is here a dissyllable, *om-nya*. **praemissus**: 'who had been sent forward,' while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl's cave was at some distance, *procul*, from the temple of Apollo.

36. **Deiphobe**: the name here given to the Cumaean Sibyl. **Glauci**: '(the daughter) of Glaucus.' *Glaucus* was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy.

38. **intacto**: 'untouched'; not yet brought under the yoke.

39. **Praestiterit**: 'it were best'; potential subjunctive to express a modest assertion, instead of the indicative of direct statement. H. 552 and 554, 2; LM. 718; A. 311, *a*; B. 280, 2; G. 257; (H. 486, I). **bidentes**: see note on IV, 57.

40. **sacra Iussa**: 'the rites commanded.'

41. **alta templa**: the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the *Antrum immane*, l. 11, and the *ingens antrum* of the following line. This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was probably connected with the temple of Apollo (*aurea tecta*, l. 13) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an *adytum* (l. 98).

42. **in**: 'into'; i.e. 'so as to form' a cavern.

43. **aditus**: 'passages'; not all necessarily foot passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or *antrum*, — the *adytum*, whence is heard the oracular response (l. 98). **centum**: for a number indefinitely great.

44. **Unde**: 'out of which'; whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.

45. **ad limen**: 'to the threshold' at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the *antrum*. **Poscere fata**: i.e. to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates.

46. **deus!** the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god.

47. **fores**: the same as *limen* above. **non — unus**: 'did not remain the same.'

48. **Non comptae**: ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Deiphobe now becomes disordered.

49. **rabie**: join with *tument*. **maior videri**: 'greater in aspect'; lit. 'greater to be seen.' *Videri* is an explanatory infinitive dependent on *maior*. H. 608, 4, N. 1; LM. 952; A. 273, *d*; B. 333; G. 421, (*c*); (H. 533, II, 3, N. 2).

50. **mortale**: accusative; 'a human sound.' See note on I, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone.

51. **Iam propiore**: already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. **Cessas in vota**: 'dost delay to begin thy prayers?'

52. **neque ante**: i.e. not before Aeneas shall have made supplication.

53. **Attonitae**: the cave of the Sibyl is personified as if itself awed by the presence of the god.

57. **qui direxti** (= *direxisti*): Apollo, as the patron of archers, gave Paris the skill to hit Achilles (*Aeacidae*) in the heel, the only point where he was vulnerable.

58. **in**: governs *corpus*.

59. **duce te**: because it was the response of Apollo at Delos (III, 154 sqq.) which led him to undertake his voyage, first to Crete, and finally to Hesperia. **penitus**: 'far remote.' He did not actually visit the Massyli (*Massylum*, the old form of the genitive plural) and the shores of the syrtes, but Carthage near by them.

60. **praetenta**: 'bordering upon'; followed by the dative, as in III, 692.

61. **prendimus**: 'we grasp'; the significance of the word is shown the more distinctly by *fugientis*. Italy is seeking, as it were, to elude our grasp. Cf. V, 629.

62. **Hac**, etc.: 'thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us'; and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the subjunctives see H. 558, 1; LM. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 260; (H. 483, 3).

63. **iam fas est**: 'it is now right'; it cannot be opposed now to the divine decrees even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race.

66. **non indebita**: sc. *mihi*.

67. **fatis**: 'according to my destiny.' See I, 205. **da considere**: the priestess, or prophetess, can 'grant' this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See note on III, 85.

69. An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in 28 B.C. In this temple a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana.

70. **festosque dies**: the *Ludi Apollinares*, which were established in 212 B.C.

71. **Te quoque**: this vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred *arcana* in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, 82 B.C., no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. **penetralia**: 'sacred shrines'; i.e. archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl.

74. **Alma**: 'kind prophetess.' **viros**: at first two, afterward ten, and

finally fifteen men (*Quindecemviri Sacris Faciundis*) were appointed to the custody of the Sibylline books.

76. **Ipsa canas**: cf. III, 457.

77. **Phoebi — patiens**: 'not yet yielding to Apollo.' Divine inspiration is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. **immanis**: 'wild'; join with *bacchatur*.

78. **si**: elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; 'whether she may.'

79. **Excussisse**: the perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the present, a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to *have done* with the terrible influence.

80. **fingit premendo**: 'forms her to his will by curbing.' The metaphor is continued.

81, 82. The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, *in antro* (see l. 77), in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (*ante fores*, l. 47) of the inner grotto, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within.

84. **terrae**: sc. *pericula*. **regna Lavini**: the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which Lavinium is destined to be the chief city.

86. **non**: limits **volent**.

89. **Defuerint**: H. 540, 1; LM. 748; A. 281, R; B. 264; G. 244; (H. 473, 1). **alius Achilles**: this other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans.

90. **Natus dea**: Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X, 76. For the force of **et ipse**, see H. 509, 7; G. 311, 2; (H. 452, 6).

90, 91. **nec — aberit**: 'nor shall Juno, (always) haunting the Trojans, ever leave their side.' **Teucris addita**: i.e. adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans.

91. **cum**: the fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII, 126 sqq.

93. **coniunx**: i.e. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated this promise in order to espouse her to the latter. This was the cause of the war. **iterum**: join with *erit* understood. **hospita Teucris**: 'a stranger alien to the Trojans'; just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy.

96. **Qua**: sc. *via*.

97. **Graia urbe**: Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement called Pallanteum, on what was afterward named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII, 49 sqq.

99. **Horrendas ambages**: 'the dread mysteries'; the ambiguous utterances of oracles.

100. **ea frena**: 'such reins'; i.e. such influences as to make her prophesy thus. The metaphor of ll. 77–80 is resumed.

103. **rabida ora**: 'frenzied lips.' Cf. l. 80.

105. **praecepi,** etc.: he has been led to 'anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought,' by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III, 441; V, 730.

107. **palus Acheronte refuso**: 'the pool from overflowing Acheron.' The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times *Acherusia palus.* Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world.

109. **Contingat**: 'let it be my lot.'

114. **Invalidus**: '(though) feeble.' **ultra sortem**: for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease.

116. **mandata dabat**: see V, 731 sqq.

117. **potes omnia**: 'you have all power,' i.e. so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. *Omnia,* cognate accusative; H. 409, 1; LM. 507; A. 238, *b*; B. 176, 2, *b*; G. 333, 2, R. 6; (H. 371, II (2)).

118. **Hecate**: see note on l. 13.

119. **Si potuit**: if Orpheus or Pollux had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege.

121. Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus.

122. **viam**: see note on IV, 468. **Thesea**: Theseus descended with his friend Pirithoüs into Hades, to assist him in carrying off Proserpine.

123. **Alciden**: Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterward Alcestis.

124. **arasque tenebat**: see note on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the *limen.*

126. **descensus Averno**: 'the descent into Hades'; dative for *in Avernum.* See note on *Latio,* I, 6, and *pelago,* I, 181.

128. **superas ad auras**: 'to the upper air'; to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. Cf. ll. 436, 481, 568, 719.

129. **Pauci,** etc.: 'a few sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter ha[s] loved.' The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural ord[er] of things, mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only

gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to desce[nd] and return again.

131. **Tenent omnia,** etc.: 'woods occupy all the intervening space'; i.[e.] between the upper and lower world. *Cocytus, Styx,* and *Acheron* are use[d] indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See note on l. 295. Cf. Milton's description of the rivers of the lower world (Par. Lost, 2, 577): —

> 'Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
> Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep;
> Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
> Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phlegethon,
> Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
> Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
> Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
> Her watery labyrinth; whereof who drinks
> Forthwith his former state and being forgets,
> Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.'

133. **menti** (*est*): 'your mind has.' For the infinitive with **amor, cupid**[o] see note on II, 10.

134. **Bis**: i.e. once now, and again after death. This is said on the sup[-] position that Aeneas will die like other men.

137. **foliis, vimine**: join with *aureus;* 'golden in leaves and stem.' H. 480; LM. 650; A. 253; B. 226; G. 397; (H. 424).

138. **Iunoni infernae**: cf. IV, 638. **dictus sacer**: 'consecrated.'

141. **qui**: indefinite; 'any one.' In prose, *cuiquam* would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. **fetus**: 'growth.'

142. **Hoc suum munus**: 'this as her peculiar gift'; most dear to her.

144. **simili — metallo**: 'a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves'; or *metallo* may be joined with *frondescit* as an ablative of manner.

145. **alte**: i.e. with your eyes directed high. **rite**: 'properly'; not by cutting, but by 'pulling off' with the hand; join with *carpe.*

146. **sequetur**: 'will yield.'

149. **Praeterea**: she has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenus. **tibi**: ethical dative.

150. **incestat**: 'defiles'; in a religious sense.

151. **consulta**: 'responses.' The term was used technically of the leg[al] advice given by Roman lawyers.

152. **Sedibus suis**: 'to his own resting place'; the tomb.

153. **Duc**: 'lead (to the altar).' **nigras pecudes**: see note on V, 7[-] **prima**: 'first'; i.e. preliminary, initiatory, prior to the descent into Hades.

154. **Sic**: i.e. by first making such a sacrifice.

. Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body by the Sibyl is that of Misenus. While preparing the funeral pile, the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which bough is hid. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave yl, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenus.

i: see note on II, 704.

ceret: the question depends on *serebant*. They were uncertain n the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (ll. had reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of from Sicily to Cumae.

ligna: 'unworthy'; not such a death as was meet for a hero.

oliden: 'the son of Aeolus'; Aeolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XII, n in battle with the Latins.

re: cf. III, 240. **ciere, accendere**: H. 608, 4; LM. 952; A. 333; G. 241, *c*; (H. 533, II, 3). **cantu**: 'with the sound.'

eriora: 'fortunes less noble'; for Aeneas was a hero of the same ector, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.

rsonat: for the tense, see note on I, 494. **concha**: he used the his occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still ig in competing with him.

ceptum immerserat: 'seized and plunged him.' See note on I, **dere dignum**: this indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the ut the manner of his death.

sa Sibyllae: see l. 152.

m sepulcri: the funeral pile, termed below, l. 215, *pyra*.

lo: dative for *ad caelum*.

bula: cf. *tecta*, l. 8.

ntibus: 'from the mountains.' The *ad-* in *advolvunt* has refer- e pyre.

imus: 'foremost.' Cf. I, 24.

ingitur, etc.: 'girds himself (*middle use*) with like implements.' rages' them also by his example.

se: 'he himself,' while employed in common with the rest, is also er in his mind these (the following) thoughts.

: 'if only,' 'O that.' **arbore**: 'on the tree.'

ando: 'since.' As she has proved true in regard to Misenus, she usted also as to the golden bough.

sa sub ora: 'before his very eyes'; so that they could not fail to attention. **caelo**: for *de caelo*.

aternas: 'sacred to his mother.' Doves as well as swans were Venus.

195. **pinguem**: 'fertile'; since it produces such a bough.

196. **rebus**: dative.

197. **vestigia pressit**: 'he checked his steps'; stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.

198. **quae signa ferant**: 'what tokens they bring'; what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.

199. **tantum prodire**: 'kept advancing only so far.' The infinitive is historical.

200. **possent**: see note on I, 20. **acie**: the ablative of instrument.

201. **grave**: cognate accusative with *olentis*, 'foul-smelling,' 'fetid.'

203. **Sedibus**, etc.: 'they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree.' **gemina**: indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. **optatis**: i.e. by Aeneas.

204. **Discolor**: 'variegated'; the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. **aura**: 'radiance.'

205. **viscum**: a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (*non sua arbos*).

206. **seminat**: 'produces.'

207. **croceo**: refers to the yellowish green bark of the mistletoe twigs.

209. **Ilice**: ablative of place.

211. **Cunctantem**: 'lingering'; not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in l. 146; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by *avidus*.

214. **taedis**: join with *pinguem*; **robore** with *Ingentem*. See note on IV, 505.

216. **Intexunt**: it was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. **cupressos**: the fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body. The tree has thus come to be connected with death.

217. **armis**: the arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.

218. **undantia**: refers to the water boiling up in the caldron.

220. **toro**: 'on the (funeral) couch,' on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (*Fit gemitus*), but the order is not here observed.

221. **velamina nota**: 'well-known habiliments'; familiar to the eyes of them all.

222. **subiere feretro**: 'took up the bier'; upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of *subire*. See III, 113.

223. **ministerium**: in apposition with the thought contained in *subiere feretro*. Cf. IX, 53; X, 311. **more parentum**, etc.: 'after the custom of

their ancestors, with averted face they held the torch to the foot' (*subiectam tenuere facem*) of the pile, after they had deposited the corpse thereon.

224. **Congesta**: 'brought together.' The participle is understood with *dapes* and *crateres*.

225. **dapes**: 'the victims'; such also being burned on the funeral pile. **olivo**: ablative of description.

229. **Idem — unda**: lit. 'he also thrice carried pure water around the assembly.' He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the *lustratio*, a ceremonial cleansing, necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. This act of purifying was expressed in the old Latin by *circumferre*, which thus acquired a transitive signification ('to purify') analogous to that of *circumdare*, and so was followed by the accusative and ablative.

230. **felicis**: 'fruitful.' The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called *infelices*. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the *lustratio*.

231. **novissima verba**: *salve*, *vale*, the 'last words' addressed to the dead. See note on I, 219; XI, 97.

233. **sua arma**: namely, the 'oar' and 'trumpet.'

234. **Misenus**: the name of the lofty promontory, *Misenum*, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Misenus there. See view, Fig. 51.

236–263. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. **praecepta**: see l. 153.

237. **Spelunca**: not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a little more than a mile distant from Cumae.

238. **tuta**: 'guarded.'

239. **volantes**: 'flying creatures.'

242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation.

243. **nigrantes terga**: 'with black bodies'; the Greek accusative. The sacrifices are made as directed in l. 153.

245. **carpens saetas**: she plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (*libamina prima*) to the infernal gods. See note on IV, 693.

247. **Voce**: emphatic; 'with a loud voice.' Cf. IV, 681. **Caeloque Ereboque**: see note on IV, 510.

250. **matri Eumenidum**: Nox. **sorori**: Terra.

252. **Stygio regi**: Pluto. **nocturnas — aras**: it was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. **incohat**: *incohare* as a ceremonial

term, Servius says, is used for *facere*, 'make' or 'consecrate.' In infernal r
the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar.

253. **solida viscera**: 'whole carcasses'; all parts of the victim except i
the skin. See note on I, 211. The gods below required a 'holocaust.'

254. **super**: is separated from *infundens* by *tmesis*. It also has the las
syllable long under the ictus.

255. **primi — ortus**: at the first flush of day.

256, 257. **iuga Silvarum**: 'the wood-covered summits.' **canes**: Stygian
hounds were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies.

258. **Adventante dea**: the approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open
the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. **Procul este profani**:
this is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away
the uninitiated. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have
been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See l. 248.

260. **vagina eripe ferrum**: the drawn sword, though useless in itself, will
give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which
he is about to encounter.

264–294. After invoking the favor of the deities, whose realms he is abou
to describe, the poet enters upon this new and difficult part of his worl
Aeneas first passes through the vestibule, where he is startled by many hid
ous forms.

265. **Chaos**: personified, is sometimes represented as the father of Nig
and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades.

266. **sit numine vestro**: 'let it be (mine) with your consent.'

269. **vacuas**: 'empty'; because unoccupied by material bodies. **inan
regna**: 'the realms of shadows.'

270. **maligna**: 'dim.'

273. The woes which afflict men in various ways, that continually destr
life, and conduct men, as it were, to the lower world, are personified
hideous forms and occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they c
most easily continue their fatal work.

274. **ultrices curae**: 'avenging cares'; the pangs of conscience.

276. **malesuada**: that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. **Egesta**
is called *turpis*, 'loathsome,' with reference to the squalor of the pove
stricken.

278, 279. **mala mentis Gaudia**: 'the guilty joys of the mind'; all e
desires. **adverso in limine**: on the threshold that meets you after passi
through the vestibule just described; i.e. at the doorway of Hades. Cf. Shell
(Queen Mab): —

> 'How wonderful is Death,
> Death and his brother, Sleep.'

280. **Ferrei**: the last two vowels here form a diphthong. The *Eumenides* are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus, and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII, 849.

281. **Vipereum**: the hair of Discord, like that of the Furies and of the Gorgons, was entwined with snakes.

282. **In medio**: 'in the midst' of the vestibule; or, perhaps, of the court beyond.

283. **vulgo**: 'in common.' Cf. III, 643.

284. **haerent**: a change of construction instead of the infinitive, dependent on *ferunt*.

286. **Scyllae**: 'Scyllas' such monsters as Scylla.

287. **centumgeminus**: 'the hundred-handed'; an indefinite use of the term. **belua**: the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules.

289. **tricorporis umbrae**: the giant Geryon, slain by Hercules, who was said to have had three bodies.

292. **tenues, etc.**: 'thin ghosts without a body.' **Admoneat, Inruat**: the present subjunctive for vividness instead of the imperfect (contrary to fact condition). Cf. I, 58, and note.

295–336. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon discovers Orontes.

295. **Acherontis**: three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Virgil places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See ll. 550 sqq., and 705.

296, 297. 'This eddy, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth, seethes,' etc.

299. **Terribili squalore**: ablative of description with *Charon*.

300. **stant — flamma**: 'his eyes stand fixed with balls of flame.'

301. **nodo**: 'by a knot.' His *chlamys* was not fastened with the usual clasp.

302. **velis ministrat**: 'manages (the boat) with the sails.' Others regard *velis* as dative. Cf. X, 218.

304. **sed cruda**, etc.: 'but the old age of a god is green.'

305. **Huc ad ripas**: 'hither to the bank.' Cf. *Huc caeco lateri*, II, 18, and *Hic in vasto antro*, III, 616.

306. **corpora**: = *formae*.

307. **Magnanimum**: see note on l. 59.

309, 310. **Quam multa**, etc.: 'as many as the leaves in the forests, that descending fall with the first frost of autumn.' **Lapsa**: serves as an inceptive of *cadunt*.

313. **Stabant**, etc.: 'they (the ghosts) stood beseeching to make the passage first.' For the infinitive, see note on III, 134.

316. **submotos arcet**: 'removes and drives away.' See note on I, 69.

317. **miratus — tumultu**: parenthetical. Cf. IV, 105.

321. **Olli**: cf. I, 254.

324. **cuius numen**: 'by whose divinity.' After *iurare* the poets sometimes use the accusative without *per*, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.

325. **Haec**: opposed to *hi*, in the following line.

327. **Nec datur**: 'nor is it permitted'; i.e. to Charon.

329. **errant**: 'they (the unburied) wander.'

332. The reading **animo** is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though *animi* (old locative, 'in mind') is the reading of the Codex Mediceus, one of the best Mss. (see Introd. p. 25).

333. **mortis — carentes**: 'deprived of the honor due to death'; i.e. of burial.

334. **Leucaspim**: one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.

335. **simul vectos**: 'sailing in company'; i.e. with Aeneas.

337–383. Aeneas meets the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after having been cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. **Libyco cursu**: 'on the Libyan voyage'; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. **servat**: see note on I, 494.

339. **mediis in undis**: 'in mid-ocean.'

343. **Namque mihi**, etc.: Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative. The event is, however, foretold in V, 814, 815, but by Neptune to Venus.

348. **nec**, etc.: it was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.

350. Before **regebam** supply *quo* as the instrument.

351. **Praecipitans**: intransitive, as in II, 9; 'falling headlong.' **Maria**: for the accusative, see note on l. 324.

353. **spoliata armis**: 'deprived of its equipment'; i.e. of its rudder. **excussa magistro**: 'robbed of its pilot'; the regular form would have been *excusso magistro*. Cf. I, 115.

354. **undis**: ablative absolute.

356. **aqua**: with *violentus*.

357. **ab unda**: join with *Prospexi*. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.

358. **tuta tenebam**: see H. 525, 4; A. 308, *b*; B. 304, 3, N.; G. 597, R. 2; (H. 476, 2).

360. **capita — montis**: 'the sharp points of a cliff.'

361. **praedam**: 'booty.' In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuables I could save.

362. **versant**: the body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.

363. **Quod**: see note on II, 141.

365. **malis**: the 'woes' he suffers in consequence of being unburied.

365, 366. **terram Inice**: as on the remains of Polydorus, III, 63, and Misenus, above, l. 232.

366. **potes**: you can do it by sailing back to Velia.

367. **diva creatrix**: 'thy goddess mother.'

374. **Tu**: the pronoun expressed here denotes surprise.

377. **cape dicta memor**: i.e. take my words into your memory.

378. **finitimi**: 'the inhabitants around'; i.e. the Lucanians. **longe lateque**: join with *acti*.

379. **Prodigiis — caelestibus**: there was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.

380. **tumulo mittent**: 'will bring to the tomb.'

381. **Aeternum**: the cape is still called *Punta di Palinuro*.

382. **parumper**: 'for a little while'; then to return again.

384–425. On the approach of Aeneas, Charon warns him to keep aloof from the bank, but at length, appeased by the words of the Sibyl, and by the sight of the golden branch, conveys them over the Styx. On landing, they immediately come to the portal where Cerberus keeps watch.



Fig. 53.— Charon receiving a Soul to ferry over the River Styx (from a Roman lamp)

384. **Ergo**: like *igitur*, resumes the thread of a narrative.

385. **iam inde**: perhaps best joined with *prospexit*; 'even from that moment.' It may also be local. 'Even from that place' where he (Charon) was.

387. **ultro**: lit. 'of his own accord'; i.e. 'unprovoked,' without being first spoken to.

388. **armatus**: Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man, remembering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithoüs.

389. **Fare iam istinc**: 'speak even from there' where you are.

392. **Nec sum laetatus**: when Hercules went into the lower world to bring up Cerberus, Charon, being terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punishment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. **euntem**: for *advenientem*.

393. **Accepisse lacu**: 'that I received him on the water.'

394. **Dis geniti**: Theseus was a son of Neptune; Pirithoüs, of Jupiter.

395. **custodem**: the dog, Cerberus.

396. **a solio regis**: when Hercules appeared, Cerberus fled for refuge to the throne of Pluto.

397. **dominam**: 'the queen'; Proserpine. **Ditis**: join with *thalamo*.

398. **Amphrysia**: the Sibyl is so called as the servant of Apollo, who had himself received the designation *Amphrysius* for keeping the oxen of King Admetus near the river Amphrysus.

400. **licet**: 'it is permitted' so far as we are concerned. Aeneas has no such violent purpose as the heroes you have mentioned.

401. With **terreat** sc. *ut*.

402. **patrui**: 'of her uncle'; for Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto, her husband. **servet limen**: 'may keep within the threshold.'

405. **imago**: 'the vision'; the representation, view, or exhibition of such piety as that which is seen in Aeneas.

407. **Tumida — residunt**: 'his swollen breast subsides from anger.' *Ex* expresses the transition from one state of feeling to another.

408. **Nec plura his**: 'no more than this (she says).'

409. **Fatalis virgae**: 'the branch of fate'; because the branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See l. 147. **longo post tempore**: '(now) after a long time.'

411. **alias animas**: a contracted form of expression for *alios, quae animae erant*.

412. **laxat foros**: 'clears the hatches'; i.e. here, the boat.

413. **Ingentem**: the form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and its ordinary passengers.

414. **Sutilis**: the boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. **rimosa**: not bearing the weight and strain of a body of flesh and blood, the seams start open in cracks (*rimis fatiscunt*) like those of the ships strained by the waves, I, 122. **paludem**: for *paludis aquam*.

416. **in**: see note on II, 654.

417. **regna**: accusative with *personat.* Cf. l. 17'.

418. **adverso**: opposite to them as they land.

420. **Melle soporatam — offam**: 'a cake made stupefying with honey and drugged meal.' *Soporatam* cannot strictly apply to *melle*, and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be *melle imbutam et frugibus medicatis soporatam.*

421. **fame**: H. 145, 3; A. 59, 2, *b*; G. 68, 8; (H. 137, 2).

424. **Occupat**: 'gains'; seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. **sepulto**: i.e. *in somno.* Cf. II, 265.

425. **Evaditque ripam**: 'escaping from the bank.' *Evadit* is used with reference to the threatened hindrance interposed by the watchdog. The verb with *-que* appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426–439. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. **in limine primo**: 'at the very threshold.' Having passed by the cave where the watchdog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling place of the shades.

430. **mortis**: for the case, see note on *voti*, V, 237.

431. **Nec sine sorte**, etc.: the customs of the Romans are here alluded to. The description is purposely vague, since here, as in other passages of description, the poet is not bound to definiteness of detail, but such descriptions everywhere must be judged rather from artistic considerations. Minos as *quaesitor*, *praetor*, or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (*iudices*), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots from an urn (*movet urnam*). Conington supposes *sedes* to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.

432, 433. **ille — discit**: 'he both summons the assembly of the silent (shades) and investigates their lives and their transgressions'; i.e. it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained.

436. **aethere in alto**: see note on l. 128.

440–476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (*lugentes campi*), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. **partem fusi in omnem**: 'extending in every direction.'

442. **quos**: the masculine, because both sexes are included.

443. **myrtea**: the myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.

445. **Phaedram**: Phaedra, the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her stepson, Hippolytus, refused to gratify her wicked passion. **Procrim**: Procris, the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, while he was hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. **Eriphylen**: Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaraüs, bribed by Polynices, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmaeon.

446. **nati vulnera**: 'wounds inflicted by her son.' Cf. II, 436.

447. **Euhadnen**: the wife of Capaneus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon his funeral pile. **Pasiphaën**: see note on l. 24. **his**: see note on II, 704. **Laodamia**: the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acastus, had thrown the image.

448. **iuvenis**, etc.: Caenis was changed by Neptune into an invulnerable youth, under the name of Caeneus. In Hades the youth was again transformed to Caenis, the beautiful girl.

451. **quam**: is governed by *iuxta*.

452. **per umbras**: cf. l. 340.

453. **Obscuram**: with *quam* (l. 451). **primo mense**: 'in the beginning of the (lunar) month'; when the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he sees it or not.

454. **per nubila**: join with *videt* and *vidisse*.

456. **nuntius**: perhaps refers to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2–7); or the tidings of Dido's fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. **ergo**: like our 'then,' when mournful tidings are confirmed.

457. **exstinctam** (*esse*): sc. *te*. **extrema**: 'death.' See note on I, 219.

459. **si qua fides**, etc.: 'if there is any (binding) pledge in (this) lower world'—by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the shades of the dead.

462. **senta situ**: 'rough, through neglect.'

464. **tantum**: such as to cause thy suicide. Cf. IV, 419.

465. **aspectu**: dative. For the case, see note on *capiti*, l. 524.

466. **extremum — est**: 'this is fated to be the last word I address to thee.' *Extremum* is used substantively. **Quod**: cognate accusative. **fato**: fate will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he cannot expect to dwell in the *lugentes campi*. *fato* is ablative of cause.

467. **ardentem** and **tuentem** agree with *animum*. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus, as it were, it is her mind which sternly surveys him. **torva**: adverbial. See note on *multa*, I, 465.

468. **Lenibat**: for *leniebat*. The imperfect tense here expresses an attempted action: 'tried to,' etc. **lacrimas**: more naturally of Aeneas than Dido.

469. Cf. I, 482. So Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women, 101: —

'With sick and scornful looks averse.'

470. **vultum**: the Greek accusative of specification.

471. **stet**: stronger than *sit*. See note on *incedo*, I, 46. The subject is *illa* understood.

473. **illi**: see note on *cui*, I, 448.

475. **casu — iniquo**: 'smitten to the heart by her unhappy fate.'

477–547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of dead warriors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these Deïphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris. He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. **datum**: 'permitted'; the way which he was allowed by the fates, or the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father. Cf. *datum tempus*, l. 537. **molitur**: 'toils along.' The word implies effort.

477, 478. **arva — Ultima**: 'they were now arrived at the farthest fields'; the farthest in this division of Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the entrance to Elysium.

479. First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war, anterior to the siege of Troy.

481. **ad superos**: 'among those in the upper world'; 'among the living.' See note on l. 128. *Ad* is equivalent to *apud*.

484. **Cereri sacrum**: 'consecrated to Ceres'; i.e. a 'priest of Ceres.'

488. **conferre gradum**: 'to walk by his side.'

491, 492. **trepidare**, etc.: historical infinitives.

495–497. **ora**, etc.: Greek accusatives. **populata raptis Auribus**: 'ravaged of his ears.' H. 462; LM. 601; A. 243, *a*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 414).

498. **pavitantem**: 'trembling'; fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. **tegentem**: for *tegere volentem*.

499. **Supplicia**: used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. **ultro**: 'first'; voluntarily, without waiting to be spoken to by Deïphobus. Cf. l. 387.

501. **optavit**: seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.

502. **Cui tantum**, etc.: 'to whom has so much power over thee been allowed?'

502, 503. **suprema Nocte**: the night of the sack of Troy.

505. **tumulum inanem** (cf. III, 304): this was the cenotaph erected by Aeneas at Rhoeteum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.

506. **Manes vocavi**: see note on *vocatos*, I, 219.

507. **Nomen et arma**, etc.: 'thy name and arms preserve the memory of the place.' **te**: 'thee thyself'; i.e. 'thy body.' The vowel is unelided and shortened.

508. **patria ponere terra**: 'to bury thee in thy native land.'

509. **tibi**: dative of apparent agent. Cf. I, 326.

510. **funeris umbris**: 'to the shades of (my) dead body.'

511. **Lacaenae**: Helen. See II, 601.

513. **ut**: interrogative, as in I, 466. **falsa**: because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.

514. **meminisse**: sc. *te*.

515. **saltu super venit**: 'leaped over.' See note on II, 237.

516. **gravis**: like *Feta armis*, II, 238.

517. **Illa**, etc.: Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (*circum*) in a choral procession (*chorum*) shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis. This was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon (cf. II, 256), so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. *Chorus* is here a religious or festive procession. **euhantes orgia**: 'celebrating the orgies (of Bacchus).' **circum**: is adverbial.

519. **ex arce**: she herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.

520. **confectum**: not yet recovered from the hardship of the long siege of Troy.

524. **subduxerat**: the pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterward the other arms. **capiti**: the dative with *subduco* is analogous to the dative with *eripio*. See note on *mihi*, II, 735.

525. In II, 567 sqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Deïphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. Or Virgil may have written one passage in forgetfulness of the other. **limina**: 'the chamber.'

526. **amanti**: 'to her fond husband.'

528. **thalamo**: dative for *in thalamum*.

529. **Hortator — Aeolides**: 'Ulysses, the instigator of crimes.' There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and hence he is here contemptuously styled *Aeolides*, from *Aeolus*, the father of Sisyphus.

530. **Instaurate**: 'repay'; cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.

531. **qui—Attulerint**: 'what chances have brought you living hither?' Observe the force of *vivum*. This indirect question depends on *fare*.

532. **Pelagine**, etc.: 'do you come in the course of your wanderings on the sea or by the direction of the gods?'

535–627. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Deïphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tartarus. Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

535. **Hac vice sermonum**: 'during this interchange of discourse.'

536. **Iam—axem**: 'had already passed the middle of the heavens'; i.e. in the upper world. They are aware of the progress of day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see l. 255), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises has not yet been secured. **cursu**: 'on her journey.'

539. **Nox ruit**: 'night hastens on'; is rapidly coming up, following Aurora. See note on II, 250.

540. **partes in ambas**: 'into two parts'; the point where two ways are formed from one. *Ambas* for *duas*. The region, then, through which they have just passed from the Styx, to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death, whether in infancy or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.

541. **Dextera**: sc. *via est*.

542. **Hac**: refers back to *Dextera*. **iter**: sc. *est*. The accusative, **Elysium**, like *Italiam*, I, 2.

543. **Exercet poenas**: the left-hand part or way is figuratively said to exercise or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.

545. **explebo numerum**: 'I will fill up the number' of my companions. I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.

547. **in verbo**: 'with the word.'

548. **Respicit Aeneas**: Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Deïphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. **sub rupe sinistra**: i.e. under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.

549. **Moenia lata**: 'wide-extended prison walls'; an immense inclosure formed of three concentric walls.

551. **Phlegethon**: the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat. **torquetque**: = *torquens*. The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.

552. **adversa**: see note on l. 279; 'fronting' the beholder.

554. **turris**: here a gate tower.

555. See note on l. 280.

558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle **tractae**, see note on II, 413.

560. **facies**: 'forms.'

561. **ad auras**: '(rises) on high.'

563. **fas**: sc. *est*.

564. **me praefecit**: cf. l. 118.



Fig. 54. — Struggle of the Giants against the Olympian Gods (ll. 580 sqq.)

565. **deum poenas**: i.e. punishments inflicted by the decree of the gods. **per omnia**: 'through all places'; through all parts of Tartarus.

566. **Rhadamanthus**: deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the *Triumviri Capitales*, to mete out punishment (*castigare*) to those who have been consigned to his charge. In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (*audit*), and in some cases by torture (*subigit fateri*). **regna**: with our punctuation in apposition with *haec* (*loca*).

567. **Castigatque auditque dolos**: probably not a *hysteron proteron* (see II, 259), but 'Rhadamanthus is an inquisitor who employs the lash to extort confession.' See note on l. 566. **dolos**: there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.

568. **Quae**: is relative, the antecedent *piacula* being omitted after *fateri*. See note on I, 157. **quis**: = *aliquis*. **piacula**: implies both crimes and atone-

ment for crimes. Trans., 'Whatever atonement for crimes perpetrated in the world above (i.e. among men) any one,' etc. **apud superos**: with both *commissa* and *Distulit*. **furto inani**: 'by vain (i.e. unsuccessful) concealment.'

569. **seram**: 'too late.'

570. **Continuo**: 'forthwith'; as soon as Rhadamanthus has awarded the punishment. **accincta flagello**: 'armed with the scourge.'

571. **quatit**: 'lashes.'

572. **angues**: her whip is armed with snakes. **sororum**: her sisters, Alecto and Megaera, aid her.

573. **Tum demum**: when the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartarus opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. **sacrae**: cf. III, 57. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 2, 879:—

> 'On a sudden open fly
> With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
> The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
> Harsh thunder.'

574. **custodia**: for *custos*, refers to *Tisiphone*; so also *facies*, below.

577. **Saevior**: even than the Furies. **Tum**: while these objects are so terrible, 'at the same time' Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness.

578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance (*suspectus*, 'upward view') from earth to heaven.

580. **genus Terrae**: 'progeny of Terra.' **Titania pubes**: the Titans, sons of Caelus and Terra, who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunderbolts.

581. For the construction of **deiecti**, see note on IV, 406.

586. **Dum imitatur**: even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Jupiter, he was overtaken with his punishment. With the idea of time is connected also that of cause; 'for imitating.'

588. **Elidis urbem**: Olympia, where Jupiter was especially worshiped.

591. **Aere**: 'with bronze.' He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper, to imitate thunder. **simularet**: see note on I, 388. Cf. Tennyson's (Teiresias):—

> 'Tramp of the hornfooted horse.'

593. **taedis**: the cause of *fumea*.

594. **turbine**: see note on I, 45.

596. **Cernere erat**: = *cerneres*, or *cernere licuit*.

598. **fecunda poenis**: 'fruitful in punishments.' His liver daily grows afresh for renewed tortures.

599. **epulis**: dative for *ad epulas*.

602. **cadenti**: sc. *silici*. The line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.

604. **toris**: for the case, see note on *foribus*, I, 449.

605. **Furiarum maxima**: either Allecto or Megaera.

608. **Hic**: sc. *sunt ei*, or *erat cernere eos.*

609. **Pulsatus parens**, etc.: one of the Laws of the XII Tables read: *Qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecidantur;* another: *Patronus, si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.* It was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be severely punished also in Tartarus. **clienti**: the claim of the client to the protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent.



Fig. 55. — Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus (ll. 601 sqq.)

610. **qui soli**, etc.: 'who brooded alone over their accumulated wealth'; imparting none even to their relatives (*suis*).

613. **Impia**: the Roman civil wars are thus designated. **dominorum — dextras**: 'to violate their pledges to their masters'; the right hand is clasped when a promise is made.

615. **poenam**: sc. *exspectant.* **quae forma**, etc.: 'what kind (of torture) or what doom have plunged them (into woe).' For the indicative in dependent questions, see note on l. 779.

618. **Theseus**: was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the attempt mentioned above in l. 397. **Phlegyas**: the father of Ixion had set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a punishment similar to that of Tantalus.

622. **fixit, refixit**: 'put up and took down'; i.e. established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze tables and fastened up in some public place.

625. For use of the present subjunctive in a condition contrary to fact, see note on l. 292 and I, 58.

628–683. Aeneas deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the

shades of various classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when living. Among these is the ancient bard Musaeus, who, by the request of the Sibyl, points out the way to the place where the shade of Anchises dwells.

629. **susceptum — munus**: 'finish the offering you have undertaken'; i.e. the gift of the golden branch to Proserpine.

630. **Cyclopum educta caminis**: 'reared by the forges of the Cyclopes.' The palace of Pluto is of iron wrought by the Cyclopes, or workmen of Vulcan.

631. **adverso fornice portas**: 'the gates under the archway opposite' to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace.

632. **Haec dona**: poetic use of the plural for the singular. **praecepta**: 'the (divine) instructions.'

633. **opaca viarum**: = *opacae viae*. See note on I, 422.

634. **foribus**: the same as the *portas*, l. 631.

635. **aditum**: 'the vestibule.' Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself.

636. **in limine**: he suspends the branch on the doorpost.

637. **divae**: 'to the goddess'; an objective genitive.

638. **Devenere locos**: cf. I, 365.

640. **et**: connects *Largior* and *lumine Purpureo* (ablative of quality), which are used predicatively with *vestit*.

641. **norunt**: 'they (the shades) enjoy.'

642. With this passage cf. Milton's picture drawn of the same scene, Par. Lost, 2, 528 sqq.: —

> 'Part, on the plain or in the air sublime,
> Upon the wing or in swift race contend,
> As in the Olympian games or Pythian fields;
> Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With rapid wheels, or fronted brigads form.'

645. **sacerdos**: Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here 'priest,' because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him.

646. **Obloquitur**, etc.: 'strikes in accompaniment to the measures (of the dances and songs, l. 644) the seven distinctions of sounds,' i.e. the notes of the seven strings. The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to Orpheus.

647. **digitis, pectine**: he touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the *plectrum* when louder notes are required.

649. **melioribus annis**: 'in the better times'; the ages before Laomedon and Priam.

653. **currum**: contracted form of the genitive plural, for *curruum*.

658, 659. **unde — amnis**: 'whence the stream of the Eridanus rolls in a swelling tide,' etc.; **Plurimus**: is emphatic and in the predicate. **superne**: 'above'; i.e. out in the world above.

660. **passi**: 'who have suffered.' For the construction, see note on IV, 406.

663. **vitam**: '(human) life.'

664. **merendo**: 'by their services.'

667. **Musaeum**: Musaeus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, revered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeeming men from barbarism.

674. **Riparum toros**: 'soft cushioned banks.' **recentia rivis**: 'fresh with running brooks'; watered by fertilizing steams, and therefore always green.

675. **corde**: ablative of place, with *voluntas*. **fert**: 'tends.'

676. **tramite**: ablative of place where.

677. **nitentes**: cf. l. 640.

678. **ostentat**: Musaeus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway, and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions. **dehinc**: see note on I, 131.

679. **penitus**: 'far down (in the valley).'

680. **ituras**: 'destined to go.'

681. **studio recolens**: 'considering earnestly.'

682. **Forte**: join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

684–751. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits which are seen flitting about the river Lethe.

685. **palmas utrasque**: see note on V, 233.

687. **exspectata parenti**: 'looked for by thy father.'

688. **iter durum**: 'the difficult passage'; the horrors and toils of the descent.

690. **futurum**: 'that it would be'; i.e. that you would come; join with both the preceding verbs.

691. **cura**: 'my anxious hope.'

692. **terras**: see note on II, 654.

695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are mentioned in IV, 353, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge.

696. **tendere adegit**: for the infinitive instead of the subjunctive with *ut*, see note on III, 134.

700–702. Repeated from II, 792–794.

703. **in valle reducta**: 'in the secluded valley'; the *convalle* (l. 679) in which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amaze-

ment at the multitude of spirits flitting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley.

704. **virgulta sonantia silvae**: 'the rustling thickets of a forest.'

706. **gentes populique**: 'nations and tribes.'

709. **strepit**: 'murmurs'; i.e. with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply *sic*, correlating with *veluti*.

710. **subito**: an adjective limiting *visu*.

711. **Inscius**: cf. II, 307. **ea — porro**: 'those far-off winding streams.'

713, 714. **quibus — debentur**: 'to whom new bodies are destined by fate'; bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See ll. 748–751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Virgil's own belief, as derived from his study of the Greek philosophers.

715. **Securos latices**: 'the waters of forgetfulness.' Cf. Milton's description, l. 131 above.

716. **Has**: 'these spirits'; these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude.

717. **Iampridem cupio**: these words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this.

718. **Quo magis**: see note on III, 377. **Italia reperta**: 'in the discovery of Italy'; i.e. that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see note on II, 413.

719. **aliquas**: 'any indeed.' **ad caelum**: 'to the upper light'; as opposed to Hades. See note on l. 128.

720. **Sublimes**: 'on high,' 'aloft'; to earth; join with *ire*. Cf. I, 415.

724–732. A spirit (*spiritus*) endowed with intelligence (*mens*) — i.e. a life-giving and intelligent soul — pervades the whole world in all its parts; the soul, of which the material universe is the body. From this *anima mundi* emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a 'fiery energy' (*igneus vigor*) such as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (*caelestis origo*).

724. **campos liquentes**: i.e. the sea.

725. **Titania astra**: 'the heavenly bodies'; the sun and the stars; or, as some understand, 'the Titanian orb,' i.e. the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Cf. IV, 119.

726, 727. **Spiritus**: the principle that gives vitality. **Mens**: the intelligence which directs. **artus**: 'the parts'; the members of the great material body (*moles, magnum corpus*) which contains the universal spirit.

728. **Inde**: 'from this source'; i.e. from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements — air, earth, water, and fire — just described.

729. **marmoreo sub aequore**: 'beneath its smooth surface'; like polished marble.

730. **ollis Seminibus**: 'to these seeds' of being; these sparks from the all-pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought.

731. **quantum**: this ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, 'so far as' the baneful influences of the animal passions do not impede its working.

733. **Hinc**: 'hence'; by reason of this, i.e. from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contracted by the soul from the body. **auras**: here, 'the pure air'; the upper region of the heavens (*caelum*) from which they sprung.

734. **clausae**: sc. *animae*.

737. **penitus**: join with *inolescere*. **-que**: 'and indeed.'

738. **Multa diu concreta**: 'many impurities long accumulating'; waxing with the body in growth. **inolescere**: sc. *illis* (= *animis*). **miris modis**: 'in wondrous wise,' 'strangely.' Cf. I, 354.

740-742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are varied according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged beneath a great gulf of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.

742. **Infectum scelus**: 'the contracted guilt.'

743. **Quisque—Manes**: 'we suffer each his peculiar punishments.' *Manes* signifies: (1) the shades of the dead; (2) Hades, or the abode of the shades; (3) avenging powers of the lower world; (4) penalties inflicted by these powers. It seems to be used here in the last sense. The idea of the whole passage (ll. 743-751) seems to be this: we are all punished for actual sin with penalties more or less severe, which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon (after punishment) we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a few of us, who, by the special favor of the gods, are not destined to go again into other bodies, like these great multitudes (see ll. 713 sqq.), but are permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the very last traces of inbred impurity (*Concretam labem*). We thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But all these, to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate, are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. Anchises, and such as he (*pauci*), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, are represented as not subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men; i.e. Anchises must continue to exist as Anchises until his soul resumes its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there is a marked contrast intended between *pauci* and *Has omnes*.

745. **perfecto — orbe**: 'the (proper) circuit of time being completed.'

747. **aurai — ignem**: 'the fire of elemental air'; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in l. 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; i.e. would be absorbed in the *anima mundi*.

748. **Has omnes**: this whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. **mille rotam**, etc.: 'have passed through the cycle of a thousand years'; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See note on *volvere*, I, 9.

750. **immemores**: i.e. no longer remembering the upper world. **supera convexa**: 'the vault above'; the sky of the upper world; as *caelum*, l. 719.

752–901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the ivory gate.

753. **sonantem**: 'murmuring.' Cf. l. 709.

754. **Possit**: see note on I, 20.

755. **Adversos**: 'opposite'; as they approached from the opposite direction. Cf. *adversum*, l. 684. **legere**: 'to scan' or 'survey'; lit. 'to gather up' with the eye.

756. **deinde**: 'immediately'; i.e. after your generation shall have passed away. **sequatur**: 'is destined to follow.'

757. **maneant** (*tibi*): 'await thee.' Cf. I, 257. **Itala de gente**: they are to descend from Lavinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.

758. **nostrum — ituras**: 'destined to succeed to our name.'

759. **tua fata**: see ll. 890 sqq.

760. Ascanius (Iulus) founded Alba Longa (I, 267 sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprang from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition which Virgil here adopts. **vides**: used parenthetically. **Pura hasta**: 'on a headless spear.' The shaft of a pointless spear was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 218, 3; G. 401, N. 6; (H. 425, 1), N.).

761. **Proxima — loca**: 'holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light (above).' By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world.

763. **Postuma**: 'youngest,' 'last.'

765. **silvis**: hence his name *Silvius;* for he was born and reared in the woods.

766. **Unde**: for *a quo*.

767. **Proximus**: 'next' to him, as they appear among the shades, not next in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procas, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas happen to be next to him.

770. **si umquam**: until his fifty-third year, Aeneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian.

771. **vires**: their strength is indicated by their heroic forms.

772. **Atque — gerunt**: they shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak leaves; for the *corona civilis*, or *civica*, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle.

773. **Nomentum**, and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like *condent*, suggested by the following *imponent*.

777. **Quin — Romulus**: 'Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire'; yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity.

778. **Assaraci sanguinis**: 'of Trojan blood'; join with *Ilia*.

779. **Viden'** (*videsne*): the *-ne* is affirmative here, like *nonne*. See LM. 699; A. 210, *d*; B. 162, 2, *c*; G. 454, N. 5. **ut stant**: the indicative is sometimes used by the poets in indirect questions. **geminae cristae**: 'a double crest,' or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and distinctive of Mars; attributed here to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms.

780. **Et — honore**: 'His sire (Mars) himself already marks (him) by his peculiar honor as one of the gods (*superum*, genitive plural)'; i.e. with the tokens of martial glory due to him. Some make *pater superum* refer to Jupiter.

781. **huius auspiciis**: Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification.

782. **animos**: 'her spirit.'

783. **Septem** and **una** are contrasted.

786. **partu**: for the case, see note on *tegmine*, I, 275.

790. **magnum sub axem**: 'up to the great vault'; i.e. into the upper world.

791. **saepius**: see note on *tristior*, I, 228.

792. **Augustus**: this title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B.C. 27. **Divi genus**: 'the son of a deity.' Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death.

793. **Latio**: the ablative of place where, with *condet*.

794. **Saturno**: dative of the apparent agent with *regnata*. The reign of Saturn is 'the golden age,' which Augustus is destined to restore. Cf. I, 291.

795–797. **iacet — aptum**: the land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, in the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (*sidera*) of the zodiac; i.e. beyond the tropics.

797. Cf. IV, 482.

798. **Huius in adventum**: 'in view of his coming'; join with *horrent*. **Caspia regna**: i.e. the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus.

799. **Responsis**: ablative of cause, with *horrent*.

800. **turbant**: used reflexively; 'are troubled.' Even now, in the time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa.



Fig. 56. — The Emperor Augustus (l. 792)

801. **Nec vero**, etc.: Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests.

802. **Fixerit licet**: 'though he pierced.' According to the common tradition, the stag was taken alive. **aeripedem**: the famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood with *licet*, see H. 586, II; LM. 782; A. 313, *b*; B. 309, 4; G. 607; (H. 515, III).

803. **Pacarit** (= *pacaverit*) **nemora**: Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. **Lernam**: the district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra.

804. **iuga flectit**: 'guides his team'; his 'yoke' of tigers.

805. **Nysa**: a city (or mountain) in India, said to be the birthplace of Bacchus. Augustus is thus lauded by Virgil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and lastly, for his expeditions.

806. **dubitamus**: 'do we hesitate?' The first person plural, as in I, 252 denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas

virtutem extendere factis: 'to advance our glory (*gloriam virtute partam*) by our deeds'; by conquering Latium. Some Mss. read *virtute extendere vires*. For the infinitive here, see H. 607; LM. 955; A. 271; B. 328, 1; G. 423, 2; (H. 505, II, 2).

807. For the infinitive with *prohibet*, see note on V, 631.

808. **Quis procul?** the language is still that of Anchises, the question either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he is looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.

809. **Sacra ferens**: 'bearing sacrificial instruments'; a symbol of priesthood.

810. Romulus was the military founder of Rome; by Numa it was first established on the basis of civil and religious laws. **primam urbem**: 'the infant city.'

814. **Tullus**: Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22) calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful habits established by Numa.

815. **iactantior**: 'too boastful'; i.e. of his descent. Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa, according to one tradition, felt aggrieved by the election of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the people (*gaudens popularibus auris*) as a means of destroying the reigning king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he became 'the good King Ancus.'

818. **Ultoris**: Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. **receptos**: 'recovered'; i.e. from the expelled Tarquins by the newly created magistrates or consuls, of whom Brutus was the first. The language is not to be taken literally, but merely symbolizes the forced transfer of the supreme authority from the Tarquins to the consuls.



Fig. 57. — Brutus (l. 818)

820. **moventes**: the two sons of Brutus engaged in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, and were scourged and beheaded in the presence of their father, who presided at the trial and execution as chief magistrate.

822. **Utcumque** ('however'), etc: implies that in after times there was a difference of opinion about the conduct of Brutus on this occasion.

823. **Vincet**: i.e. shall conquer his parental love. **laudum**: praise, i.e. for patriotic devotion.

824. **Decios**: the Decii, father and son, belonged to the most heroic period of the Roman republic. They 'devoted themselves' for the preservation and victory of the Roman army; the father in the battle against the Latins near Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 340; the son in the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295. **Drusos**: the most conspicuous of the Drusi was M. Livius Drusus *Salinator*, who won the decisive battle against Hasdrubal on the Metaurus in

B.C. 207. **saevum**: Torquatus, consul with the first Decius, above mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.

825. **referentem signa**: 'bringing back the standards.' Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, B.C. 390.

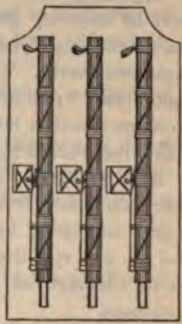


Fig. 58. — Fasces (l. 818)

826. **Illae animae**: refers to Caesar, and to Pompey, who married Caesar's daughter, Julia; hence, *socer*, *gener*, ll. 830, 831.

827. **nocte**: of the lower world; though Elysium has 'its own sun,' it is 'night' or 'darkness' in contrast with the upper world, to which the term *lux* is applied, ll. 721, 828.

830, 831. Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.

830. **Aggeribus**: 'from the bulwarks'; for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. **Monoeci**: the height of Monoecus, a promontory of the Maritime Alps.

831. The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions that had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.

834. **Olympo**: Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.

836. **Ille**: Lucius Mummius, who conquered and destroyed Corinth, B.C. 146. **Corintho**: ablative absolute with *triumphata*.

838. **ille**: L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of the Macedonian king, Perseus, is probably meant. **Argos** and **Mycenas** are, perhaps, put for the whole of Greece. Cf. I, 284, 285.

839. **Aeaciden**: probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.

840. **templa — Minervae**: 'the violated shrine of Minerva.' See note on I, 41.

841. **Cato**: the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died B.C. 149. **tacitum**: 'unmentioned.' **Cosse**: A. Cornelius Cossus, as consul and commander, B.C. 428, killed in battle Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the *spolia opima* to the temple of Mars. Besides Cossus, this honor happened to two only in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See l. 855.

842. **Gracchi genus**: the most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Gaius

Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.

843. **Scipiadas**: Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the Second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. Note the form used in hexameter verse. The genitive *Scīpiōnis* would not fit in the meter. **parvo potentem**: 'rich in poverty'; having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabricius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the bribes offered by Pyrrhus.

844. **Serrane**: Gaius Atilius Regulus, consul in B.C. 257, said to have been surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or 'planting in the furrow.' He was also consul in B.C. 250, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.

845. **Maximus**: this was an appellation of many of the Fabii. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, B.C. 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and avoiding any general engagement.

846. A verse borrowed from the early Roman poet, Ennius.

847. **spirantia aera**: 'the breathing bronze'; life-like statues of bronze. **mollius**: 'with softer grace.'

849. **Orabunt — melius**: Roman oratory in the time of Virgil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but in this passage the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is contrasted with those arts which characterize the Greeks.

850. **radio**: the astronomer drew his diagram with a 'rod' on wet sand spread upon a table.

852. **morem**: 'the terms' or 'conditions.'

854. **mirantibus**: Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.

855. **Marcellus**: the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third *spolia opima* in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see note on l. 841). He was the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The mention of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descendant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus, whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in B.C. 23, while Virgil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.

859. **Quirino**: it would seem that the *spolia opima*, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.

860. **una**: i.e. in company with Marcellus.

862. **laeta parum**: equivalent to *tristior;* too sad for a youth. The shade seems to have already a forecast of his brief life in the world above. **deiecto—vultu**: 'with downcast eyes.'

863. **virum**: i.e. the elder Marcellus. **sic**: as described in the foregoing words; arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.

864. **Filius?** '(is it) his son?' **anne**: *-ne* is appended to *an* without affecting its meaning.

865. **strepitus**: the allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him, and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him. **quantum instar in ipso**: 'what majesty is his!' *ipso* in contrast with *comitum.*

866. **nox**: night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.

867. **ingressus**: sc. *dicere.*

870. **Esse**: 'exist' or 'live.'

871. **Visa** (*est*): sc. *futura.* **propria**: 'enduring,' 'permanent.' Cf. I, 73. **fuissent**: would be future perfect in direct discourse; here pluperfect subjunctive because dependent upon the idea of *thinking* implied in the secondary tense, *visa* (*est*).

872. **virum**: as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on the bank of the Tiber.

876. **avos**: i.e. the shades of the fathers.

878. **Heu, etc.**: alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.

879–881. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus *would have* achieved much had the fates permitted him to live.

882. **si qua**: see note on I, 18.

883. **Tu Marcellus eris**: if you can but overcome the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent in your character; 'you will become that Marcellus' which the Roman world will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. **date lilia**: Anchises is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Cf. V, 79.

885, 886. **inani Munere**: 'a vain office'; vain, because the dead receives no benefit from it.

887. **Aëris**: join with *campis;* in the ample airy fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, ll. 640 sqq.

890. **Exin**: for *exinde;* correlated to the foregoing *postquam*.

892. **quo quemque modo**: cf. III, 459.

893–896. This description of two gates by which dreams ascend to upper world is derived by Virgil from the Odyssey, XIX, 562–567. It is serted here by the poet, interrupting for a moment the regular narrative order to explain beforehand the expression *porta eburna*, which is to follo



Fig. 59. — Pluto and Proserpina, Rulers of the Lower World

893. **fertur**: 'is report 'said.'

894. **veris umbris**: real shades'; actual gh of the dead.

896. **Sed**, etc.: 'but this ivory gate, notwithsta ing its beauty) the Ma send delusive dreams to upper world (*caelum*).'

897–899. Anchises c ducts Aeneas and the S to the ivory gate as the which affords the easiest quickest ascent to the up world. They are thus sa the toil of reascending the way they came, wh according to the words the Sibyl (ll. 128, 129), wo have been a work of gr labor.

897. **tum**: connects this sentence with l. 892, the narrative having b interrupted by the description of the two gates.

900. **Caietae**: on the coast between Naples and Terracina. **recto lito** 'straight along the shore.' Cf. VIII, 57.

IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION

BOOK I

ne

6. The final vowel in **Samo** is not elided. See grammars, under Hiatus.

3. The last two vowels of **Conubio** are pronounced as one syllable. See grammars, under Synaeresis or Synizesis.

0. The last two vowels of **Ilionei** as in *Conubio*, l. 73.

1. **dehinc** is scanned by synaeresis as one syllable: *d'hinc*.

5. **deinde**; synaeresis of *ei*.

6. **dehinc** as in l. 131.

8. **videt** lengthens its final syllable under the ictus. See grammars, under Diastole.

2. The final vowel of **-que** at the end of the verse is elided before the initial vowel of the next. See grammars, under Synapheia.

5. The final vowel of **dea** is retained. See grammars, under Hiatus.

8. **-que** is elided as in l. 332.

8. **pulvis**; as *videt* in l. 308.

1. **Ilionea** lengthens the penultimate *e*, See note on this line.

7. **Dardanio** does not elide the final *-o*, and the verse is spondaic.

1. **peteret**; as *videt* in l. 308.

8. The last syllable of **iactetur** as in *peteret*, above.

8. The last two vowels of **Aurea** form one syllable.

6. **aureis**; as *Aurea* in l. 698.

BOOK II

6. **abiete**; a dactyl; *ie* forms one syllable by synaeresis, and the first syllable is lengthened as if by position. Thus: *ab-ye-te*.

Line

369. **pavor**; as *videt* in l. 308.

411. **obruimur**; as *videt* in l. 308.

442. **parietibus**; trisyllabic [illegible]; cf. *abiete*, l. 16.

492. **ariete**; as *abiete*, l. 16.

563. **domus**; as *videt* in l. 308.

745. **-que** at the end of the verse is elided as in l. 332.

774. **Steterunt** shortens the second syllable. See grammars under Systole.

BOOK III

48. **Steterunt**; as in II. 774.

74. **matri** and **Neptuno** do not elide the final *-i* and *-o*, and the verse is spondaic.

91. The final vowel of the first **-que** is long under the ictus.

112. **nemus**; as *videt* in I. 308.

122. **Idomenea**; as *Ilionea*, I. 521.

136. **Conubiis**; trisyllable, as *Conubio* in I. 73.

211. **Insulae**; the final diphthong of *insulae* is unelided and is shortened. See grammars, under Hiatus.

464. The final vowel of **gravia** is long under the ictus.

504. **Casus**; as *videt* in I. 308.

602. **Scio** is scanned as one syllable by synaeresis.

606. **pereo** does not elide the final *-o*.

681. **Constiterunt**; as *steterunt* in II. 774.

BOOK IV

64. **Pectoribus**; as *videt* in I. 308.

126. **Conubio**; as in I. 73.

168. **Conubiis**; as in III. 136.

222. **adloquitur**; as *Pectoribus* in l. 64.

235. **spe** does not elide the final *-e*.

Line
558. **-que** at the end elides *-e* by synapheia.
629. The last **-que** as in l. 558.
667. **femineo** does not elide the final *-o*.
686. **Sēmianimem**; four syllables, by synaeresis of *-ia-*: *semyanimem.*

BOOK V

261. **Īlio** retains and shortens the final *-o*.
284. **datur**; as *videt* in I, 308.
337. **Euryalus**; as *datur* in l. 284.
352. **aureis**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei-*.
422. **que**; see note on I, 332.
432. **Genua**; scanned as a dissyllable: *genva.* See note on II, 16.
521. **pater**; as *videt* in I, 308.
589. **Parietibus**; as in II, 442.
663. **abiete**; as in II, 16.
735. **colo** does not elide the final *-o*.

Line
753. **-que** at the end as in I, 332.
853. **amittebat**; as *videt* in I, 308.

BOOK VI

33. **omnia**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ia-*.
201. **Graveolentis**; pronounced by synaeresis in four syllables: *gravyolentis.*
254. **super**; as *videt* in I, 308.
280. **Ferrei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei-*.
412. **alveo**; by synaeresis a dissyllable: *alvyo.*
507. **te** retains and shortens the final vowel.
602. Synapheia; as in I, 332.
653. **curruum**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-uu-*.
678. **dehinc**; as in I, 131.
768. **Numitor**; as *videt* in I, 308.

ABBREVIATIONS

a., active.
abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
c., common.
cf. (*confer*), compare.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
def., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dim., diminutive.
dissyll., dissyllable.
distrib., distributive.
encl., enclitic.
et al. (*et alibi*), and elsewhere; i.e., not unfrequent.

f., feminine.
fig., figuratively.
freq., frequentative *or* frequently.
gen., genitive.
id. (*idem*), the same.
impers., impersonal.
inc., inceptive *or* inchoative.
ind., indicative.
indec., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
inf., infinitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
m., masculine.
meton., metonymy.
n., neuter.

neg., negative.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
obs., obsolete.
p., participle, *or* participial adjective.
pass., passive.
pl., plural.
prep., preposition.
pron., pronoun.
rel., relative *and* related.
rt., root.
s., singular.
sc. (*scilicet*), supply *or* understand.
sqq., following.
subst., substantive, -ly
sup., superlative.
trisyll., trisyllable.
w., with.

[NOTE. — The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when they appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in composition are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in actual use; and generally one of the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

The numerals following definitions refer to passages in the text.]

VOCABULARY

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl., *from,* in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; *from,* 1, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, 1, 160; *at, on, to,* 7, 106; *from the direction, on the side of,* 5, 19; *in respect to,* 11, 174; *according to,* 9, 235; *from* a period or point of time, 2, 87; *since, after,* 1, 730; of persons, *by,* 2, 429; **ā tergō,** *from the rear, behind,* 1, 186; **ab ūsque,** *as far as from, even from,* 7, 289. In composition, **ab** is unchanged before vowels and before *i* (=*j*), *h, b, d, l, n, r, s;* becomes **abs** before *c, q, t,* **as** before *p;* **ā** in *āfui* from *absum;* and **au** is used in *auferō,* from *ab* and *ferō,* and in *aufugiō,* from *ab* and *fugiō.*

abāctus, a, um, p. of abigō.

Abaris, is, m., *a Rutulian warrior,* 9, 344.

Abās, antis, m. 1. *The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus,* 3, 286. 2. *A Trojan, follower of Aeneas,* 1, 121. 3. *An Etruscan,* 10, 427.

abditus, a, um, p. of abdō.

abdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put away;* with the point or place where, in the abl. alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; *to hide, shut up,* 1, 60; *to bury, plunge, thrust,* 2, 553.

abdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead away; remove, take away,* 3, 601; *take away* by force, 7, 362; *draw back,* 5, 428.

abductus, a, um, p. of abdūcō.

Abella, ae, f., *Abella, a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples,* 7, 740.

abeō, īvī, *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go away, depart,* 2, 675; *go off, go aside, turn off,* 5, 162; *pass into, sink into,* 9, 700; *go forward, take the lead,* 5, 318; *retreat,* 2, 382; *change* or *be transformed.*

abfore, abfuī, etc., see absum.

abiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ab *and* iaciō), *to cast off, away* or *down,* 10, 736.

abiectus, a, um, p. of abiciō.

abies, etis (often trisyll. in the oblique cases), f., *a fir tree; fir wood* or *fir timber,* 2, 16; meton., *a ship,* 8, 91; *a lance,* 11, 667.

abigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (ab *and* agō), *to drive off* or *away from,* i.e. *beyond* (others *in*), 8, 407; *drive away,* 11, 261.

abitus, ūs, m. (abeō), *a departure,* 8, 214; *a passage,* or *outlet,* 9, 380.

abiūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swear off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow,* 8, 263.

ablātus, a, um, p. of auferō.

abluō, luī, lūtus, 3, a., *to wash away,* 9, 818; *cleanse, purify, wash,* 2, 720.

ablūtus, a, um, p. of abluō.

abnegō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to deny, refuse,* with acc. and dat., 7, 424; with inf., 2, 637; alone, 2, 654.

abnuō, nuī, nuitus *or* nūtus, 3, a. and n., *to shake the head in dissent; refuse,* with acc., 4, 108; *reject,* 5, 531; *forbid,* with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

aboleō, ēvī, itus, 2, a., *to cause to wane*

or *waste; to destroy*, 4, 497; *cleanse, efface, wipe out*, 11, 789; *obliterate* the memory of, 1, 720.

abolēscō, olēvī, 2, inc. n. (aboleō), *to decay*, 7, 232.

abreptus, a, um, p. of abripiō.

abripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (ab *and* rapiō), *to take away violently; snatch, carry away*, 1, 108; 4, 600.

abrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break off, away*, or *tear away from*, 9, 118; *tear asunder, rend*, 3, 199; *end suddenly* or *abruptly*, 4, 388: *put an end to*, 4, 631; *violate*, 3, 55; p. **abruptus**, a, um, *having burst, bursting, breaking forth*, subst., **abruptum**, ī, n., *anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chasm*, 3, 422; **in abruptum**, *headlong*, 12, 687.

abruptus, a, um, p. of abrumpō.

abs, prep. See ab.

abscessus, ūs, m. (abscēdō, *to go away*), *a going away, retreat*, 10, 445.

abscīdō, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (abs *and* caedō), *to cut off*, 12, 511.

abscindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear off, away, from*, 5, 685; *separate*, 3, 418; *tear*, 4, 590.

abscissus, a, um, p. of abscindō.

abscondō, condī and condidī, ditus, 3, a., *to put out of sight, hide, conceal; to conceal*, 4, 337; *lose sight of, withdraw from*, 3, 291.

absēns, entis, p. of absum.

absistō, abstitī, 3, n., *to stand off* or *away from*, followed by the abl., alone or with prep.; *withdraw from*, 6, 259; *fly, dart from*, 12, 102; with infin., *desist, cease*, 6, 399; alone, *stop, cease*, 1, 192.

abstineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. and n. (abs *and* teneō), *to hold* or *keep off from*, or *abstain from*, with abl., 7, 618; alone, *abstain, restrain one's self*, 2, 534.

abstrāctus, a, um, p. of abstrahō.

abstrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to drag* or *lead away*, 8, 263.

abstrūdō, trūsī, trūsus, 3, a., *to push* or *thrust off; to conceal, hide*, 6, 7.

abstrūsus, a, um, p. of abstrūdō.

abstulī, perf. of auferō.

absum, āfuī *or* abfuī, āfutūrus *or* abfutūrus, abesse, irreg. n., *to be away; to be absent*, 2, 620; *distant*, 11, 907; *to be wanting, missing*, 1, 584; inf., **āfore**, or **abfore**, *will be wanting*, 8, 147; p., **absēns**, entis, *absent*, 4, 83.

absūmō, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., *to take away;* of death, *to end, destroy*, 3, 654; *exhaust, spend*, 7, 301; *consume, devour*, 3, 257; *cut off, end*, 1, 555.

absūmptus, a, um, p. of absūmō.

abunde, adv., with genit. (abundus), *sufficiently, enough*, 7, 552.

abundō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to overflow; abound;* **abundāns**, antis, *overflowing*, 11, 547.

ac, see atque.

Acamās, antis, m., *Acamas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra*, 2, 262.

acanthus, ī, m., *the plant bear's-fo... t; the acanthus*, 1, 649.

Acarnān, ānis, adj., *of Acarnania, a country between Epirus and Aetol... a;* *Acarnanian*, 5, 298.

Acca, ae, f., *a companion of Camil... a*, 11, 820.

accēdō, cessī, cessus (perf. ind., a... cēstis *for* accessistis, 1, 201), 3, n. (ad and cedo), *to go* or *draw ne... r to; approach*, with acc. alone, 1, 30... 7.

accelerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ad a... nd celerō), *to hasten; make haste*, 5, 67... 5.

accendō, ī, cēnsus, 3, a. (ad *and* cand... ō, rel. to candeō), *to set fire to, lig... ht up, enkindle*, 5, 4; *enrage, exaspe... ate, incense*, 1, 29; *incite, rouse*, 4, 232.

a, um, p. of accendō.
a, um, p. of accipiō.
ūs, m. (accēdō), *a going*; *an access*, *approach*, 3, 570.
, cidī, 3, n. (ad *and* cadō), ...*en*, 12, 593.
, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (ad *and* ...), *to cut into*, or *up*: *cut*, 2, ...*at into*, *devour*, *consume*, 7,
, a, um, p. of accingō.
cinxī, cinctus (pass. inf., ac-..., 4, 493), 3, a. (ad and cingō), ...*on*; *gird*, 2, 614; *arm*, *equip*, *make one's self ready*; *pre-...*, 210; *resort to*, 4, 493.
ī, citus, 4, a. (ad and cieō), *to* ...*n*, *call*, 11, 235.
cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (ad *and* ...), *to take to one's self*; *to re-...*, 304; *take in* or *up*, *admit*, ..., 1, 123; 3, 79; *entertain*, ...; *see*, 8, 155; *hear*, *attend*, *to*, *learn*, 2, 65; *heed*, *regard*,
, tris, m., *a hawk*, 11, 721.
a, um, p. of accīdō.
s, a, um, p. of acciō.
s, ūs, m.; used only in the ...ng. (acciō); *a summons*, *call*,
e, adj. (acclīnō, *to lean on*), ...*g on* or *against*, 10, 835.
e, c. (accolō), *a neighbor*, 7,
oluī, cultus, 3, a. (ad *and* colō), ...*ll near* or *by*.
odō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad *and* ...odō), *to fit one thing to another*; ...*ble*, *gird*, 2, 393.
odus, a, um, adj. (ad *and* com-...), *fit*, *suitable*, 11, 522.
uī, itus, 1, n. (ad *and* cumbō), *near* or *by*, *to recline*, 6, 606; ...*ver*, *project*.

accumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (ac-cubō), *to lay one's self down*, *at* or *upon*: *recline*, with dat., 1, 79.
accumulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad *and* cumulō), *to place heap on heap*: *heap up*, *load*: *honor*, 6, 885.
accurrō, currī, seldom cucurrī, cursus, 3, n. (ad *and* currō), *to run to*: *run*, *hasten up*, 5, 451.
ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. (for ac-cer, root ac, as in acuō), *sharp*: fig., *bitter*, *pungent*, 7, 291: *ardent*, *active*, *strong*, 1, 220; *brave*, *valiant*, 8, 441: *spirited*, *full of life*, *life-like*, 5, 254: *elastic*, *springing*, 7, 164; *swift*, *nimble*, *fiery*, 1, 444; *fierce*, *furious*, 2, 414; *keen*, *urgent*, 1, 362; adv., **ācriter**; comp., **ācrius**, *more vigorously*.
acerbō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a. (acerbus), *to embitter*; *to aggravate*, *augment*, 11, 407.
acerbus, a, um, adj. (ācer), *harsh*, *bitter*, in taste; fig., *cruel*, *fierce*, 5, 462; *fatal*, *direful*, *sorrowful*, *sad*, *mournful*, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl., **acerba**, ōrum, n., *vengeful deeds*, 12, 500; adv., **acerba**, *harshly*, *savagely*, *fiercely*, 9, 794.
acernus, a, um, adj. (acer, *maple*), *of maple*; *maple-*, 2, 112.
acerra, ae, f., *an incense box*; *a censer*, 5, 745.
acervus, ī, m., *a heap*, *pile*, 4, 402.
Acesta, ae, f., *a town in Sicily*, *named after Acestes*, 5, 718.
Acestēs, ae, m., *Acestes* or *Segestus*, *the son of Crimisus*, *a Sicilian river god*, *and Egesta* or *Segesta*, *a Trojan woman*, 1, 195.
Achaemenidēs, ae, m., *Achaemenides*, *a companion of Ulysses*, 3, 614.
Achāicus (poet., **Achāius**), a, um, adj. (Achāia), *of Achaia*; *Achaean*; *Grecian*, 2, 462.

Achāius, a, um, see Achāicus.

Achātēs, ae, m., *Achates, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 174, et al.

Acherōn, ontis, m., *the Acheron, a river of Hades*, 6, 295; met., *the lower world*, 5, 99.

Achillēs, is (eos *or* ī), m., *the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis, daughter of Nereus*, 1, 468, et al.

Achillēus, a, um, adj. (Achillēs), *of Achilles; Achillean*, 3, 326.

Achīvus, a, um, adj. (Achaeus), *Achaean; Grecian*, 1, 488; pl. subst., **Achīvī**, ōrum *or* um, *the Greeks*, 2, 102.

Acīdalius, a, um, adj. (Acīdalia, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Boeotia), *pertaining to Venus; Acidalian*, 1, 720.

aciēs, ēī, f., *a sharp edge* or *point; edge*, 2, 333; *an arrow-head*, 11, 862; *the sight* of the eye, 6, 200; *the eye*, 4, 643; *an army in line of battle; army*, 10, 408; *the shock*, of battle, 12, 662; *light;* pl., **aciēs**, *the eyes*, 12, 558; *squadrons, battalions, troops*, 2, 599; *battles*, 6, 829; **aciēs īnferre**, *to charge*, 10, 364.

aclys, ydis, f., *a dart with a thong on its shaft*, 7, 730.

Acmōn, onis, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 128.

Acoetēs, is, m., *the armor-bearer of Evander*, 11, 30.

Aconteus, eī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 11, 612.

Acragās, antis, m., *Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily*, now *Girgenti*, 3, 703.

Ācrisiōnēus, a, um, adj. (Ācrisiōnē), *pertaining to Acrisione* or *Danaë, daughter of Acrisius; Acrisonean*, 7, 410.

Ācrisius, iī, m., *a king of Argos, son of Abas*, 7, 372.

ācrius, see **ācer**.

Ācrōn, ōnis, m., *a Greek warrior*, 10, 719.

acta, ae, f., *the seashore; beach, shore*, 5, 613.

Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for Actiacus, from Actium), *pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B.C. 31; Actian*, 3, 280.

Actor, oris, m. 1. *The name of a Trojan*, 9, 500. 2. *The name of an Auruncian*, 12, 94.

1. **āctus**, a, um, p. of agō.

2. **āctus**, ūs, m. (agō), *a driving or impelling; speed, swift descent*, 12, 687.

āctūtum, adv. (āctus), *promptly, immediately*, 9, 255.

acuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a, *to make pointed; to sharpen, whet*, 8, 386; fig., *stimulate, provoke*, 7, 330; *incite, rouse*; p., **acūtus**, a, um, *sharpened, pointed, sharp*, 1, 45.

acus, ūs, f. (acuō), *a needle*, 9, 582.

acūtus, a, um, p. of acuō.

ad, prep. followed by acc. 1. In relations of place: *to, towards; at, by, near, before*, freq., *presence; with, among*, 6, 481; after a subst. with ellipsis of prep., 10, 253. 2. Of time: *at, just at, about, by*, 4, 51[illegible] et al. 3. In other relations: *in one's esteem, with*, 12, 648; **ad ūnum**, *even to a single one, to the last one, to a man*, 5, 687; **ad ūsque**, *as far as*, 11, 262, et al.

adāctus, a, um, p. of adigō.

adamās, antis, m., that which cannot be overcome; *the hardest iron, steel, adamant*, 6, 552.

Adamastus, ī, m., *the father of Achaemenides*, 3, 614.

addēnseō, ēre, and **addēnsō**, āre, a., *to make compact; close up*, 10, 432.

addīcō, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., *to pronounce for; assign to; give up to*, 3, 653.

additus, a, um, p. of addō.

addō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put* or *lay near to* or *by, put on*, 5, 817; *add, join*, 9, 765; *erect on*, 3, 336; *give, impart*, 1, 593; *add, bestow*, 5, 249; **addere sē**, *to join*, 2, 339.

addūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead* or *draw to; lead on*, 10, 380; *draw to, bend, draw tight, strain*, of the muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5, 507.

adductus, a, um, p. of addūcō.

adedō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat up, devour, consume*, 9, 537.

1. **adeō**, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. a. and n., *to go to, approach; visit*, 4, 56; *reach*, 4, 322; *encounter, undergo*, 1, 10.

2. **adeō**, adv. (ad + eō, cf. is), *to this* or *that point; so far, to such a degree, so very, so much;* with correl. *ut* following, 11, 436, et al.; explanatory of a preceding statement, *so much, so*, 1, 567, et al.; *so, therefore*, 4, 533; *added to this, besides, moreover;* frequently emphasizing a word or statement, *aye indeed, aye also, indeed, even*, 3, 203; 7, 427; **iamque adeō** and **nunc adeō**, *and even now, now indeed, already*, or *moreover*, 5, 268; 9, 156, et al.; **ūsque adeō**, *up to such a point, even so, so much;* **vix adeō**, *hardly even*, 6, 498.

adēmptus, a, um, p. of adimō.

adesse, see sum.

adfābilis, e, adj. (adfor), *that can be spoken to; easy to be approached*, 3, 621.

adfātus, a, um, p. of adfor.

adfātus, ūs, m. (adfor), *a speaking to; address*, 4, 284.

adfectō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (adficiō), *to strive after; grasp, seize*, 3, 670; *seek.*

adferō, attulī, allātus, adferre, irreg. a., *to bring, bear*, or *carry, convey to*, 12, 171; *bring hither*, 6, 532; *to present*, 3, 310; pass., adferī, *to be brought to*, with acc., 7, 217.

adficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a (ad *and* faciō), *to affect; reward*, 12, 352.

adfīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fasten to, put to*, 9, 536; perf. p. pass., *clinging to*, 5, 852.

adfīxus, a, um, p. of adfīgō.

adflīgō, flīxī, flīctus, 3, a., *to beat* or *strike upon;* p., **adflīctus**, a, um, *dejected, desponding*, 2, 92; *wretched, troubled*, 1, 452.

adflō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to blow upon; breathe upon*, 5, 739; *blast*, 2, 649; *inspire*, 6, 50; *impart*, 1, 591.

adfluō, flūxī, flūxus, 3, n., *to flow to;* fig., *gather, flock together, assemble*, 2, 796.

adfor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak to; address*, 1, 663; *beseech, supplicate*, 2, 700; *bid adieu, farewell to*, 2, 644.

adfore, see adsum.

adfuī, see adsum.

adgnoscō, nōvī, nitus, 3, a., *to know a second time* or *again; to recognize*, 1, 470.

adhibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (ad *and* habeō), *to hold* or *apply to, unite with, admit to*, 8, 56; *to bring to, invite*, 5, 62; **adhibēre animum** or **animōs**, *to give attention*, 11, 315.

adhūc, adv., *to this place; to this time; hitherto, as yet, yet, still*, 1, 547, et al.; **neque adhūc**, *and not even yet, nor yet.*

adiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ad *and* iaciō), *to throw to* or *upon; add, join*, 12, 837.

adigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (ad *and* agō), *to drive, take, bring to*, 9, 601; *thrust*, 9, 431; *to strike down, hurl*, 4, 25; *force, urge, impel*, with inf., 6, 696; *drive*, 10, 850.

adimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (ad *and* emō), *to take to* one's self; *take from* or *away*, 4, 244; *pluck out*, 3, 658.

adīre, see adeō.

aditus, ūs, m. (adeō), *a going to; an approach, avenue, access, passage, entrance*, 2, 494; fig., *approach*, 4, 423.

adiūnctus, a, um, p. of adiungō.

adiungō, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, a., *to join to, moor*, 9, 69; *associate with*, 8, 515; *add, to ally*, 7, 238.

adiūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swear by*, with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12, 816.

adiuvō, iūvī, iūtus, 1, a., *to give aid to; to help, aid, support*, 5, 345; *encourage, stimulate, incite further*, 12, 210.

adlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide to;* with dat., rarely acc., *sail to, reach*, 3, 569; *advance, glide* (with abl. of manner), 10, 269; *fly to*, 9, 474; *descend, fall upon*, 12, 319.

adlacrimāns, antis (p. of obsol. adlacrimō, *shed tears*), *weeping*, 10, 628.

adlāpsus, a, um, p. of adlābor.

adligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie* or *bind to; hold fast, hold*, 1, 169; *constrain, confine*, 6, 439.

adloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to address*, 1, 229.

adlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n., *to speak playfully; sport, mock, jest*, 7, 117.

adluō, luī, 3, a., *to wash against, wash*, 8, 149.

admīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to admire*, 6, 408; *wonder*, 2, 797.

admisceō, miscuī, mixtus *or* mistus, 2, a., *to mingle with*, with dat.; *to associate, unite, join*, 7, 579.

admissus, a, um, p. of admittō.

admittō, mīsī, missus (*pass inf.* admittier, 9, 231), 3, a., *to allow to go to a place; to admit*, 6, 330.

admoneō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to put in mind; remind; admonish, warn*, with acc., 4, 353; *incite, urge on*, 10, 587; with interrogative clause, 10, 153; *remind, remonstrate, caution*.

admoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move, bring near to; to carry, convey to*, 3, 410; *apply to, touch;* **admovēre ūbera**, *give suck*, 4, 367.

adnītor, nīsus *or* nīxus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press upon;* with dat., *lean against*, 12, 92; *lean, rest upon*, 4, 690; alone, *make effort, strive*, 5, 226; *ply the oars*, 4, 583.

adnīxus, a, um, p. of adnītor.

adnō, nāvī, nātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim to, sail toward* or *to*, with dat., 1, 538.

adnuō, nuī (ūtus, rare), 3, a. and n., *to nod to;* with dat., acc. and dat., and infin.; *ascent, consent*, 4, 128; *promise*, 1, 250; *direct, permit*, 11, 20.

adoleō, oluī, ultus, 2, n., *to cause to increase; to magnify, honor, adore, worship*, 1, 704; *burn in sacrifice, offer*, 3, 547; *fire, kindle*, 7, 71.

adolescō, olēvī, ultus, 3, inc. n. (adoleō), *to grow up*, of animals or plants; *become mature, ripe*, 12, 438; *burn, blaze*, 4, 379; p., **adultus**, a, um, *grown up; mature*, 1, 431.

adoperiō, operuī, opertus, 4, a., *to cover up, cover*, 3, 405.

adopertus, a, um, p. of adoperiō.

, a, um, adj. (ador, *spelt*), *of* r *fine wheat*, 7, 109.
ortus sum, 4, dep. a., *to rise* *d* or *upon*, *to approach; to* *t*, *undertake*, *attempt*, 6, 397.
ivī, ātus, 1, a., *to pray to;* *cate*, *worship*, *adore*, 1, 48.
, a, um, p. of adorior.
, quīsīvī, quīsītus, 3, a. (ad quaerō), *to seek in addition;* 4, 175.
s, ī, m., *king of Argos*, 6,

, a., *to ally*, *adopt*, 12, 38.
, scīvī, scītus, 3, a. (adsciō), *to* *one's aid; to ally*, 11, 308; *pt*, 11, 472.
, a, um, p. of adscīscō.
s, ūs, m. (adsentiō), *an assent-* *answering sound*, *response*, *applause*, 10, 97.
, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, n., and, frequently, **adsentior**, sēnsus 4, dep. n., *to give consent; to* , *agree*, 2, 130.
, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to keep care-* *guard*, *watch*, 2, 763.
, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. (ad *and*), *to sit by*, *besiege*, 11, 304.
, adv. (adsiduus), *persistently*, *tually*, *constantly*, 4, 248.
s, a, um, adj. (adsideō), *abid-* *; persistent*, *constant*, 4, 447; *tual*, *frequent*, 9, 245.
is, e, adj., *like*, *similar to*, 6,

ō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make* *to counterfeit*, *feign*, 10, 639; *make one's self like*, 12,

adstitī, 3, n., *to stand at*, *by*, or *t; stand*, 12, 790.
āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to* *e to or upon*, 5, 657; *breathe* *it fragrance*, 1, 694; *aid*, *in-* *spire*, 9, 525; *aid*, *favor*, *prosper*, 2, 385; *aspire*, 12, 352.
adstō, stitī, 1, n., *to stand at*, *near*, or *upon; alight*, 1, 301; *stand*, 9, 677; *be present*, 3, 150; *stand* or *be ready*, 3, 123; *impend*, 3, 194.
adsuēscō, suēvī, suētus, 3, a. and n., *to accustom to*, *make familiar*, *habituate to;* with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., *to get* or *become accustomed*, *be wont*, *learn;* with abl., 7, 746; **adsuēscere bella animīs**, instead of *adsuēscere animōs bellīs*, *to cherish war in the heart*, 6, 832.
adsuētus, a, um, p. of adsuēscō.
adsultus, ūs, m. (ad *and* saliō), *a leaping upon; an assault*, *attack*, 5, 442.
adsum, adfuī, esse, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj.: **adforem**, *-ēs*, *-et*, *-ent*), *to be near* or *by; to be present*, *at hand*, or *here*, 1, 595; *to have arrived*, 2, 132; *to be with*, *attend*, 2, 701; *aid*, *accompany*, 10, 547; *be propitious*, 3, 116; *to beset*, 2, 330; inf., **adfore**, *to be about to come*, *destined to come*, 7, 270.
adsurgō, surrēxi, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 4, 86; *swell*, *fume*, 10, 95.
adulter, erī, m., *an adulterer*, 11, 268.
adulterium, iī, n. (adulter), *adultery*, 6, 612.
adultus, a, um, p. of adolēscō.
ad ūsque, see ūsque.
advectus, a, um, p. of advehō.
advehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry or convey to;* pass., **advehī**, *sail to*, 1, 558; 3, 108; foll. by acc., 8, 136.
advēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to veil; wreathe*, *encircle*, *crown*, 5, 246.
advena, ae, c. (adveniō), *a new comer; a stranger*, *foreigner*, 4, 591; adj., *foreign*, 7, 38.
adveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n. and a., *to come to a place; to arrive*, *come*, 7, 803; *arrive at*, *reach*, 1, 388.

adventō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (adveniō), *to come rapidly nearer; to approach, draw near*, 5, 328; 6, 258.

adventus, ūs, m. (advenio), *a coming, an arrival*, 5, 36; *advance*, 11, 607.

adversor, ātus sum, 1, dep. freq. n. (advertō), *to be against; to oppose*, 4, 127.

adversus, a, um, p. of advertō.

advertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn to* or *toward; turn, direct*, 6, 386; *turn against, bring before*, 12, 555; of the mind, *turn, direct*, 8, 440; *attend, observe, mark, listen*, 2, 712; pass., *come to, arrive at*, 5, 34; p., **adversus**, a, um, *turned toward* or *against*; p., *before, in front, opposite*, 1, 166; *opposing*, 3, 38; *against the wind*, 12, 370; *contrary*, 2, 416; *toward, to meet*, 6, 684; subst., **adversus**, ī, m., *an enemy*, 9, 761; **adversum**, ī, n.; **in adversum**, *opposite*, 8, 237; pl., **adversa**, ōrum, n., *misfortunes, accidents*, 9, 172.

advocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call; summon*, 5, 44.

advolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly to, fly*, 10, 511; *hasten, run up, speed*, 10, 896.

advolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll to; roll*, 6, 182.

adytum, ī, n., *the inaccessible; the innermost part of a temple*, accessible only to the priest; *a shrine, sanctuary, oracle*, 2, 115; *the interior of a tomb*, or *shrine of the dead*, 5, 84.

Aeacidēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Aeacus*. 1. *Achilles*, as the grandson of Aeacus, 1, 99. 2. *Pyrrhus*, the son of Achilles, 3, 296. 3. *Perseus*, their descendant, king of Macedon, 6, 839.

Aeaeus, a, um, adj., *of Aeaea, the island of Circe; Aeaean* or *Colchian*, 3, 386.

aedēs, is, f.; in the sing., *a temple*; pl., *a dwelling, palace, apartments, court*, 2, 487, 512.

aedificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (aedēs *and* faciō), *to build; to construct, make*, 2, 16.

Aegaeōn, onis, m., *Aegaean, a giant*, also called *Briareus*, 10, 565.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj., *Aegaeon; pertaining to the Aegaeon*, 3, 74.

aeger, gra, grum, adj., *indisposed*; of the body, *not well, suffering, sick*, 5, 651; *wounded*, 10, 856; *heavy, difficult*, 5, 432; *feeble*, 9, 814; *fainting, trembling*, 5, 468; *wearied, exhausted*, 2, 566; of the mind, *careworn, wretched, weary, sorrow-laden*, 2, 268; *grieved, afflicted, desponding, oppressed*, 1, 208; *heart-broken*, 1, 351; 4, 389; of inanimate things, *sickly*, 3, 142.

aegis, idis, f., *the shield of Jupiter, carried also by Pallas; the aegis*, 8, 354.

aegrēscō, 3, inc. n. (aegreō, *to be sick*), *to become sick; grow worse*, 12, 46.

Aegyptius, a, um, adj. (Aegyptos), *Egyptian*, 8, 688.

Aegyptos (-tus), ī, f., *Egypt*.

aemulus, a, um, adj., *striving to equal; competing, rivaling*, 5, 187; *envious*, 5, 415; *a rival for, aspiring*, 10, 371.

Aeneadēs, ae, m., *a son of Aeneas*; pl., **Aeneadae**, ārum, *followers of Aeneas, the Trojans*, 1, 565; *Aeneadae*, 3, 18.

Aenēās, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises, and hero of the Aeneid*, 1, 92. 2. **Aenēās Silvius**, *one of the Alban kings*, 6, 769.

Aenēis, idis *or* idos, f. (Aenēās), *the Aeneid*.

Aenēius, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Aeneas*, 7, 1.

m. (Aeneus, a collat. nēās), *a son of Aeneus Iulus*, 9, 653.
, adj. (aes), *of bronze;* 70; subst., **aēnum**, ī, n., *brazen vessel; caldron,*
.
Aeolia, an island near ome of Aeolus, 1, 52.
m., *a son* or *descendant* . *Ulysses*, 6, 529. 2. *Mi-* 4. 3. *Clytius*, 9, 774.
um, adj., *pertaining to olian*, 5, 791.
., *Aeolus*. 1. *The god over the winds*, 1, 52. *er of Aeneas from Lyr-* 42.
, um, adj. (aequus *and* *equal age*, 2, 561.
dj. (aequō), *equal; of* *e*, 10, 194; *fellow, com-* bst., c., *companion*, 5,
equus), *equally; alike.*
, um, adj. (Aequī), *of a tribe adjacent to the Volscians, near Rome;* 747.
, see Faliscī.
us, 1, a. and n. (aequus), *qual* in size, number, ., 1, 193; 5, 419; *to ivide equally*, 1, 508; *in length*, 9, 338; in *e to*, 4, 89; *to equal, be be as high as, on a level pace with*, 6, 263; *return uite*, 6, 474; *lift, exalt,* **aequātus**, a, um, *made n; steady*, 4, 587.
n. (aequō), *an equal,* r *level surface; the sur- sea; the sea*, 1, 146; 5; *wave*, 3, 197; *a level field, plain*, 5, 456; *low land*, 12, 524.

aequus, a, um, adj., *plain, even; on a level with, leveled*, with dat., 12, 569; *equal, open, fair*, 11, 706; *equal, adequate, prepared*, 10, 450; *favorable*, 1, 479; *impartial, equitable, just*, 6, 129; *unprejudiced, unbiased*, 9, 234; **aequō pede**, *with foot to foot, face to face*, 12, 465; **aequum est**, *it is just*, 12, 20; **aequius fuerat**, *it would have been more just*, 11, 115; subst., **aequum**, ī, n., *that which is even; right, justice*, 2, 427; **in aequum**, *to the open field*, 9, 68.

āēr, eris, m. (acc. āera *or* āerem), *the air* or *atmosphere*, 1, 300, et al.

aerātus, a, um, adj. (aes), *furnished with copper, bronze; made of bronze*, 2, 481; *bronze-covered; with brazen prow*, 8, 675; *armed with bronze; armed*, 7, 703.

aereus, a, um, adj. (aes), *made of copper* or *bronze; bronze, brazen* (see def. of *aes*), 1, 448; *brazen beaked*, 5, 198; of the copper or bronze plates or scales of a corselet, 10, 313.

aeripēs, edis, adj. (aes *and* pēs), *brazen-* or *bronze-footed*, or *hoofed*, 6, 802.

āerius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the air; airy, aērial*, 5, 520; *rising into the air; towering, lofty*, 3, 291; *air-cleaving*, 9, 803.

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze; brass*, in one of the old English usages of that word, 1, 449, et al.; anything made of copper or bronze; *a trumpet*, 3, 240; *cymbal; armor*, 2, 734; *shield*, 2, 545; *a bronze statue*, 6, 847; *a track* or *course of bronze plates*, 6, 591; *a ship's prow* or *beak*, or *a copper-bottomed ship*, 1, 35,

pl., **aera**, n., *money*, 11, 329; **aere nexus**, *bronze-bound*, *of bronze*, 1, 448.

aestās, ātis, f., *the summer*, 1, 265, et al.; *summer air*, 6, 707; *a year.*

aestīvus, a, um, adj. (aestās), *of summer;* subst., **aestīva**, ōrum, n., *a summer field; a flock.*

aestuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (aestus), *to glow, to be dried up* or *parched; boil up; heave, foam*, 6, 297; *fume*, 8, 258; *rage, seethe*, 12, 666.

aestus, ūs, m., *glowing heat; summer; a boiling; a billowy motion; waves of flame, flames*, 2, 706; *wave, surge*, 1, 107; *tide, sea, flood*, 3, 419; *tide* (of feeling), *agitation*, 4, 532.

aetās, ātis, f. (for aevitās, fr. aevum), *lifetime, age*, 1, 705; *old age*, 2, 596; *period, generation, age*, 7, 680; *lapse of time; time*, 8, 200.

aeternus, a, um, adj. (for aeviternus), *lasting, through ages; eternal; immortal*, 1, 36; *perpetual*, 4, 99; adv., **aeternum**, for *in aeternum, continually, eternally*, 6, 401; *for ever*, 11, 98.

aethēr, eris, m. (acc. aethera *and* aetherem), *the upper air; ether, sky, heaven*, 1, 90; in a general sense, *air*, 1, 587, et al.

aetherius, a, um, adj. (aethēr), *pertaining to the upper air; ethereal, heavenly*, 1, 394, et al.; *airy*, 8, 608.

Aethiops, opis, m., *an Aethiopian.*

Aethōn, onis, m., *Aethon, one of the chariot horses of Pallas*, 11, 89.

aethra, ae, f., *the cloudless air; serene sky; heaven*, 3, 585, et al.

Aetna, ae, f., *a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily*, 3, 579.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. (Aetna), *of Aetna; Aetnaean*, 3, 678.

Aetōlus, a, um, adj., *Aetolian*, 11, 4 ... 28; **Aetōla urbs**, *Arpi in Apulia, b... uilt by Diomedes*, 11, 239.

aevum, ī, n., *indefinite time; lapse of time, time*, 3, 415; *age*, 2, 638; *old age*, 2, 509; *life*, 10, 582; *imm... ortality*, 10, 235.

Āfer, fra, frum, adj., *African;* sub... st., **Āfrī**, ōrum, m., *Africans*, 8, 724...

1. **Āfricus**, a, um, adj. (Āfer), *Afric... an*, 4, 37.

2. **Āfricus**, ī, m. (id.), *the south... west wind.*

āforem, **āfuī**, etc., see absum.

Agamemnonius, a, um, adj., *perta... ining to Agamemnon; Agamem... nonian, Argive, Grecian*, 4, 471.

Agathyrsī, ōrum, m., *a Sythian tr... ibe dwelling on the river Maros in w... hat is now Hungary, remarkable for ... the practice of tattooing their bodies*, ... 4, 146.

age, see agō.

Agēnor, oris, m., *a son of Neptu... ne and Lyba, king of Phoenicia a... nd ancestor of Dido*, 1, 338.

ager, agrī, m., *the land pertaining to ... a person or community; land und... er cultivation; a field*, 2, 306, et a... l.; *land*, 1, 343, et al.

agger, eris, m. (aggerō), materia... ls gathered to form an elevation; ... a *heap* of earth or stones, *dike, emban... kment, bank*, 1, 112; 2, 496; *heap ... of earth*, 9, 567; *top, summit, ridg... e, ... raised surface*, 5, 44, 273; *a ram... part*, 9, 769, et al.; *a height* or *risin... g ground*, 12, 446; **aggerēs**, *moun... tains, mountain ramparts*, 6, 830.

1. **aggerō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (agger), ... *to pile up;* fig., *increase, aggravate*, ... 4, 197.

2. **aggerō**, gessī, gestus, 3, a. (ad and ... gerō), *to bear to; heap upon, add to*, 3, 63.

agglomerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ad *and* glomerō), *to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to*, 2, 341; **sē agglomerāre**, *to join themselves to*, 12, 458.

aggredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (ad *and* gradior), *attempt, dare*, with inf., 2, 165; *to advance toward; attempt*, 3, 38; *attack*, 9, 325; *assail, hew*, 2, 463; *accost, address*, 3, 358.

aggressus, a, um, p. of aggredior.

Āgis, idis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 751.

agitātor, ōris, m. (agitō), *one who drives; a charioteer*, 2, 476.

agitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (agō), *to put in motion; drive; drive away; drive, pursue*, 2, 421; *persecute*, 6, 68; *harass, haunt*, 3, 331; *stir up, arouse*, 10, 71; *hasten*, 2, 640; *move, animate*, 6, 727; *excite to*, 9, 187; *practice, exercise*, 12, 397; *spend, pass;* pass., **agitārī**, *to ride about*, 11, 694.

āgmen, inis, n. (agō), *that which is driven* or *moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding; herd, flock, drove*, 1, 186; *an army*, on the march; *battalion, squadron*, 5, 834; *army*, 11, 60; *troop, band*, 5, 549; *company, multitude, throng*, 5, 378; *assemblage, gathering, flood; motion, stroke*, of oars, 5, 211; *stream, current*, 2, 782; *course*, 2, 212; *a leader*, 10, 561.

agna, ae, f. (agnus), *a ewe lamb*, 5, 772.

agnus, ī, m., *a lamb*, 1, 635.

agō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a., *to put in motion; to drive*, 1, 333; *force, impel*, 3, 5; *urge, incite*, 7, 393; *advance*, 9, 505; *move, turn, pursue*, 10, 540; *drive away, dispel, lead*, 4, 546; *send forth, raise*, 6, 873; *rear* by growth, 11, 136; *work*, 3, 695; *work out, cut out, cleave*, 10, 514; *convey*, 1, 391; *bear onward*, 3, 512; *bring*, 9, 18; *do* in general, 10, 675; *do, perform*, 5, 638; *to be busy about, aim at, essay, try to accomplish, effect, gain*, 11, 227; *treat*, 1, 574; *derive*, 12, 530; *consider, discuss, debate*, 11, 445; *pass, spend*, 5, 51; without an object, *to be at work, to work, perform*, 12, 429; **agere sē**, *to present one's self, appear*, 6, 337; pass., **agī**, *to move, hover*, 12, 336; imperat., **age, agite**! *onward! away! come on!*

agrestis, e, adj. (ager), *pertaining to the fields* or *country; country-, rustic, rural*, 3, 34; *wild*, 7, 111; subst., **agrestis**, is, m., *a rustic*, 7, 504; *husbandman*.

agricola, ae, m. (ager *and* colō), *one who cultivates the land; a husbandman*, 2, 628.

Agrippa, ae, m., *Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, one of the confidential counselors of Augustus, and his principal military commander*, 8, 682.

Agyllīnus, a, um, adj., *of Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterwards called Caere*, 7, 652; subst., **Agyllīnī**, ōrum, m., *the people of Agylla*, 12, 281.

āh, interj., *ah!*

Aiāx, ācis, m. 1. *Ajax, the son of Telamon*. 2. *Ajax, the son of Oileus, called also Ajax the Less*, 1, 41; 2, 414.

āiō, 4, def., *to speak; to say "yes"; say*, 1, 142, et al.; sometimes pleonastic after *fārī*, etc., 5, 551. (If the *i* in this verb is followed by a consonant, the *a* is short; as *aīs, aīt;* otherwise *i* coalesces with the following vowel; as *āiō*, pronounced *ā-yō*.)

āla, ae, f., *a wing*, 1, 301; *the feather of an arrow*, 9, 578; *the wing of an army; cavalry*, 11, 730; *troop, battalion*, 11, 604; *horsemen, mounted huntsmen*, 4, 121.

alacer (**alacris**, m., 5, 380), cris, cre, adj., *lively; active, eager; bold, darting, exulting*, 10, 729; *joyful*, 5, 380.

ālātus, a, um, adj. (āla), *winged*, 4, 259.

Alba, ae, f., *Alba* or *Alba Longa, a town on the Alban hills in Latium, from which Rome originated*, 1, 271.

Albānus, a, um, adj. (Alba), *pertaining to Alba; Alban*, 1, 7; subst., **Albānī**, ōrum, m., *the Albans*, 5, 600.

albeō, 2, n. (albus), *to be white*, 12, 36.

albēscō, 3, inc. n. (albeō), *to grow white, whiten; to brighten, dawn*, 4, 586.

Albula, ae, f., *the Albula, an ancient name of the Tiber*, 8, 332.

Albunea, ae, f. (albus), *Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph*, 7, 83.

albus, a, um, adj., *white*, 3, 392; *blank, undecorated*, 9, 548; subst., **album**, ī, n., *whiteness, white*.

Alcander, drī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

Alcānor, oris, m. 1. *Alcanor, a Trojan hero*, 9, 672. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 338.

Alcathous, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 747.

Alcīdēs, ae., m., *a descendant of Alceus; Hercules*, 5, 414, et al.

Alcimedōn, ontis, m., *a Greek wood carver*.

āles, itis (gen. pl. sometimes alituum, 8, 27), adj. (āla), *winged, swift*, 5, 861, et al.; subst. c., *a bird*, 1, 394; *an owl*, 12, 862.

Alētēs, is, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 121.

alga, ae, f., *seaweed*.

aliās, adv., see **alius**.

alibī, adv. (alius), *elsewhere*.

aliēnus, a, um, adj. (alius), *pertaining to another, another's; strange; foreign*, 4, 311; *intended for another*, 10, 781; *not one's own*.

āliger, era, erum, adj. (āla *and* gerō), *wing-bearing; winged*, 1, 663.

aliō, adv., see alius.

ālipēs, edis, adj. (āla *and* pēs), *wing-footed*, 12, 484; subst. m., *wing-footed horse*.

aliquā, see aliquis.

aliquandō, adv. (alius *and* quandō), *at some time; formerly*, 8, 602; *at length*, 8, 200.

aliquī, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (alius *and* quī), *some, any*, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.

aliquid, see aliquis.

aliquis, quid, indef. subst. pron. (alius *and* quis), *some one, any one, something, anything*, in affirmative sentences; *some one*, 6, 864, et al.; *some other*, 2, 48; acc., **aliquid**, *as to something, in some respect, somewhat, in some degree*, 10, 84; adv., **aliquā** (sc. *ratiōne* or *viā*) (abl.), *in some way*.

aliter, adv. (alius), *in another manner; otherwise*, 1, 399.

ālituum, see āles.

alius, a, ud (gen. alīus, dat. aliī), adj. and subst., *other, another;* freq. repeated: **alius — alius**, *one — another;* pl., **aliī — aliī**, *some — others*, 1, 427, 428; used once for **aliī** — aliī, 4, 593; adv., **aliō** (old abl.), *elsewhere, to another place*; **aliās** (acc. pl. fem., sc. *vicēs*), *at another time*.

Allēctō, ūs, f., *Alecto, one of the furies*, 7, 324, et al.

Allia, ae, f., *the Allia, a small stream running into the Tiber, eleven*

miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389, 7, 717.

allium, iī, n., *garlic*.

Almō, ōnis, m., *a Latin youth, son of Tyrrheus*, 7, 532.

almus, a, um, adj. (alō), *giving nourishment; fostering, genial, blessing, blessed, benign*, 1, 306; *fruitful; gracious, kind, kindly, propitious*, 7, 774.

alō, uī, altus *or* alitus, 3, a., *to nourish, rear*, 3, 50; *breed*, 4, 38; *cherish*, 4, 2; *animate*, 6, 726; *encourage*, 5, 231.

Alōīdae, ārum, m., *the stepsons of Aloeus, sons of Neptune and Iphemedia, named Otus and Ephialtes; giants who stormed Olympus and were slain by Apollo*, 6, 582.

Alpēs, ium, f., *the Alps*.

1. **Alphēus**, i., m., *the Alpheus, a river in Elis, supposed to disappear under the sea, and rise again as the fountain of Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse*, 3, 694, et al.

2. **Alphēus**, a, um, adj., *of the Alpheus, Alphean*, 10, 179.

Alpīnus, a, um, adj. (Alpēs), *pertaining to the Alps; Alpine*, 4, 442.

Alsus, ī, m., *a Rutulian shepherd*, 12, 304.

altāria, ium, n. (altus), *the upper part of an altar; a high altar*, 7, 211; *an altar*, 2, 515.

altē, adv. (altus), *aloft, on high; high*, 1, 337; *high up; deeply, deep;* comp., **altius**, *higher*.

alter, era, erum (gen. sing. alterius, dat. alterī, in all genders), adj. (rel. to alius), *the other; one of two; the next; the second*, 5, 311; *a single other; one-* or *another* of the same class; *another; any second one;* with a neg., *not one other*, 1, 544; **alter — alter**, *the one — the other*, 5, 299; **alter—alterius**, *each—other's*, 2, 667.

alternō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (alternus), *to do by turns; to alternate (attack) by turns; weigh* or *consider one thing after another*, 4, 287.

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), *one after the other; alternating*, 6, 121; *by turns, in succession*, 5, 376; *every second*, 12, 233.

altrīx, icis, f. (alō), *a nurse; mother-, nurse-, native-, birth-*, 3, 273.

altum, see altus.

altus, a, um, p. (alō, *rear, cause to grow;* hence), *raised high; high built, high, lofty*, 5, 489; *on high, aloft*, 11, 837; *high-born, noble, ancient*, 4, 230; *renowned*, 10, 126; *deep, deep* or *deeply*, 12, 357; subst., **altum**, ī, n., *the deep; the lofty; the deep sea, the main, the deep*, 1, 3; *the sky, heaven, air*, 1, 297; *from far, far-fetched, remote*, 8, 395; pl., **alta**, ōrum, *high places, heights of heaven*, 6, 787; *heights, hills*, 11, 797; *battlements*, 9, 169; **alta petere**, *to aim high*, 5, 508; comp., **altior**, ius, *higher, taller*, 8, 162; superl., **altissimus**, a, um, *very high*, 8, 234.

alumnus, ī, m. (alō), *a foster-son*, 11, 33, et al.

alveus, ī, m. (alvus), *a cavity, hollow; the hollow trunk of a tree;* meton., *a boat*, 6, 412.

alvus, ī, f., *the abdomen, the belly; waist*, 12, 273; *body*, 2, 51.

am-, for this prefix see ambi-

amāns, antis, see amō.

amāracus, ī, m., *marjoram*, 1, 693.

amārus, a, um, adj., *bitter, brackish, salt, briny;* fig., *bitter*, 4, 203; *biting*, 11, 337; *cruel*, 10, 900.

Amasēnus, ī, m., *the Amasenus, a*

river of Latium, 11, 547; *the river-god Amasenus*, 7, 685.

Amastrus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 673.

Amāta, ae, f., *the wife of Latinus*, 7, 343, et al.

Amathūs, ūntis, f., *a town of Cyprus*, 10, 51.

Amāzōn, onis, f., *an Amazon, one of the race of female warriors, said to have dwelt on the Thermodon, in Asia Minor*, 11, 648, et al.

Amāzonis, idis, f., *an Amazon*, 1, 490.

Amāzonius, a, um, adj. (Amāzōn), *Amazonian* (such as the Amazons used), 5, 311.

ambāgēs, is, f. (in good usage in the abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (ambigō, *go about*), *a going about; a winding*, 6, 29; fig., *details, particulars, story*, 1, 342; *mysteries*, 6, 99.

ambedō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat round; to consume, devour, eat*, 3, 257.

ambēsus, a, um, p. of ambedō.

ambi- (**amb-**, **am-**, **an-**), an insepar. particle, *round, around, about; on both sides.*

ambiguus, a, um, adj. (ambigō, *go about*), *going about; uncertain; doubtful, undecided*; 5, 326; *twofold*, 3, 180; *dark, obscure*, 2, 99; *unreliable, treacherous*, 1, 661; *hesitating, uncertain*, 5, 655; *in suspense*, 8, 580.

ambiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. and n. (amb- *and* eō), *to go round; encompass*, 6, 550; fig., *approach, address*, 4, 283; *entrap, circumvent*, 7, 333.

ambō, ae, ō, adj., *both*, 1, 458.

ambrosia, ae, f., *ambrosia, the food of the gods.*

ambrosius, a, um, adj. (ambrosia), *ambrosial, heavenly, divine*, 1, 403.

ambūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn round*; p., **ambūstus**, a, um, *blazing, singed*, 12, 301.

āmēns, entis, adj. (ā *and* mēns), *out of one's mind* or *senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious*, 2, 314; 4, 203; *distracted*, 3, 307.

āmentum, ī, n., *a thong attached to the shaft of a javelin* or *other missile*; meton., *a javelin* with the *amentum*, 9, 665.

amiciō, icuī *or* ixī, ictus, 4, a. (am- *and* iaciō), *to throw around; veil, cover*, 1, 516.

amīcitia, ae, f. (amīcus), *friendship*; pl., *friendly alliance*, 11, 321.

1. **amictus**, a, um, p. of amiciō.

2. **amictus**, ūs, m. (amiciō), *a veiling* or *draping of the person; an upper garment, covering; cloak, mantle, veil*, 3, 405; 5, 421.

amīcus, a, um, adj. (amō), *loving, friendly, kind, favorable, propitious*, of persons, 2, 735; of things, 2, 255, et al.; subst., **amīcus**, ī, m., *a friend.*

āmissus, a, um, p. of āmittō.

Amiternus, a, um, adj. (Amiternum), *of Amiternum, a Sabine town near the source of the Aternus; Amiternian*, 7, 710.

āmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send away; to let go*, 5, 853; 2, 148; *lose*, 3, 710; p., **āmissus**, a, um, *missing* 1, 217; *lost*, 3, 341; *slain*, 11, 868.

amnis, is, m., properly, *a broad and deep stream; flowing water; a river*, freq.; *stream*, 4, 164; *water*, 12, 417; **amnis Eumenidum**, *the Cocytus*, 6, 374.

amō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to love, be fond of, like*; fig., *to keep close to, hug* the shore, 5, 163; without an object, *to be in love, to love*, 4, 101, et al.; subst., **amāns**, antis, *a lover; loving, fond wife*, 1, 352.

amoenus, a, um, adj., *charming;* usually to the sight, *delightful, pleasant*, 6, 638.

amor, ōris, m. (amō), *love, affection*, in all senses; the passion of love; *love, affection*, or *esteem*, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of friends, allies, etc., 4, 624, et al.; of gods, 7, 769; *love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference*, for things, 11, 583, et al.; freq., *the hippomanes*, or *bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-foaled colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm*, 4, 516; personified, **Amor**, ōris, m., *Cupid, Love, the god of love*, 1, 663; pl., **amōrēs**, um, m., *affections, love*, 4, 28; *mutual love*, 5, 334.

āmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move away, take away, remove*, 6, 524.

Amphitryōniadēs, ae, m., *Hercules, the son of Amphitryon* (so called, though he was the son of Jupiter by the wife of Amphitryon), 8, 103.

Amphrysius, a, um, adj. (Amphrysus), *pertaining to the river Amphrysus; Amphrysian, an epithet of Apollo, who kept the flocks of Admetus on the Amphrysus;* hence, of a priest or priestess of Apollo, 6, 398.

amplector, amplexus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace, clasp*, 3, 607; *wind, pass around*, 5, 86; *encircle, coil around*, 2, 214; fig., *comprehend, embrace*, in description.

1. **amplexus**, a, um, p. of amplector.

2. **amplexus**, ūs, m. (amplector), *an embrace*, 1. 687.

amplius, adv., see amplus.

amplus, a, um, adj., *spacious, large, ample*, 2, 310; *splendid, magnificent, glorious*, 4, 93; comp., **amplior**, us, *larger;* adv., **amplius**, *more, longer*, 1, 683.

Ampsanctus, ī, m., *Lake Amsanctus, in the country of the Hirpini, from its noxious exhalations supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades*, 7, 65.

Amȳclae, ārum, f., *a town of Latium*, 10, 564.

Amycus, ī, m. 1. *Amycus, a son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his prowess in boxing*, 5, 373. 2. *A companion of Aeneas*, 1, 221. 3. Another Trojan of the same name, 9, 772.

an, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; *or*, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), *then, or rather, or perhaps, or even*, 4, 325.

Anagnia, ae, f., *Anagnia, a town of the Hernici*, 7, 684.

anceps, cipitis, adj. (am- *and* caput), *two-headed* or *two-edged*, 7, 525; fig., *twofold*, 3, 47; *uncertain, wavering, doubtful*, 5, 654; 10, 304; *perplexed, perplexing, intricate*, 5, 589.

Anchemolus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 389.

Anchīsēs, ae, m., *son of Capys and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus*, 2, 687, et al.

Anchīsēus, a, um, adj., *of Anchises*, 5, 761.

Anchīsiadēs, ae, m., *son of Anchises; Aeneas*, 5, 407.

ancīle, is, n., *a small oval shield* or *target*, 7, 188; pl., **ancīlia**, ium, *the sacred ancilia*, made by the Romans in imitation of the ancile which came down from heaven, 8, 664.

ancora, ae, f., *an anchor*, 1, 169.

Ancus, ī, m., *Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome*, 6, 815.

Androgeōs, eō, and **Androgeus**, eī, m. 1. *Androgeus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the Athenians*, 6, 20. 2. *A Grecian chief at Troy*, 2, 371.

Andromachē, ae, f., *wife of Hector*, 2, 456.

anfrāctus, ūs, m. (am- *and* frangō), *a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, ravine*, 11, 522.

angō, ānxī, ānctus *or* ānxus, 3, a., *to squeeze, compress*, 8, 260.

anguis, is, m. and f., *a snake* of any kind, *serpent*, 2, 379; *hydra*, 8, 300.

Anguitia, ae, f., *Anguitia* or *Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshiped by the Marsi*, 7, 759.

angustus, a, um, adj. (angō), *strait, narrow*, 3, 411; *straitened, perilous*, 11, 309; subst., **angustum**, ī, n., *a narrow place, passage*, 2, 332.

anhēlitus, ūs, m. (anhēlō), *hard-breathing; puffing, panting*, 5, 199.

anhēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (am- *and* hālō), *to pant*, 5, 254; of a furnace, *to puff, roar*, 8, 421.

anhēlus, a, um, adj. (anhēlō), *panting, gasping, throbbing*, 6, 48.

Aniēn, see Aniō.

anīlis, e, adj. (anus), *of an old woman; an old woman's*, 4, 641.

anima, ae, f., *a breeze* or *breath of air; the air; wind* or *blast of the bellows*, 8, 403; *breath*, 9, 580; *breath of life, the soul, spirit, life*, 1, 98; *life-blood*, 10, 908; *soul*, 9, 580; *the soul of the dead, shade, manes*, 5, 81; *the spirit* or *soul* not yet inhabiting its destined body, 6, 720.

animal, ālis, n. (anima), *a living being, animal*, 3, 147; *a brute animal, beast, animal.*

animōsus, a, um (animus), *courageous, full of spirit, bold*, 12, 277.

animus, ī, m., *the rational spirit* or *soul of man;* freq., *the mind*, 1, 464, et al.; *design, intention, purpose*, 4, 639; *mind, memory*, 1, 26; *the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination*, 1, 304, et al.; pl., **animī**, ōrum, m., *lofty spirit, heroism*, 6, 782; *daring; courage, confidence*, 2, 617; *strength; passion; anger, rage*, 1, 57; *arrogance, pride*, 11, 366; *fury*, 10, 357; of things, *life, velocity*, 7, 383.

Aniō (**Anien**), ēnis *or* ōnis, m., *the Anio, a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium*, 7, 683.

Anius, iī, m., *a king of Delos and priest of Apollo*, 3, 80.

Anna, ae, f., *a sister of Dido*, 4, 9.

annālis, e., adj. (annus), *pertaining to years*, or *lasting through a year*; subst., m., **annalēs**, ium, *annals, records; story, history*, 1, 373.

annōsus, a, um, adj. (annus), *full of years; aged, old*, 4, 441; *hoary*, 6, 282.

annus, ī, m., *a year*, freq.; *a season, portion of the year:* **māgnus annus**, *a complete year*, or *the great annual circuit of the sun*, 3, 284.

annuus, a, um, adj. (annus), *annual, yearly*, 5, 46.

ānser, eris, m., *a goose.*

Antaeus, ī, m., *a Latin, slain by Aeneas*, 10, 561.

Antandros (-us), ī, f., *Antandrus, a coast town in Mysia, at the foot of Mount Ida*, 3, 6.

ante, prep., with acc., of place, order, and time, and adv., of time or precedence. 1. Prep., *in front of, before*, 2, 469, et al.; of order or degree, *before* or *beyond*, 1, 347; of time,

before, 4, 328. 2. Adv., *beforehand*, 1, 673; *previously*, *past*, 1, 198; *first*, 12, 680; followed by **quam**, see antequam.

anteeō, īvī *or* iī, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before; surpass*, 12, 84.

anteferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear before; to prefer*, 4, 371.

Antemnae, ārum, f., *Antemnae, a Sabine town on the Anio*, 7, 631.

antenna, ae, f., *a sail yard*, 3, 549.

Antēnor, oris, m., *Antenor, a Trojan prince, nephew of Priam, who fled from Troy, and settled in northern Italy at Patavium, shortly before the arrival of Aeneas in Latium*, 1, 242.

Antēnoridēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Antenor;* **Antēnoridae**, *the three sons of Antenor, Polybus, Agenor*, and *Acamas*, 6, 484.

antequam (or separated, **ante quam**), adv., *before that; sooner than.*

anteveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come before; anticipate, prevent.*

antevolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly before*, 9, 47; 12, 455.

Antheus (dissyl.), eos *or* eī, m., *Antheus, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 181.

Antiphatēs, ae, m., *Antiphates, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus*, 9, 696.

antīquus, a, um, adj. (ante), *done* or *existing before; pristine, of old, ancient*, 1, 12; *aged, old*, 2, 714; *former*, 4, 458; *illustrious, noble*, 12, 529.

Antōnius, iī, m., *M. Antonius, the Triumvir*, 8, 685.

Antōrēs, ae, m., *a Greek warrior, follower of Evander*, 10, 778.

antrum, ī, n., *a cave, cavern, grotto*, 1, 166.

Anūbis, is *or* idis, m., *a god with the head of a dog, worshiped by the Egyptians*, 8, 698.

anus, ūs, f., *an old woman*, 7, 419.

ānxius, a, um, adj. (angō), *troubled* or *troubling; disquieting*, 9, 89.

Anxur, uris, m., *Anxur*, or *Terracina, a town on the coast of Latium*, 10, 545; *a Latin warrior*, 10, 545.

Anxurus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), *of Anxur*, 7, 799.

Aornos, ī, m., *birdless; Lake Avernus, in Campania*, 6, 242.

aper, prī, m., *a wild boar*, 1, 324, et al.

aperiō, uī, tus, 4, a. (ab *and root* par, whence pariō), *to uncover, lay bare*, 1, 107; *throw open, open*, 2, 60; *disclose to the view*, 3, 206; *disclose, reveal*, 6, 12; pass., **aperīrī**, *to appear*, 8, 681; p., **apertus**, a, um, *opened*, 8, 585; *unguarded*, 11, 748; adj., *open*, 1, 155; *clear, pure*, 1, 587.

apex, icis, m., *the point of anything; peak, top, summit*, 4, 246; *pointed flame*, 2, 683; *cone* of a helmet, 10, 270; *a peaked cap*, 8, 664.

Aphidnus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 702.

apis (-ēs), is, f., *a bee*, 1, 430, et al.

Apollō, inis, m., *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry*, and *archery*, 2, 430; met., *a temple of Apollo*, 3, 275.

appāreō, uī, itus, 2, n. (ad *and* pāreō), *to come into sight, appear*, 2, 622, et al.; *be laid open, exposed to view*, 8, 241; *attend*, 12, 850.

apparō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad *and* parō), *to get ready, prepare; resolve, be ready;* with infin., 11, 117.

1. **appellō**, pulī, pulsus, 3, a. (ad *and* pellō), *to drive to; bring, convey to*, 1, 377; *draw up to, moor* on the shore, 7, 39.

2. **appellō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. appellō), *to address; name, designate, call*, 5, 540.

Appennīnicola, ae, m. (Appennīnus *and* colō), *a dweller in the Apennines*, 11, 700.

Appennīnus, ī, m., *the Apennines, the great mountain chain of Italy*, 12, 703.

appetō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 3, a. (ad *and* petō), *to push for; attack, assail*, 11, 277.

applicō, āvī *or* uī, ātus *or* itus, 1, a. (ad *and* plicō), *to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to*, 1, 616; *fasten, nail to*, 12, 303.

appōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a. (ad *and* pōnō), *to place at* or *for; place*.

aprīcus, a, um, adj. (aperiō), *open to the sun; sunny; sun-loving*, 5, 128.

aptō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (aptus), *to fit, join*, or *fasten to*; with acc. and dat., 8, 721; *put on*, 2, 390; *get ready, prepare*, 10, 259; *fit out, prepare*, 1, 552; with abl. of manner, 8, 80.

aptus, a, um, adj. (obs. apō, *lay hold*), *fixed, joined to; joined together; fitted with, studded*, 4, 482; *fit, adapted, meet*.

apud, prep. with acc., *near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by*, 5, 261; *among*, 2, 71; *with*, in respect to the mind, 4, 539; with pronouns, *at one's home, on one's ground*.

aqua, ae, f., *water*, 1, 105, et al.; *a stream, river*.

Aquīcolus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 684.

aquila, ae, f., *an eagle*, 11, 752, et al.

Aquilō, ōnis, m., *the north wind; wind* in general, 1, 391; *wintry, tempestuous wind*, 3, 285; the *north*, 1, 102.

aquōsus, a, um, adj. (aqua), *abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy*, 4, 52.

āra, ae, f., *an altar*, 2, 514, et al.; *funeral pile*, 6, 177; pl., **Ārae**, ārum, *the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa*, 1, 109.

Arabs, abis, m., *an Arabian*, 8, 706.

Arabus, ī, m., *an Arabian*, 7, 605.

arātor, ōris, m. (arō), *a plowman*, 10, 804.

arātrum, ī, n. (arō), *a plow*, 5, 755, et al.

Araxēs, is, m., *the Araxes, a river of Armenia Major*, 8, 728.

arbor (-ōs), oris, f., *a tree*, freq.; *timber, wood*, 5, 504; *an oar*, 10, 207.

arboreus, a, um, adj. (arbor), *pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, massive*, 12, 888; *branching*, 1, 190.

arbustum, ī, n. (arbor), *a growth of trees; a grove; thicket*, 10, 363.

arbuteus, a, um, adj. (arbutus), *of the arbutus*.

arbutum, ī, n. (arbor), *the berry of the arbutus*.

arbutus, ī, f., *the arbutus*, or *arbute tree; wild strawberry tree*, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage.

Arcadia, ae, f., *the central country of Peloponnesus*, 5, 299.

Arcadius, a, um, adj. (Arcadia), *of Arcadia*.

arcānus, a, um, adj. (arca, *a chest*), *pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret*, 4, 422; subst., **arcānum**, ī, n., *a secret*, 1, 262.

Arcas, adis, m., *an Arcadian*, 10, 452; adj., 11, 835.

Arcēns, entis, m., *Arcens, a Sicilian*, 9, 581.

arceō, uī, 2, a., *to inclose, shut in; restrain, bind*, 2, 406; *debar, keep off, repel*, 1, 435; *protect, save from*, 8, 73.

arcessō, īvī, ītus, 3, a. (ar- *for* ad-, *and* cēdō), *to cause to come; send for, summon*, 5, 746; *hasten, provoke*, 10, 11; *draw, derive; call up, bring*, 6, 119.

Arcetius, iī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

Archippus, ī, m., *king of the Marsi*, 7, 752.

Arcitenēns, entis, adj. (arcus *and* tenēns), *bow-bearing;* subst. m., *the archer; Apollo,* 3, 75.

Arctos, ī, f., *the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone; the north,* 6, 16.

Arctūrus, ī, m., *the principal star in the constellation Boötes; Arcturus,* 1, 744, et al.

arcus, ūs, m., *a bow,* 5, 500, et al.; *the rainbow,* 5, 88.

Ārdea, ae, f., *Ardea, the chief town of the Rutulians,* 7, 411.

ārdēns, entis, see ārdeō.

ārdeō, ārsī, ārsus, 2, n. and a., *to burn; to be on fire,* or *in flames,* 2, 311, et al.; *be burned,* 2, 581; fig., *rage in combat,* 1, 491; *burn with impatience, to long,* 1, 515; *burn with love,* 4, 101; *glow,* 4, 262; **ārdēns**, ntis, *burning, hot, sparkling, flaming,* 5, 637; *bright,* 4, 482; *impassioned, ardent, eager,* 1, 423; *spirited, fiery,* 1, 472; *glowing, lofty,* 6, 130; *fierce, furious,* 2, 529; *angry,* 6, 467.

ārdēscō, ārsī, 3, inc. n. (ārdeō), *to begin to burn;* fig., *burn,* 1, 713; *to increase, grow louder and louder,* 11, 607.

ārdor, ōris, m. (ārdeō), *a burning; fire, flame,* 11, 786; *heat, drought; ardor, zeal, fervor,* 4, 581.

arduus, a, um, adj., *steep; erect, high, raised high,* 2, 475; 5, 480; *lofty, towering,* 2, 328; *rearing,* 11, 638; subst., **arduum**, uī, n., *a high place; height,* 5, 695; 7, 562.

ārēns, entis, p. of āreō.

āreō, uī, 2, n., *to be dry; wither,* 3, 142; p., **ārēns**, entis, *dry; dried up, shallow,* 3, 350; *dry, thirsty.*

Arethūsa, ae, f., 1. *Arethusa, a nymph;* 2. *A fountain near Syracuse,* 3, 696.

argenteus, a, um, adj. (argentum), *silver-, silvery, white,* 8, 655.

argentum, ī, n., *silver,* 1, 359, et al.; *articles of silver; plate,* 1, 640.

Argī, ōrum, m., and **Argos**, n. (nom. and acc.), *Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno,* 1, 24; *Greece,* 2, 95.

Argīlētum, ī, n. (argilla, *clay;* wrongly derived from Argī, lētum), *the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill,* 8, 345.

Argīvus, a, um, adj. (Argos), *belonging to Argos; Argive; Grecian,* 2, 254; subst., **Argīvī**, ōrum, *Argives, Greeks,* 1, 40.

Argō, ūs, f. (acc. -ō), not used in dat. and abl., *the ship Argo; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.*

Argolicus, a, um, adj., *of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian,* 2, 55.

Argos, see Argī.

argūmentum, ī, n. (arguō), *the means of making clear; subject, theme, story,* 7, 791.

arguō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to make clear; to manifest, show, betray,* 4, 13; *prove,* 9, 282; *accuse,* 11, 384; p., **argūtus**, a, um, *clear; clear-sounding; melodious; whistling, rattling, whizzing,* 7, 14.

1. **Argus (Argos)**, ī, m., *a guest of Evander,* 8, 346.

2. **Argus**, ī, m., *Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guard of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno,* 7, 791.

Argus, a, um, adj., *Argive;* subst., **Argī**, ōrum, *Argives, Greeks.*

argūtus, a, um, see arguō.

Argyripa, ae, f., *Argyripa, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia,* 11, 246.

Arīcia, ae, f., *a nymph, mo[illegible] Virbius,* 7, 762.

āridus, a, um, adj. (āreō), *dry, parched*, 5, 200; *thirsty*.

ariēs, ietis (oblique cases often trisyll. aryetis, etc.), m., *a ram*, freq.; *a military engine, a battering ram*, 2, 492.

arietō (by synaeresis sometimes trisyll.), āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ariēs), *to strike; to stumble; dash*, 11, 890.

Arisba, ae, f., *a town in the Troad*, 9, 264.

arista, ae, f., *the beard of wheat; a head of wheat*.

arma, ōrum, n., *arms*, defensive and offensive, freq.; *armor*, 10, 181; *suits of armor*, 8, 565; fig., or warlike exploits, 1, 1; *conflict*, 12, 844; *implements, equipments, instruments, utensils*, 1, 183; *sails*, 5, 15; *rudder, helm*, 6, 353; *military power, warlike command*, 12, 192; *war, conflict*, 12, 6; *means of injury, weapons*, 2, 99; **arma movēre** (of the lion), *to prepare for battle*, 12, 6; **arma colligere**, *shorten sail*.

armātus, a, um, see armō.

armentālis, e, adj. (armentum), *of a drove; of the herd; unbroke*, 11, 571.

armentum, ī, n., collective (arō), *beasts used for plowing; cattle*, 2, 499, et al.; of all kinds of animals, *a herd, drove;* of deer, 1, 185; of horses, 3, 540.

armiger, erī, m. (arma *and* gerō), *an armor bearer*, 2, 477; **armiger Iovis**, *the eagle as the bearer of the thunderbolts of Jupiter; Jove's armor bearer*, 9, 564.

armipotēns, entis, adj. (arma *and* potēns), *powerful in arms; valiant, brave, warlike*, 2, 425.

armisonus, a, um, adj. (arma *and* sonō), *making arms to resound; with resounding arms*, 3, 544.

armō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (arma), *to equip with arms; arm, equip*, 2, 395, et al.; *fit out, make ready, prepare*, 4, 299; fig., *imbue, charge*, 9, 773; p., **armātus**, a, um, *armed, charged*, 12, 857; subst., **armātī**, ōrum, m., *armed men, warriors*, 2, 485.

armus, ī, m., *the shoulder*, strictly at the shoulder blade; of beasts, *shoulder*, 11, 497; *flank, side*, 6, 881; of men, *the shoulder*, [illegible] 11, 644.

arō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to plow; till, cultivate*, 4, 212; of navigation, *to plow*, 2, 780; of age, *to furrow*, 7, 417.

Arpī, ōrum, see Argyripa.

arrēctus, a, um, p. of arrigō.

arreptus, a, um, p. of arripiō.

arrigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (ad and regō), *to raise up; erect; bristle up*, 10, 726; fig., *to excite, rouse*; p., **arrēctus**, a, um, *standing up, rising; erect*, 5, 426; *bristling*, 11, 754; *attentive*, 1, 152; *animated, roused, encouraged*, 1, 579; *ardent, intent; intense*, 5, 138; *in fear[illegible] expectation*, 12, 731.

arripiō, uī, reptus, 3, a. (ad a[illegible] rapiō), *to seize for one's self; sei[illegible]* 9, 561; *lay hold upon; surprise*, [illegible] 13; fig., *hasten to, gain*, 3, 477.

Arrūns, untis, m., *Arruns* or *Aru[illegible] an Etruscan follower of Tarcho[illegible]* 11, 759.

ars, artis, f., *acquired skill; dexteri[illegible]* 5, 521; *art*, 2, 15; *warlike devi[illegible] craft*, 5, 442; *skillful effort* or *to[illegible]* 5, 270; *attainment, science*, 7, 77[illegible] *prophetic wisdom*, 5, 705; *aim, vo[illegible]cation, pursuit*, 6, 852; *avocatio[illegible] craft*, 12, 519; *artifice, plot, strata[illegible]gem, intrigue*, 1, 657; *craft, subtlety[illegible] cunning*, 2, 152; *skillful* or *cun[illegible]ning workmanship*, 5, 359.

artifex, icis, m. (ars *and* faciō), *an artist,* 1, 455; **artificis scelus,** *the iniquity of the deceiver = the accursed falsifier,* 11, 407; *subtle schemer, artful deviser,* 2, 125.

1. **artus,** ūs, m. (generally in the pl., except in later writers), *a joint* of the body of man or beast, 5, 422; *a limb,* 2, 173, et al.; *part, member,* 6, 726; *frame, body,* 9, 490.

2. **artus,** a, um, adj., *straitened, narrow; close, tight,* 1, 293.

arundineus, a, um, adj. (arundō), *of reeds, reedy,* 10, 710.

arundō, inis, f., *a reed, arrow,* 4, 73.

arvīna, ae, f., *grease, tallow,* 7, 627.

arvum, ī, n. (arō), *arable land; land; a field,* 1, 246; *soil; plain, the ground,* 12, 237; *the shore,* 2, 209; pl., **arva,** ōrum, *fields, lands, country; waters,* 8, 695.

arx, arcis, f. (arceō), *a citadel, stronghold, fortress, tower,* 2, 56, et al.; *high abode, heaven,* 1, 250; *a summit, height,* 1, 56; *mountain, hill,* 6, 783; *palace,* 4, 410.

Asbȳtēs, ae, m., *a Trojan,* 12, 362.

Ascanius, iī, m., *Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and traditional founder of Alba Longa,* 1, 267.

ascendō, scendī, scēnsus, 3, a. and n. (ad *and* scandō), *to climb, mount, ascend,* 1, 419; *scale,* 9, 507.

ascēnsus, ūs, m. (ascendō), *a climbing* or *ascending,* 2, 303.

Āsia, ae, f., 1. *Asia, a town of Lydia, near the river Cayster.* 2. *Asia Minor; Asia,* 7, 224, et al.

Asīlās, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior,* 9, 571. 2. *An Etruscan chief and soothsayer,* 10, 175.

1. **Āsius,** a, um, adj. (Āsia), *of Asia, a town near the Cayster; Asian,* 7, 701.

2. **Āsius,** iī, m., *a Trojan warrior,* 10, 123.

aspargō, inis, f. (aspergō), *a sprinkling upon; spray,* 3, 534.

aspectō, āvi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (ad *and* spectō), *to look at* or *upon, behold,* 10, 4; *survey earnestly,* 6, 186; with admiration, 1, 420; with regret, 5, 615.

aspectus, ūs, m. (aspiciō), *a looking at;* meton., *that which is looked at; a vision,* 9, 657; *a view, sight,* 4, 314; *appearance, presence,* 1, 613.

asper, era, erum, adj., *rough,* 2, 379; *rugged, craggy, jagged,* 6, 360; *chased, embossed,* 5, 267; fig., of the weather, *stormy,* 2, 110; of temperament, spirit, or nature, *barbarous,* 5, 730; *formidable, fierce,* 1, 14; *full of strife, warlike,* 1, 291; *cruel, stern,* 6, 882; *angry,* 1, 279; *bitter,* 2, 96; *displeased,* 8, 365.

aspergō, spersī, spersus, 3, a. (ad *and* spargō), *to sprinkle upon, to sprinkle.*

aspernor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (ab *and* spernor), *to slight, despise,* 11, 106.

asperō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (asper), *to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up,* 3, 285.

aspersus, a, um, p. of aspergō.

aspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (ad *and* speciō, *look*), *to look at; to behold, see,* 1, 393, et al.; fig., *to consider,* 1, 526; *regard, pity,* 2, 690.

asportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to carry from* or *away,* 2, 778.

Assaracī, ōrum, m., *the Assaraci, two Trojan heroes,* 10, 124.

Assaracus, ī, m., *Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises,* 1, 284.

ast, conj., see at.

astrum, ī, n., *a star, constellation;* pl.,

astra, ōrum, *heaven*, 3, 158; **Tītānia astra,** *the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon,* or *stars*, 6, 725.

Astur, uris, m., *Astur, an Etruscan chief*, 10, 180.

astus, ūs, m., *cunning;* abl. **astū,** *with cunning, craftily*, 10, 522.

Astyanax, actis, m., *Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him*, 2, 457.

asȳlum, i, n., 1. *A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary*, 2, 761. 2. *The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline*, 8, 342.

at and **ast,** conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition, *but*, 1, 46; *yet, still,* after conditional propositions; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, *but also, but, now*, 4, 1; denoting indignation, with execration, 2, 535.

atavus, i, m., *a great-great-great-grandfather,* or *forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather*, 7, 474.

āter, tra, trum, adj., *black; dark, gloomy*, 1, 60, et al.; *smoky, lurid*, 7, 456; 4, 384; *clotted, dark*, 3, 622; *soiled, blackened*, 2, 272; fig., *sad, fatal*, 6, 429; *venomous, deadly;* of the odor of smoke, 12, 591.

Athesis, is, m., *the Athesis, a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy*, 9, 680.

Athōs (acc. on, ōna), m., *a mountain in Macedonia on the Strymonian gulf*, 12, 701.

Atiī, ōrum, m., *the Atii, a Roman gens*, 5, 568.

Ātīna, ae, f., *a town of Latium*, 7, 630.

Atīnas, ātis, m., *Atinas, a Latin chief*, 12, 661.

Atlantis, idis, f., *a daughter* or *female descendant of Atlas; Electra*, 8, 135.

Atlās, antis, m., *Atlas, a king of Mauretania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon's head into the mountain that bears his name*, 1, 741, et al.

atque, or **ac,** conj. (ad *and* que), *and in addition,* or *and besides; and as well, and indeed, and*, 1, 575; fr[illegible]; *even*, 2, 626; in comparisons, *as*, 4, 90; *than*, 3, 561; repeated, **atque — atque,** *both — and.*

atqui, conj. (at *and* qui), *but, yet.*

Atrīdēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Atreus;* pl., **Atrīdae,** ārum, *the Atridae (Agamemnon and Menelaus)*, 2, 104.

ātrium, iī, n., *a rectangular area in the middle of a dwelling, partly open to the sky; and often surrounded with a colonnade; the court* or *principal apartment of a dwelling;* or, in a house containing more than one court, *the forecourt* or *first hall; a court, hall*, 2, 483, et al.

atrox, ōcis, adj. (āter), *cruel, fierce, relentless*, 1, 662.

attāctus, ūs (only in the abl., attāctū), m. (attingō), *a touching; touch*, [illegible] 350.

attingō, tigī, tāctus, 3, a. (ad *and* tangō), *to touch against; touch, grasp*, 9, 558; fig., *attain, reach, arrive at*, 5, 797; *come upon, overtake*, 4, 568.

attollō, 3, a. (ad *and* tollō), *to lift* [illegible] *raise up, throw, cast up*, 3, 574 [illegible] *rear, build*, 2, 185; fig., *to rouse* [illegible]

, 2, 381; **with** *se, lift one's self* *lf,* 4, 690; *come into view, ap-* 3, 205; fig., *arise, be exalted,* 4, ass., **attolli,** *to rise,* 5, 127.

ui, itus, 1, a. (ad *and* tonō), *to* *er at;* p., **attonitus,** a, um, fig., *ed; agitated,* 7, 580; *amazed,* *shed,* 3, 172; *afflicted, over-* *ted,* 12, 610; *spellbound,* *d,* 6, 53.

eō, 2, a. (ad and torqueō), *to* or *hurl,* 9, 52.

is, a, um, p. of attrahō.

, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a. (ad *and*), *to draw* or *bring to,* 11, *fetch, bring up.*

, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad *and*), *to handle* or *touch,* with the n of violating, 2, 719.

, a, um, p. of atterō.

os, m., *a young comrade of* *tius,* 5, 568.

ōris, m. (augeō), *one who in-* *s, promotes,* or *produces; an* *iator, author, contriver,* 2, 150; *er, father,* 4, 365; *adviser,* *elor, guide,* 5, 17; *favorer,* *n, abettor,* 12, 159; *messenger,* 0; *sender,* 9, 421.

icis, adj. (audeō), *daring, bold,* *ke,* 4, 615; *rash,* 12, 786, freq. iusus sum, semi-dep., 2, a. and *dare;* with inf., freq.; *dare,* *re upon, attempt,* with acc., 10, et al.; *to venture,* 2, 347; p., **is,** entis, *venturing, daring,* 2, p., *bold, brave,* 10, 284; com- **audentior,** *bolder, more boldly,* p., **ausus,** a, um, *having dared,* *g,* 5, 792; subst., **ausum,** ī, n., *ing deed; outrage,* 2, 535.

vī, ītus, 4, a., *to hear,* with acc., c. and infin., freq.; *to listen to,* *of,* 2, 11; *to heed,* 4, 612; p., **us,** a, um, *heard of, known by* *report,* 7, 96; p., subst., **audītum,** ī, n., *a thing heard; report,* 3, 107.

audītus, a, um, p. of audiō.

auferō, abstulī, ablātus, auferre, irreg. a. (ab *and* ferō), *to carry, bear,* or *take away,* 4, 29, et al.; *remove, cut off,* 4, 699; *lay aside, leave off,* 8, 439; with *se, withdraw,* 4, 389.

Aufidus, ī, m., *the Aufidus, a river in Apulia,* 11, 405.

augeō, auxī, auctus, 2, a., *to cause to grow* or *increase; increase,* 5, 565; *load, pile,* 7, 111; *augment,* 7, 211; *multiply,* 9, 407.

augur, uris, m., and rarely f., *a sooth-sayer,* foretelling from any kind of sign; *augur, diviner, prophet,* 4, 376.

augurium, iī, n. (augur), *the business of the augur; augury, divination,* 1, 392; *an augury, omen, portent,* 2, 703; *oracle,* 3, 89; *presage,* 5, 523.

augurō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (augur), *to divine, conjecture,* 7, 273.

augustus, a, um, adj., *venerable,* 7, 153; *the surname given to Octavius Caesar by the senate, B.C. 27, and, after him, to the emperors generally,* 6, 792.

aula, ae, archaic genit. āī, f., *a fore-court, atrium; court, peristyle* (as surrounded with columns), *hall,* 3, 354; *palace, royal seat,* 1, 140.

aulaeum, ī, n., *a curtain, covering, hangings, embroidered stuff, tapestry,* 1, 697.

Aulestēs, is, m., *an Etruscan chief,* 10, 207.

Aulis, idis, f., *the port on the eastern shore of Greece, whence the Grecian fleet sailed to the siege of Troy,* 4, 426.

Aunus, ī, m., *an Italian chief,* 11, 700.

aura, ae (archaic genit. āī), f., *the air in gentle motion; a breeze,*

3, 356, et al.; *air*, 4, 278, et al.; *a blast; ether, spirit*, 6, 747; *splendor, brightness*, 6, 204; *favor, applause*, 6, 816; pl., *air*, 1, 59, 387; **ad auras**, *to* or *into the air, on high, upward*.

aurātus, a, um, adj. (aurum), *gilded, golden, of gold*, 12, 163; *embroidered with gold*, 5, 250.

aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum), *of gold, golden, armed with gold*, 11, 490; *gilded*, 6, 13; fig., *beautiful, fair*, 10, 16; *perfectly pure and happy, golden*, 6, 792.

auricomus, a, um, adj. (aurum *and* coma), *golden-haired;* fig., *golden-leaved*, or *with golden sprays*, 6, 141.

aurīga, ae, m., *a charioteer*, 5, 146; *a groom*, 12, 85.

auris, is, f. (rel. to audiō), *the ear*, 2, 119, et al.

aurōra, ae, f., *the dawn, morning*, 3, 521; personified, *Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god*, 4, 585; *the east*, 8, 686; *the sun*, 6, 535.

aurum, ī, n., *gold*, 1, 349, et al.; meton., *a golden goblet*, 7, 245; *golden bit*, 7, 279.

Auruncus, a, um, adj. (Aurunca), *Auruncan, of Aurunca, an ancient town of Campania*, 12, 94.

Ausonia, ae, f., *an ancient name of middle and lower Italy; Italy*, in general, 3, 496.

Ausonidēs, ae, pl. **Ausonidae**, ārum *and* ūm, m. (Auson, the eponymous father of the Ausonēs), *the Ausonians* or *primitive people of lower Italy; Italians*, 10, 564.

Ausonius, a, um, adj. (Auson), *Ausonian; Italian*, 4, 349; subst., **Ausoniī**, ōrum, m., *the Ausonians; Italians*, 11, 253.

auspex, icis, c. (avis *and* speciō, *look*), *one who divines by watching birds; a diviner;* fig., *a leader, author, patron, guide, director*, 3, 20.

auspicium, iī, n. (auspex), *an auspice; omen, token, sign*, 3, 499; *power, authority*, 4, 103; *will*, 4, 341; *conduct, leadership*, 11, 347.

Auster, trī, m., *the southerly* or *sou[th] wind*, opposite to *Aquilo; wind* [in] general, 3, 70; meton., *the south*.

ausum, ī, see audeō.

ausus, a, um, p. of audeō.

aut, conj., indicating an actual positive alternative, and not, *vel*, leaving the choice to the m[ind]; *or*, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes [used] indifferently with *vel, ve, sive*, 1, [...] repeated: **aut — aut**, *either — o[r]*, [...] 396, et al.

autem, conj. (rel. to aut), *but, however, truly, indeed, now, m[ore]over*, denoting contrast, differe[nce], addition, or transition, freq.

Automedōn, ontis, m., *the chario[teer] of Achilles, and, after the death [of] Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrr[hus]*, 2, 477.

autumnus, ī, m. (cf. augeō), *the s[ea]son of increase; autumn*, 6, 3[...] et al.

auxilium, iī, n. (augeō), *that wh[ich] promotes; assistance, help, rel[ief], succor*, 1, 571; pl. **auxilia**, ōru[m], *help, assistance*, 2, 163.

avārus, a, um, adj. (aveō, *desire*), *de[]sirous of gain; greedy; coveto[us], avaricious*, 1, 363; *rapacious, de[]vouring*, fig., of the land ruled ov[er] by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.

āvectus, a, um, p. of āvehō.

āveho, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carr[y] away*, 2, 179; pass., **āvectus ess[e]**, *to have sailed away, departed*, 2, 4[...]

āvellō, vellī *or* vulsī, vulsus, 3, a., *pluck*, or *tear off*, or *away fro[m]*; with acc. and abl., *take away, ste[al]*

2, 165; *to force away*, 11, 201; p., **avulsus**, a, um, *torn from*, 2, 608; *torn, rent*, 3, 575.

avēna, ae, f., *oats; oat-, a straw, an oaten pipe; a Pan-pipe* or *syrinx*.

1. **Aventīnus**, ī, m., *a Latin chief*, 7, 657.

2. **Aventīnus**, ī, m., *the Aventine mount in Rome*, 7, 659.

1. **Avernus**, ī, m. (ἄορνος, *birdless*), *Avernus, a lake near Naples, between Baiae and Cumae, in Campania*, now *Lago d' Averno. Near it was one of the entrances to Hades;* hence, *the lower world, Avernus*, 6, 126; **portus Avernī**, *the harbor of Cumae, near Avernus*, 5, 813.

2. **Avernus**, a, um, adj. (1. Avernus), *of Avernus, Avernian*, 4, 512; 6, 118; subst. pl., **Averna**, ōrum, n., *Avernus*, 3, 442.

āversus, a, um, p. of avertō.

āvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn* anything *away from*, followed by an abl. with or without a prep., 1, 38, et al.; *turn* or *drive away*, 1, 472, et al.; *transfer* with acc. of place, 4, 106; *drive away, end*, 4, 547; neut. by omission of se, *to turn away*, 1, 402; pass., **avertī**, as middle or dep., with acc., *to be averse to; to shun, loathe;* p., **āversus**, a, um, *turned away*, 1, 482; *with averted faces*, 6, 224; *askance*, 4, 362; *remote*, 1, 568; fig., *indignant*, 7, 618; *displeased*, 2, 170.

avidus, a, um, adj. (aveō, *desire*), *longing, eager*, 1, 514; *eagerly, quickly*, 6, 210; *with longing*, 3, 132; *eager for destruction, devouring, destructive, baneful;* with infin., 12, 290; with gen., *eagerly, desirous of, eager for*, 9, 661.

avis, is, f., *a bird*, 6, 193, et al.

avītus, a, um, adj. (avus), *of a grandfather; ancestral, ancient*, 10, 752.

āvius, a, um, adj. (ā *and* via), *pathless*, 2, 736; *devious, unapproachable*, 12, 480; *that cannot be tracked, inaccessible, eluding pursuit*, 11, 810; subst., **āvium**, iī, n., *a devious, inaccessible place*, or *way*, 9, 58.

āvolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly away*, 11, 712.

āvulsus, a, um, p. of avellō.

avunculus, ī, m. (avus), *an uncle on the mother's side; uncle*, 3, 343.

avus, ī, m., *a grandfather, grandsire*, 2, 457; *sire, father, ancestor*, 6, 840.

axis, is, m., *an axle;* synedoche, *car, chariot*, 5, 820; *the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens*, 4, 482; *the pole; the north pole, the north.*

B

bāca, ae, f., *a berry*, 3, 649.

bācātus, a, um, adj. (bāca), *set* or *studded with pearls;* or *made of beads, pearls*, etc., 1, 655.

bacchor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (Bacchus), *to perform the orgies of Bacchus; rage, rave*, 6, 78; *rush* or *run madly* or *wildly*, 4, 301; *fly wildly*, 4, 666; p., **bacchātus**, a, um, *resounding with the revels of Bacchus*, 3, 125; *filling with fury, spreading fury*, 10, 41.

Bacchus, ī, m., *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine*, 1, 734; *wine*, 1, 215.

Bactra, ōrum, n. pl., *Bactra, the chief city of Bactria*, 8, 688.

Bāiae, ārum, f., *Baiae, a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli*, 9, 710.

Bālantēs, ium (um), see bālō.

bālātus, ūs, m. (bālō), *a bleating*, 9, 565.

bālō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bleat;* subst., **bālāns**, antis (sc. ovis), f.; pl., **bālantēs**, ium *or* um, *sheep.*

balteus, ī (gen. dissyl., 10, 496), *a belt*, 5, 313.

barathrum, ī, n., *an abyss, chasm, gulf*, 3, 421.

barba, ae, f., *the beard*, 3, 593.

barbaricus, a, um, adj., *foreign, barbaric*, 2, 504.

barbarus, a, um, adj., *barbarian, savage*, 1, 539; *foreign, barbaric*, 11, 777; subst., **barbarus**, ī, m., *a barbarian, mercenary stranger*, or *soldier.*

Barcaeī, ōrum, m., *the Barcaeans; people of Barce* or *Ptolemais, a town in Cyrenaica*, 4, 43.

Barcē, ēs, f., *the nurse of Sychaeus*, 4, 632.

Batulum, ī, n., *a Samnite town in Campania*, 7, 739.

beātus, a, um, see beō.

Bēbrycius, a, um, adj., *Bebrycian*, or *Bithynian; of Bebrycia, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithynia*, 5, 373.

Bēlīdēs, ae, m., *a son* or *male* descendant of Belus, 2, 82.

bellātor, ōris, m. (bellō), *a warrior*, 11, 553; adj., *warlike*, 12, 614.

bellātrīx, īcis, f. (bellō), *a female warrior;* adj., *warring, a warlike heroine*, 1, 493.

bellipotēns, entis, adj. (bellum *and* potēns), *powerful in war;* subst. m., *the god of war*, 11, 8.

bellō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and **bellor**, dep. 1, n. (bellum), *to wage war; fight*, 1, 466; dep., 11, 660; subst., **bellāns**, antis, c. pl., **bellantēs**, ium *or* um, *combatants, warriors*, 1, 466.

Bellōna, ae, f. (bellum), *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, Bellona*, 7, 319.

bellum, ī, n. (duellum, cf. duo), *conflict; war*, freq.; *a battle*, 8, 629; personified, **Bellum**, *war, the demon of war*, 1, 294.

bēlua, ae, f., *a beast*, large, monstrous, or hideous, 6, 287.

Bēlus, ī, m. 1. *Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido*, 1, 621. 2. *The founder of the line of kings from whom Dido was descended*, 1, 729.

Bēnācus, ī, m., *a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Mincius*, 10, 205.

bene, adv. (bonus), *well*, freq.; *pleasantly, sweetly; wisely, safely;* compar., **melius**, *better, more*, 1, 452.

benīgnus, a, um, adj., *of a kindly spirit; benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable*, 1, 304.

beō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bless, make happy;* p., **beātus**, a, um, *blessed, happy*, 1, 94.

Berecyntius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, 6, 784.

Beroē, ēs, f., *Beroë, the wife of Doryclus, an Epirote follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620.

bi-, see bis.

bibō, bibī, 3, a., *to drink*, 1, 473, et al.; fig., *take in, drink in*, 1, 749; of weapons, 11, 804.

bibulus, a, um, adj. (bibō), *drinking readily; absorbing quickly; dry*, 6, 227.

bicolor, ōris, adj. (bis *and* color), *of two colors*, 8, 276; *mottled, dappled*, 5, 566.

bicornis, e, adj. (bis *and* cornū), *two-horned;* of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths, 8, 727.

bidēns, entis, adj. (bis *and* dēns), *having two teeth* or *two complete rows of teeth;* subst., f. (sc. victima), *an animal suitable for the altar; a*

sheep with two conspicuous teeth supplanting two of the milk-teeth; a sheep, 4, 57.

biforis, e, adj., *having two doors* or *openings; twofold, double;* of a double pipe with one mouth-piece, 9, 618.

bifōrmis, is, adj. (bis *and* fōrma), *of twofold shape* or *form, two-formed*, 6, 25.

bifrōns, frontis, adj., *two-faced, double-faced*, 7, 180.

bīgae, ārum, f. pl. (bis *and* iugum), *a team of two horses; a car* or *chariot drawn by two horses; a car*, 2, 272; **bīgīs in albīs**, *in a chariot drawn by two white horses*, 12, 164.

biiugus, a, um, adj. (bis *and* iugum), *of a two-horse team* or *chariot; coupled, yoked*, 10, 253; *chariot-*, 5, 144; subst. **biiugī**, ōrum, m., *a double team* or *two-horse chariot*, 10, 575.

bilinguis, e, adj. (bis *and* lingua), *double-tongued;* fig., *deceitful, treacherous*, 1, 661.

bilīx, īcis, adj. (bis *and* cf. licium, *thread*), *two-threaded, double-plaited*, 12, 375.

bimembris, is, adj. (bis *and* membrum), *having two kinds of members;* subst., **bimembrēs**, ium, m.; *Centaurs*, 8, 293.

bīnī, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. (bis), *two by two; two to each*, 5, 61; poet. as cardinal, *two*, 1, 313, et al.

bipatēns, entis, adj. (bis *and* pateō), *with twofold opening; with twofold* or *double doors*, 2, 330.

bipennis, e, adj. (bis *and* penna), *two-winged; two-edged*, 11, 135; subst., f., *a two-edged ax*, 2, 627; *a battle-ax*, 2, 479.

birēmis, is, f. (bis *and* rēmus), *a boat with two oars*, or *ship with two banks of oars; a galley* or *ship*, 1, 182.

bis, adv. (in composition **bi-**), *twice*, 1, 381.

Bitiās, ae, m. 1. *Bitias, a Carthaginian nobleman*, 1, 738. 2. *A Trojan*, 9, 672.

bivius, a, um, adj. (bis *and* via), *leading two ways*, 11, 516; subst., **bivium**, iī, n., *the meeting of two roads; a crossway*, 9, 238.

blandus, a, um, adj., *fondling; fawning; coaxing; persuasive, alluring, enticing*, 1, 670; *grateful, calm*, 5, 827.

Bōla, ae, f., a town, of the Aequi in Latium, 6, 775.

bonus, a, um, adj., *good*, in every sense, freq.; *friendly, kind*, 1, 195; *fit, valuable, proper*, 5, 483; *skillful, expert, able, nimble*, 5, 430; *auspicious, propitious*, 1, 734; subst., **bonum**, ī, n., *a good thing; good; blessing, happiness;* comp., **melior**, ius, *better*, freq.; *superior*, 5, 68; *greater*, 9, 156; subst., **melius**, ōris, n., *a better thing;* **melius est**, *it is better;* **in melius**, *for the better; to a better state*, 11, 426; **meliōra**, um, *better things*, 12, 153; superl., **optimus**, a, um, *best*, freq. For the adv. **melius**, see bene.

Boreās, ae, m., *the north wind*, 3, 687; *the god of the north wind, Boreas, son of the river-god Strymon* (others, *the north*), 10, 350.

bōs, bovis, c., *an ox*, 2, 306; *bull*, 5, 405; *cow*, 7, 663; *heifer*, 7, 790; pl., *cattle*, 3, 220.

bracchium, iī, n., strictly, the forearm from the hand to the elbow; in general, *the arm*, 2, 792, et al.; fig., *limb, branch*, of a tree, 6, 282; sail-yard, 5, 829; of walls, 3, 535.

bractea, ae, f., *a thin plate of metal; gold-foil, -leaf*, 6, 209.

brevis, e, adj., *short*, of space, 3, 507; *shallow*, 5, 221; of time, *brief*, 10, 467; subst. pl., **brevia**, ium, n., *shoals*, 1, 111.

breviter, adv. (brevis), *briefly; in few words*, 1, 561.

Briareus (trisyll.), eī, m., *Briareus*, or *Aegaeon, one of the three Uranids*, or *sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred* (i.e. *very many*) *hands*, 6, 287.

Brontēs, ae, m., *one of the Cyclops, in the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

brūma, ae, f., *the winter solstice; winter*, 2, 472.

brūmālis, e, adj. (brūma), *of the winter; wintry*, 6, 205.

Brūtus, ī, m., *a surname of the Junian gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who delivered Rome from the Tarquins*, 6, 818.

būbō, ōnis, m.; f. only once in Virgil, 4, 462, *an owl*.

būcina, ae, f. *a trumpet*, 7, 519.

būcolicus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral*; subst., **būcolica**, ōrum, *or* ōn, n., *pastoral poems, bucolics*.

bulla, ae, f., *something resembling a bubble; a boss, a stud*, 9, 359.

būstum, ī, n. (cf. còmbūrō), *the mound where the dead have been burned; funeral pile*, 11, 201; *tomb*, 12, 863.

Būtēs, ae, m. 1. *A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia*, 5, 372. 2. *A Trojan, attendant of Ascanius*, 9, 647. 3. *A Trojan*, 11, 690.

Būthrōtum, ī, n., *a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra*, 3, 293.

buxum, ī, n. (buxus), *boxwood*; meton., *a top*, 7, 382.

buxus, ī, f., *the box tree*; meton., *a flute* or *pipe*, 9, 619.

Byrsa, ae, f., *the citadel of Carthage*, 1, 367.

C

cacūmen, inis, n., *a point, peak; summit*, 3, 274.

Cācus, ī, m., *Cacus, the giant of the Aventine, slain by Hercules*, 8, 194.

cadāver, eris, n. (cadō), *a dead body, carcass, corpse*, 8, 264.

cadō, cecidi, cāsus, 3, n., *to fall, sink down*, freq.; *set*, of the sun and stars, 2, 9; *fall* in battle, 2, 368; in sacrifice, 1, 334; of the wind, *subside, cease*; of the sea, *subside, be hushed*, 1, 54; *sink* in death, *die*, 10, 390; *to fall out, happen*, 2, 709.

cadūcus, a, um, adj. (cadō), *liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall*, or *die*, 10, 622; *slain*, 6, 481.

cadus, ī, m., *a jar; wine-jar*, 1, 195; *an urn*, 6, 228.

Caeculus, ī, m., *son of Vulcan, and mythical founder of Praeneste*, 7, 681.

caecus, a, um, adj., *blind*, freq.; *blinded* mentally, *reckless*, 1, 349; 11, 781; *with fury, mad*, 2, 357; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, *dark*, 3, 200; *hidden, covered*, 1, 536; *secret, private*, 2, 453; *from behind*, 10, 733; *uncertain* or *dim*, 9, 518; *uncertain*, 6, 30; *aimless*, 4, 209; *blinding*, 12, 444; *of uncertain origin*, 12, 617; of sound, *indistinct, subdued*, 10, 98; *obscure*, 12, 591.

caedēs, is, f. (caedō), *a cutting off* or *down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter*, 1, 471, et al.; *deadly blow*, 2, 526; *bloody attack, assault*, 3, 256; *blood*, 9, 818; pl., **caedēs**, ium *or* um, *slaughter, bloodshed*, 11, 648, et al.

Caedicus, ī, m., *Caedicus, an Etruscan chief,* 9, 362.

caedō, cecīdī, caesus, 3, a. (rel. to scindō), *to cut,* freq.; *cut down, slay,* 2, 266; *sacrifice,* 5, 96; *strike,* 10, 404.

caelestis, e, adj. (caelum), *belonging to the sky; celestial,* 1, 11; *heaven-sent, divine,* 6, 379; subst., **caelestēs,** ium *or* um, c., *the gods of heaven,* 1, 387.

caelicola, ae, c. (caelum *and* colō), *an inhabitant of heaven; a god,* 2, 641, et al.

caelifer, era, erum, adj. (caelum *and* ferō), *heaven-bearing, sky-bearing,* 6, 796.

caelō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (caelum, *a chisel*), *to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss,* 1, 640.

caelum, ī, n. (pl., **caelī,** ōrum, m.), *the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven,* 1, 225; *region,* 1, 331; *air, weather,* 5, 18; *the upper world* or *abode of living men,* as distinguished from Hades, 6, 896; personif., **Caelus,** ī, m., *the god Caelus, father of Saturn,* 7, 140.

Caeneus (dissyl.), eos, m. 1. *A Thessalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy,* 6, 448. 2. *A follower of Aeneas,* 9, 573.

caenum, ī, n., *dirt, mud, mire, slime,* 6, 296.

Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caeritis, f., abl. Caerēte, f.), *Caere* or *Agylla, in the southern part of Etruria,* now *Cervetri,* 8, 597; 10, 183.

caerula, see caerulus.

caerulus, a, um, adj., *dark blue,* 2, 381; *sea-colored, azure,* 5, 819; *dark; black,* 3, 64; subst., **caerula,** ōrum, n., *the dark blue waters; the sea,* 3, 208.

Caesar, aris, m., *a surname of the Julian gens,* esp. *Gaius Iulius Caesar, dictator and founder of the Roman Empire. His name was inherited by his nephew and adopted son Octavius and his successors; Augustus Caesar,* 1, 286; 6, 792.

caesariēs, ēī, f., *the hair* of the head, 1, 590, et al.

caespes, itis, f. (caedō), *turf, sod,* 3, 304.

caestus, ūs, m. (caedō), *a gauntlet* for boxing; *thongs* or *straps loaded with lead, and bound round the hand and arm,* 5, 69.

caesus, a, um, p. of caedō.

caetra, ae, f., *a short Spanish shield; buckler, target,* 7, 732.

Caīcus, ī, m., *Caicus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas,* 1, 183.

Cāiēta, ae, f. 1. *The nurse of Aeneas,* 7, 2. 2. *A town and haven of Latium, named after the nurse of Aeneas* (now *Gaëta*), 6, 900.

calamus, ī, m., *a reed* or *cane; an arrow,* 10, 140.

calathus, ī, m., *a wicker basket; work-basket,* 7, 805.

calcar, āris, n. (calx), *a spur,* 6, 881.

Calchās, antis, m., *Calchas, a priest and prophet of the Greeks, at Troy,* 2, 100.

calcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (calx), *to put under the heel; trample upon; mix by trampling,* 12, 340.

calefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass., **calefīō,** factus sum, fierī (caleō *and* faciō); *to make hot, glowing,* 12, 66; fig., *excite, arouse,* 12, 269.

caleō, uī, 2, n., *to be warm; to glow,* 1, 417.

Calēs, ium, f., *a town of Campania,* 7, 728.

calidus, a, um, adj. (caleō), *warm, hot,* 6, 218; *reeking,* 10, 486; of the spirit or disposition, *hot, fiery.*

1. **cālīgō**, inis, f., *mist, fog*, 3, 203; *misty, obscurity; darkness, dimness, obscurity*, 6, 267; *smoke*, 11, 187; *cloud of dust*, 9, 36; *blinding dust*, 12, 466.

2. **cālīgō**, āre, 1, a. and n. (1, cālīgō), *to be dark, darken*, 2, 606.

Calliopē, ēs, and **Calliopēa**, ae, f., *chief of the Muses, and mother of Orpheus*, 9, 525.

callis, is, m., *a narrow, uneven foot-path; path*, 4, 405.

calor, ōris, m. (caleō), *warmth, heat, vital heat*, 4, 705.

calx, calcis, f., and rarely m., *the heel*, 5, 324; *the hoof of a horse, the fore foot*, or *hoof*, 10, 892; *a spur*, 11, 714.

Calybē, ēs, f., *an aged priestess of Juno*, 7, 419.

Calydōn, ōnis, f., *a town of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager*, 7, 306.

Camarīna, ae, f., *a Syracusan colony on the southwest coast of Sicily*, 3, 701.

Camers, ertis, m., *Camertes* or *Camers, a follower of Turnus*, 10, 562.

Camilla, ae, f., *a Volscian heroine, ally of Turnus*, 7, 803, et al.

Camillus, ī, m., *M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the Gauls from Rome after the capture of the city, B.C.* 390, 6, 825.

camīnus, ī, m., *a furnace; forge*, 6, 630; *crevice, cavity*, 3, 580.

Campānus, a, um, adj. (Campānia), *of Compania, the country lying on the bay of Naples; Campanian*, 10, 145.

campus, ī, m., *a plain, field*, 5, 128, et al.; *a race-course*, 5, 144; *a field of combat*, 12, 116; fig., of the surface of the sea, *plain*, 6, 724; **Mavortis Campus**, *the Campus Martius*, or *Field of Mars, on the left bank of the Tiber at Rome*, 6, 873.

candeō, uī, 2, n., *to be of pure wh[ite]ness*; p., **candēns**, entis, *white*, 4, [..]61; *at white heat; glowing*, 3, 573; 12, [..]91.

candidus, a, um, adj. (candeō), *p[ure] white; snow-white; white*, 6, [..]8; *fair*, 5, 571.

candor, ōris, m. (candeō), *shin[ing], brilliant whiteness; whiteness*, 3, [..]38.

1. **cānēns**, entis, p. of cāneō.

2. **canēns**, entis, p. of canō.

cāneō, uī, 2, n. (cānus), *to be whit[e]* or *gray, to whiten*, 5, 416; **canēns**, e[n]tis, *white, hoary*, 10, 192.

canis, is, c., *a dog*, freq.

canistra, ōrum, n. pl., *a basket; [..] baskets*, 1, 701.

cānitēs, ēī, f. (cānus), *hoaryness, gr[ay]ness; gray hair*, 6, 300; *gray ha[irs], old age*, 10, 549.

canō, cecinī, 3, n. and a., *to m[ake] musical and rhythmical sounds w[ith] voice* or *instrument; to make m[el]ody, play*, or *sing, to sing, rehear[se], celebrate in song* or *verse*, 1, 1; *to speak in measure* or *rhythm; to proclaim*, as prophet or priest, 2, 176; *reveal*, 3, 155; *foretell*, 2, 12[.]4; *rehearse, narrate*, 4, 14; *explain, in[terpret]*, 5, 524; *warn*, 12, 28; *for[e]bode, croak*, 11, 399; *sound*, 7, 51[.]3.

canōrus, a, um, adj. (canō), *tunefu[l], harmonious*, 6, 120; *resounding*, 9, 503.

cantus, ūs, m. (canō), *a singing* or *play[ing]; melody; song*, 1, 398; *strain*, [..] *sound*, 6, 165; *incantation, charm*, 7, 754.

cānus, a, um, adj., *white*, of the hair and beard; *whitened, hoary*, of frost and cold; of the sea, *foaming, hoary*, 8, 672; *gray-haired, venerable; hoary*, 1, 292.

Capēnus, a, um, adj. (Capēna), *of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany*, 7, 697.

caper, prī, m., *a he-goat; a goat.*

capessō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 3, intens. a. (capiō), *to seize*, 3, 234; fig., *lay hold of, assume*, 8, 507; *seek to reach, hasten to*, 4, 346; *undertake, achieve, perform*, 1, 77.

Caphēreus, eī, m., *Caphareus, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboea*, 11, 260.

capiō, cēpī, captus, 3, a., *to take* with the hand, freq.; *seize*, 2, 314; fig., *conquer*, 9, 267; *occupy*, 1, 396; *catch, captivate, deceive, charm, allure, receive, accept*, 3, 488; *enter upon, celebrate*, 7, 403; *contain*, 7, 466; *confine*, 9, 644; p., subst., **captus**, ī, m., *a prisoner, captive*, 2, 64.

Capitōlium, iī, n. (caput), *the Capital*, or *national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva*, 6, 836; pl., *the Capitoline places*, or *buildings; the Capitoline*, 8, 653.

capra, ae, f. (caper), *a she-goat; a goat.*

caprea, ae, f. (caper), *a kind of wild goat; a roe.*

Capreae, ārum, f. (caper), *Capreae*, now *Capri, an island in the Bay of Naples*, 7, 735.

caprigenus, a, um, adj. (caper *and* root gen-), *pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats*, 3, 221.

captīvus, a, um, adj. (capiō), *taken in war; captured, captive*, 2, 765; *of a captive* or *of captives*, 10, 520; subst., **captīvus**, ī, m., *a captive*, 9, 273.

captō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (capiō), *to lay hold upon vigorously*, of the air, 3, 514.

captus, a, um, p. of capiō.

capulus, ī, m. (capiō), *the handle; hilt*, 2, 553.

caput, itis, n., *the head* of men or animals, freq.; by synecdoche, *the person, being, life*, 2, 751, et al.; *living body, life*, 4, 699; *personal interest, welfare, fortune, life*, 4, 354; of plants, *the head* or *flower*, 9, 437; of other objects, *a captain, leader, chief*, 11, 399, et al.; *author, instigator, source, cause*, 11, 361; *chief town, capital, sovereign city*, 10, 203; *a peak* or *summit*, 6, 360; *point, end, of a bow*, 11, 861; of rivers, etc., *fountain-head, source, spring:* pl., **capita**, in enumerating animals, *head*, 3, 391; **in caput**, *headlong*, 1, 116; **suprā caput**, *overhead, above*, 3, 194; **hōc caput**, *this person, myself, me*, 8, 570.

Capys, yos *or* yis, m. 1. *The commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 183. 2. *The eighth king of Alba*, 6, 768.

Cār, Cāris, see Cārēs.

carbaseus, a, um, adj. (carbasus), *of linen, lawn-, linen-*, 11, 776.

carbasus, ī, f. (pl. **carbasa**, ōrum, n.), *linen, cloth* or *web of lawn*, 8, 34; *canvas; a sail*, 3, 357.

carcer, eris, m., *a dungeon, hold, prison*, 1, 54; **carcer**, or pl., **carcerēs**, *the stalls; the starting place* or *barrier* in the circus or race-course, 5, 145.

carchēsium, iī, n., *a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker*, 5, 77.

cardō, inis, m., *a hinge, pivot*, 1, 449; *the socket in which the pivot plays*, 2, 493; fig., *a turning point, crisis, emergency*, 1, 672.

carentum, for carentium, gen. pl. of carēns, p. of careō.

careō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be without, to be free from*, 2, 44; *to be deprived of*, 4, 432.

Cārēs, ium, Gr. acc., as (sing., **Cār**, Cāris), m. (Cāria), *the Carians, of Caria in the southwestern part of Asia Minor*, 8, 725.

carīna, ae, f., *the keel of a ship, ship*, 4, 398; *a boat*, 6, 391; *frame, timber*, 5, 682.

Carīnae, ārum, f., *the Carinae, a quarter of Rome between the Caelian and Esquiline*, 8, 361.

carmen, inis, n., *a song, hymn, ode* or *poem*, freq.; *a line* or *verse*, 3, 287; *a response, prophecy*, 3, 445; *an incantation, charm, spell*, 4, 487; *cry, moan*, 4, 462.

Carmentālis, e, adj. (Carmentis), *of Carmentis*, 8, 338.

Carmentis, is, f. (carmen), *Carmentis, a prophetess, mother of King Evander*, 8, 336.

Carpathius, a, um, adj., *of Carpathus, an island northeast of Crete;* subst., **Carpathium**, iī, n., *the Carpathian Sea*, 5, 595.

carpo, carpsī, carptus, 3, a., *to pluck* or *pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze; cause to graze, pasture; gather*, 6, 146; fig., *catch, breathe, enjoy*, 1, 388; *consume*, 4, 2; *devour, waste*, 4, 32; carpere prāta, etc., *to course over.*

cārus, a, um, adj., *dear*, 4, 91, et al.; poet., active, *loving, fond*, 1, 677; *affectionate, tender*, 11, 215.

Casmilla, ae, f., *the mother of Camilla*, 11, 543.

Casperia, ae, f., *a town of the Sabines*, 7, 714.

Caspius, a, um, adj., *of the Caspian Sea, Caspian; Asiatic*, 6, 798.

Cassandra, ae, f., *a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but because she did not requite his love, condemned to foretell the destruction of Troy without being believed by her countrymen*, 2, 246.

cassida, ae, and **cassis**, idis, f., *a helmet* (of metal), 11, 775.

cassus, a, um, adj., *void; deprived of*, 2, 85; *fruitless, vain*, 12, 780.

castellum, ī, n. (castrum), *a fortress, stronghold, castle*, 5, 440.

castīgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (castus *and* agō), *to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke*, 5, 387.

Castor, oris, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 10, 124.

castra, ōrum, n. (sing., **castrum**, ī, n., *castle, fort*), *a camp*, 2, 462; *fleet*, 4, 604; *naval camp, station*, 3, 519; *hive*, 12, 589.

1. **Castrum Inuī**, *a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea*, 6, 775.

2. **castrum**, ī, n., see castra.

castus, a, um, adj., *pure*, 6, 563; *pious*, 3, 409; *sacred, holy*, 6, 661.

cāsus, ūs, m. (cadō), *a falling; close; fall, destruction*, 2, 507; *fortune, chance, fate*, 1, 615; *event*, 8, 533; *hardship, misfortune*, 1, 599; *danger, peril*, 2, 563; *juncture, crisis*, 4, 560; *fate, death*, 5, 869.

catēia, ae, f., *a slender javelin*, 7, 741.

catēna, ae, f., *a chain, fetter*, 6, 558.

caterva, ae, f., *a troop, squadron, band*, 2, 370; *crowd, throng, multitude*, 2, 40; *flock*, 11, 456.

Catilīna, ae, m., *L. Sergius Catiline, the conspirator*, 8, 668.

Catillus, ī, m., *Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtus, founder of Tibur*, 7, 672.

Catō, ōnis, m., *a family name in the Porcian gens.* 1. *M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor and also Senex*, 6, 841. 2. *M. Porcius Cato the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis*, 8, 670.

catulus, ī, m., *a young dog; a whelp, the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp*, 2, 357.

Caucasus, ī, m., *the Caucasus; the Caucasian Mountains, between the Caspian and Euxine*, 4, 367.

cauda, ae, f., *the tail*, 3, 428, et al.

caulae, ārum, f., *an opening, a passage; sheepfold*, 9, 60.

caulis, is, m., *a stalk*, 12, 413.

Caulōn, ōnis, m., *Caulon*, or *Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Bruttium*, 3, 553.

causa, ae, f., *a cause, reason*, 1, 25; *cause, occasion*, 2, 285; *pretext, excuse, occasion*, 4, 51; *a reason, an argument*, 8, 395; *a cause* (judicial), 6, 849; with infin., 10, 90.

cautēs, is, f., *a craggy* or *pointed rock*, or *cliff; rock, crag*, 3, 534.

cautius, adv., comp. of cautē; *more cautiously*, 11, 153.

cavea, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place; that part of the theater or circus which was occupied by the spectators*, 8, 636; *a theater; natural amphitheater*, 5, 340.

caveō, cāvī, cautus, 2, n. and a., *to be on one's guard; to beware*, w. subst., 11, 293.

caverna, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow; cavern*, 2, 53, et al.

cavō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cavus), *to hollow* or *scoop out*; p., **cavātus**, a, um, *hollowed out; vaulted*, 1, 310.

cavus, a, um, adj., *hollow*, 1, 81; *concave*, 8, 599; *arching, vaulted*, 2, 487; **cavae manūs**, *the palms of the hands*, 12, 86.

Cēcropidēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Cecrops*; pl., *the Athenians*, 6, 21.

cēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, a. and n., *to go*, freq., *go away, depart*, 6, 460; *retire, withdraw, recede*, 3, 496; *desist from*, 9, 620; *give way*, 7, 636; *abate*, 9, 126; *draw back*, 5, 445; *submit, yield*, 2, 704; *fall to, come into one's possession*, 3, 297; *to come behind*, 3, 484; *result, turn out; turn out well, prosper*, 12, 148.

cedrus, ī, f., *the cedar*, 11, 137; *cedar wood*, 7, 178.

Celaenō, ūs, f., *one of the Harpies*, 3, 211.

celebrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (celeber, *frequented*), *to attend* or *be present in great numbers; to attend, honor*, 1, 735; *celebrate*, 5, 58; *observe*, 8, 268.

Celemna, ae, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 739.

celer, eris, ere, adj., *fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift*, 4, 180, et al; in a predicate, *swiftly*, 6, 425.

celerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (celer), *to speed, hasten*, 1, 357, et al.

cella, ae, f., *a storeroom, granary, wine-cellar; cell* of the honeycomb, 1, 433; *shrine*, of a temple.

cēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to hide, conceal*, 1, 351, et al.

celsus, a, um, adj. (cellō, *rise*), *high, lofty*, 1, 56, et al.

Centaurus, ī, m. 1. *A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse*, 6, 286. 2. *The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas* (fem.), 5, 122.

centēnus, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., *a hundred each*, 9, 162; sing. (after the analogy of *multus, many a*), a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, *a hundred*, 10, 207; as cardinal, *a hundred*, 10, 566.

centum, indecl. num. adj., *hundred*, 6, 625.

centumgeminus, a, um, adj., *hundred-fold*; of the hundred- (or many-) handed Briareus, 6, 287.

cēra, ae, f., *wax*.

Ceraunia, ōrum, n. pl., *the Ceraunian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus*, 3, 506.

Cerberus, ī, m., *Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto*, 6, 417.

Cereālis, e, adj. (Cerēs), *of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres* or *to grain;* **Cereālia arma**, *utensils for preparing grain* or *making bread; instruments of Ceres*, 1, 177.

cerebrum, ī, n., *the brain*, 5, 413, et al.

Cerēs, eris, f., *daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture;* meton., *corn, grain*, 1, 177; *bread*, 1, 701; *cake, loaf*, 7, 113; **Cerēs labōrāta**, *bread*, 8, 181.

cēreus, a, um, adj. (cēra), *waxen*, 12, 589.

cernō, crevī, crētus, 3, a. (rel. to κρίνω, *decide*), *to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold*, 1, 413; freq., *descry*, 3, 552; for *dēcernere, to contend, decide*, 12, 709.

cernuus, a, um, adj., *with head* or *face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate*, 10, 894.

certāmen, inis, n. (certō), *a striving, a struggle; effort*, 5, 197; *combat, emulation, strife*, 3, 128; *battle, war*, 8, 639; *contest, game*, 5, 286.

certātim, adv. (certō), *with striving* or *contention; emulously, vying one with another; with every blow*, 2, 628; *emulously*, 3, 290; *impatiently*, 11, 486; *as if in rivalry; fiercely*, 11, 209.

certē, adv., see certus.

certō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (certus), *to make certain by conflict; to contend*, 2, 30; *struggle, strive*, 3, 668; with dat., *to struggle against, contend with, rival;* with infin., 4, 443; impers., **certātur**, *it is fought; we fight;* **certātum est**, *we have fought*, 11, 313; **certandum est**, *we must fight*, 12, 890.

certus, a, um, p. (cernō), *determined; distinct; separate, peculiar; fixed*, 2, 350; 6, 673; *stated; direct*, 2, 212; *resolved*, 2, 554; *certain of, resolved on*, 4, 554; *confident, stout*, 9, 249; *unerring*, 12, 490; *secure*, 9, 96; *trustworthy, sure, faithful*, 1, 576; *undoubted, true*, 6, 322; **certum est**, *it is determined, I resolve, we resolve*, 3, 686; (aliquem) **certum facere**, *to inform*, 3, 179; adv., **certē**, *certainly, surely, at any rate, at least*, 1, 234, et al.

cerva, ae, f. (cervus), *a hind*, 4, 69; *stag*, 6, 802.

cervīx, īcis, f., *the neck*, including the back or nape of the neck, 1, 477, et al.

cervus, ī, m., *a stag, deer*, 1, 184, et al.

cessō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (cēdō), *to remit action; stay, linger, rest; be inactive*, 1, 672; *cease*, 2, 468; *delay*, 6, 51; impers., **cessātum est**, *delay has been made, has happened*, 11, 288.

cētē, see cētus.

cētera, see cēterus.

cēterus, a, um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not used), *the other*, 2, 207; *other* ... pl ... *the rest of*, 5, 74, freq.; n. **cētera**, adverbially, *in other resp*[ects], 3, 594; *as to the rest, hencefor*[th], 656.

Cethēgus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 5[13].

cētus, ī, m.; **cētos**, ī, n.; pl., ... κῆτος, *whales, sharks, sea-mons*[ters], 5, 822.

ceu, adv. and conj. (ce-ve), *as*, ... *as*, 5, 88; *as if*, 2, 438, et al.

Chalcidicus, a, um, adj., *of Cha*[lcis,] *the chief town of Euboea; Ch*[alci]*dian*, 6, 17.

Chalybes, um, m., *a people of Pontus, skillful in making steel; the Chalybes*; meton., *masses of steel* or *iron*, 8, 421; **metalla Chalybum**, *mines of iron*, 10, 174.

chalybs, ybis, m., *steel*, 8, 446.

Chāōn, onis, m., *a Trojan, brother of Helenus*, 3, 335.

Chāonia, ae, f., *a country of Epirus, named after Chaon*, 3, 335.

Chāonius, a, um, adj., *of Chaonia; Chaonian*, 3, 293.

Chaos (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., 1. *Void and boundless space.* 2. *Chaos, father of Night and Erebus*, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.

Charōn, ōntis, m., *son of Erebus and Night, and ferryman of the Styx*, 6, 299.

Charybdis, is, f., *a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla*; personified as a monster, 3, 420.

Chimaera, ae, f. 1. *A monster, said to have infested Lycia, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire*, 6, 288. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 118.

chlamys, ydis, f., *a mantle* or *cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle*, 3, 484.

Chlōreus (dissyll.), eī *and* eos, m., *Chloreus, a Trojan, priest of Cybele*, 11, 768.

chorēa, ae, f., *a circling dance*, 10, 224; *a dance*, 6, 644.

chorus, ī, m., *a dance in a circle; a dance; a company of singers or dancers, choir, train*, 1, 499; *band, troop*, 5, 581; *festival*, 11, 737.

Chromis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 675.

cieō, cīvi, citum, 2, a., *to cause, to move; stir*, 2, 419; *agitate, move*, 4, 122; *excite, kindle, rouse*, 6, 105; *raise*, 12, 104; *call upon, invoke*, 3, 68; *call up, exhibit*, 5, 585; of tears, *shed*, 6, 468; p., **citus**, a, um, *swiftly moved* or *driven; speedy, rapid, swift*, 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574; adv., **cito**, *speedily; soon*; comp., **citius**, 5, 242.

Ciminus, i, m., *Lake Ciminus, in Etruria*, 7, 697.

1. **cīnctus**, a, um, p. of cingō.

2. **cīnctus**, ūs, m. (cingō), *an encircling; a mode of girding; cincture*, 7, 612.

cingō, cīnxi, cīnctus, 3, a., *to gird*, 2, 520; *clothe*, 8, 282; *surround, inclose*, 1, 112; *encompass, envelop*, 5, 13; *wreathe, crown*, 5, 71; *involve*, 1, 673; *fly around*, 1, 398.

cingulum, ī, n. (cingō), *a girdle, belt*, 1, 492.

cinis, eris, m., *ashes, embers*, 5, 743; *ashes* of the dead, 4, 34; meton., *tomb, sepulcher*, 4, 633.

Cinyrus, ī, and **Cinyrās**, ae, m., *a Ligurian chief*, 10, 186.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., *around*, 7, 535; prep., *about, around*.

Circaeus, a, um, adj. (Circē), *of Circe*, 7, 10.

Circē, es *or* ae, f., *a sorceress, daughter of Helios and Perse or Perseis*, 3, 386, et al.

circēnsis, e, adj. (circus), *pertaining to the Circus Maximus; Circensian*, 8, 636.

circuitus, ūs, m. (circumeō), *a going round; circuit*, 3, 413.

circulus, i, m. (circus), *a circle or orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar*, 5, 559.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc.; adv., *about, around*; prep., *around, about*.

circumdō, dedī, datus, dare, 1, a., *to put* or *throw around;* with abl., *to encircle, surround, encompass, inclose with*, 1, 368; of dress, *gird*, 9, 462; *adorn*, 6, 207; *set*, 1, 593; *border*, 4, 137; with dat., *throw around*, 2, 792; *twine* or *coil around*, 2, 219; *put round*, 2, 510.

circumeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, 4, n. and a. (circum *and* eō), *to go about, circle round*, 11, 761.

circumferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear round; pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling*, 6, 229; *cast about*, 12, 558.

circumflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a., *to bend around; turn far round*, 3, 430.

circumfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour around; to encompass, surround;* pass., **circumfundor**, fūsus sum, in middle signif., *to rush around, surround*, 2, 383; p., **circumfūsus**, a, um, *surrounding*, 1, 586; *gathering around*, 6, 666.

circumfūsus, a, um, p. of circumfundō.

circumligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie* or *bind round* or *to*, 11, 555.

circumsistō, stetī, 3, a. and n., *to take one's stand around; gather round; assail, surround*, 8, 490.

circumsonō, 1, n. and a., *to sound about; raise a din around*, 8, 474.

circumspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. and n. (circum *and* speciō, *look*), *to look around; cast a glance round upon; survey*, 2, 68; *look round and see*, 12, 896; *observe*, 3, 517; *look round for, look out, seek.*

circumstō, stetī, 1, a. and n., *to stand around; hem in; threaten, beset*, 10, 905; *encompass, threaten*, 2, 559.

circumtextus, a, um, p. (circum *and* texō), *woven round*, 1, 649.

circumveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a., *to come about; surround*, 6, 132.

circumvolō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to fly around* or *surround in flying; hover round, swoop round*, 3, 233; *enshroud, cover*, 2, 360.

circumvolvō, *no perf.*, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll round;* pass., *to complete*, 3, 284.

circus, ī, m., *a circle, circuit, circular area*, 5, 289; *surrounding multitude* or *throng* of spectators, 5, 109.

Cissēis, idis, f. (Cisseus), *the daughter of Cisseus; Hecuba*, 7, 320.

Cisseus (dissyll.), eī, m. 1. *Cisseus, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of Hecuba*, 5, 537. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 317.

citātus, a, um, p. of citō, *swiftly driven* or *swiftly running*, 12, 373.

Cithaerōn, ōnis, m., *a mountain of Boeotia, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated*, 4, 303.

cithara, ae, f., *the cithara, cithern,* or *lute*, 1, 740.

citius, see cieō.

cito, adv., see cieō.

citus, a, um, p. of cieō.

cīvīlis, e, adj. (cīvis), *pertaining to the citizen; civil, civic*, 6, 772.

cīvis, is, c., *a citizen*, 2, 42, et al.; pl., *comrades*, 5, 196.

clādēs, is, f., *destruction; slaughter, carnage*, 2, 361; *scourge, destroyers*, 6, 843.

clam, adv., *secretly*, 1, 350.

clāmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to καλέω, *call*), *to call*, 12, 600; *call aloud, call upon*, 4, 674; *cry out* or *aloud, shout*, 9, 442.

clāmor, ōris, m. (clāmō), *a shout*, et al.; *loud cry* or *shriek*, 2, 488; *a call*, 2, 769; *clamor, outcry, shouting*, 1, 87; *sound, roaring sound*, 3, 566.

clangor, ōris, m. (clangō, *resound*), *a clashing sound; braying, din, blast*, 2, 313; *rushing sound, flapping*, 3, 226.

clārēscō, claruī, 3, inc. n., *to become clear* to the ear or eye; *grow loud, increase*, 2, 301.

Clarius, a, um, adj., *of Claros, a town in Ionia, noted for one of the oracles of Apollo located there; Clarian*, 3, 360.

1\. **clārus,** a, um, adj., *clear*, of sight or sound; *clear*, 1, 588; *shining, bright, lustrous*, 9, 582; *making clear; fair, bright; shrill, loud*, 3, 519; fig., *renowned*, 1, 284; *noble, illustrious, honored*, 1, 550.

2\. **Clārus,** ī, m., *Clarus, a Lycian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 126.

classicum, ī, n. (classis), *the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet*, 7, 637.

classis, is, f. (rel. to καλέω, *call*), *a fleet*, 1, 39; *a ship*, 6, 334; *a troop* or *body of soldiers*, 7, 716; pl., *armies* or *hosts* (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 602.

Claudius, a, um, adj. (Claudius), *pertaining to the family of Claudius; Claudian*, 7, 708.

claudō, clausī, clausus, 3, a., *to shut* or *close*; freq., *shut up; shut up* or *close against*, 1, 233; *inclose, bound*, 8, 473; *confine*, 6, 734; with circum, *surround*, 1, 311; subst., **clausum,** ī, n., *a pen*.

claudus, a, um, adj., *lame, limping, maimed*, 5, 278.

claustra, ōrum, n. pl. (claudō), *fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers*, 1, 56; *narrows, straits*, 3, 411.

1\. **Clausus,** ī, m., *a chief of the Sabines*, 7, 707.

2\. **clausus,** a, um, p. of claudō.

clāva, ae, f., *a club*, 10, 318.

clāvus, ī, m., *a nail, a peg; a helm*, 5, 177.

cliēns, entis, m. (cluō, *to hear*), *a client, dependent*, 6, 609.

clipeātus, a, um, adj. (clipeus), *armed with a shield*, or *shield-bearing*, 7, 793.

clipeus, ī, m., and **clipeum,** ī, n., *a round shield; a shield*, 2, 227, et al.

Cloanthus, ī, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 222.

Cloelia, ae, f., *the Roman heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of Porsena, and swam across the Tiber to Rome*, 8, 651.

Clonius, iī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

Clonus, ī, m., *the name of a Grecian silversmith*, 10, 499.

Cluentius, iī, m., *a Roman gentile name*, 5, 123.

Clūsīnus, a, um, adj. (Clūsium), *of Clusium*, 10, 655.

Clūsium, iī, n., one of the chief cities of Etruria, now *Chiusi*, 10, 167.

Clytius, iī, m., *the name of several Trojans*, 9, 774; 10, 129, etc.

Cnōsius, a, um, adj. (Cnōsus *or* Gnōsus), *of Gnosus, a city in Crete; Gnosian; Cretan*, 3, 115.

co-, see cum.

coāctus, a, um, p. of cōgō.

Coclēs, itis, m., *Horatius Cocles, the Roman hero who defended the bridge against the Tuscans*, 8, 650.

coctus, a, um, p. coquo.

Cōcȳtius, a, um, adj., *of Cocytus*, 7, 479.

Cōcȳtus, ī, m., *the Cocytus, "the river of lamentation," in the lower world*, 6, 132.

coeō, coīvī or coiī, coitus, coīre, irreg. n. and a., *to go or come together, assemble*, 7, 582; *come together in conflict, join battle;* of the blood, *stand still, congeal, curdle*, 3, 30; *come to terms, form a compact*, 7, 317; **coīre in ūnum,** *to come to one place,*

unite, concentrate, combine, 9, 801, et al.

coepiō, coepī, coeptus (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3. a. and n., *to begin*, 1, 521; subst., **coeptum,** ī, n., *a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprise, design*, 4, 642, et al.

coeptus, a, um, p. of coepiō.

coerceō, uī, itus, 2, a. (com- *and* arceō), *to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain*, 6, 439; *push on, lead on*, 9, 27.

coetus, ūs, m. (coeō), *a coming together, an assembly*, 5, 43; *a flock*, 1, 398; *banquet, feast*, 1, 735.

Coeus, ī, m., *one of the Titans, and father of Latona*, 4, 179.

cōgitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- *and* agitō), *to ponder, intend.*

cognātus, a, um, adj., *near by birth; kindred*, 3, 502.

cognitus, a, um, p. of cognōscō.

cognōmen, inis, n., *a name common to a family; a surname; name*, 1, 267.

cognōminis, e, adj. (cognōmen), *of the same*, or *his name*, 6, 383.

cognōscō, nōvī, nitus, 3 a., *to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out; know; learn*, 2, 10; for agnōscō, *recognize*, 6, 340.

cōgō, coēgī, coāctus, 3, a. (com- *and* agō), *to drive, lead, assemble together*, 4, 289; *condense*, 5, 20; *close up*, 12, 457; *urge, impel*, 9, 463; *force* (of tears), *feign*, 2, 196; *compel*, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 3, 56.

cohibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (com- *and* habeō), *to hold together, restrain, confine*, 3, 424; *check, curb, repress*, 12, 314.

cohors, tis, f., *a cohort, one of the divisions* or *regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort; a fleet* or *squadron*, 3, 563; *a troop*, 11, 500.

Collātīnus, a, um, adj. (Collātia), *of Collatia, a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine*, 6, 774.

collēctus, a, um, p. of colligō.

colligō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a. (con *and* legō), *to gather, collect, assemble*, 1, 143; *gather up, fold up*, 1, 320; *reef*, 5, 15; *contract*, 12, 862; *increase*, 9, 63; **colligere sē in arma,** *to gather one's self behind his shield*, 10, 412.

collis, is, m., *a hill*, freq.

collum, ī, n., *the neck* of men and animals, 1, 654, et al.; of a plant, 9, 436; pl., *the neck*, 11, 692.

colō, uī, cultus, a. and n., *to till, cultivate*, 1, 532; *inhabit, live in, dwell in*; fig., *care for, cherish, love, favor*, 1, 16; *observe*, 7, 602; *revere, honor*, 4, 458; *worship*, 5, 63; p., **cultus,** a, um; subst., **culta,** ōrum, n., *plowed fields; fields.*

colōnus, ī, m. (colō), *a cultivator* or *tiller; a husbandman*, freq.; *settler, colonist*, 1, 12.

color, ōris, m., *color*, 4, 701, et al.; *complexion, hue*, 4, 558.

coluber, ubrī, m., *a snake, serpent*, 2, 471.

columba, ae, f., *a pigeon, dove*, 2, 516.

columna, ae, f., *a column, pillar*, 1, 428; **Proteī columnae,** *the pillars of Proteus; the northern extremities of Egypt*, 11, 262.

colus, ī *and* -ūs, f. (rarely m.), *a distaff*, 7, 805; *spinning*, 8, 409.

com-, for this prefix see cum.

coma, ae, f., *the hair*, 1, 319; *mane*, 10, 726; fig., *foliage, leafy crown*, 2, 629; *leaves, branches.*

comāns, antis, see 1. comō.

comes, itis, c. (com- *and* eō), *a comrade; companion*, 2, 294; *friend, follower*, 2, 796; *attendant*, 4, 664; *ally, confederate*, 2, 181; *guide*, 6, 292; *guardian, tutor*, 9, 649.

comētēs (comēta), ae, m., *a comet*, 10, 273.

1. **comitātus**, ūs, m. (comitor), *an accompanying* or *following; a suite, train, retinue*, 4, 215.

2. **comitātus**, p. of comitor.

comitor, ātus sum, 1. dep. a. (comes), *to accompany, attend, follow*, 3, 660; p., **comitātus**, a, um, *attended, accompanied*, 1, 312, et al.

commendō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- *and* mandō), *to commit, consign, intrust*, 2, 748.

commercium, iī, n. (com- *and* merx, *merchandise*), *trade; negotiation, compact*, 10, 532.

comminus, adv. (com- *and* manus), *hand to hand*, 7, 553, 733; *immediately; near at hand.*

commisceō, uī, mixtus *or* mistus, 2, a., *to mix together*, freq.; *blend, mingle*, 3, 633.

commissum, ī, see committō.

commissus, a, um, p. of committō.

committō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send* or *bring together; join, unite*, 3, 428; *engage in*, 5, 69; *join, begin battle*, 11, 589; *perpetrate, commit a crime*, 1, 231; *begin*, 7, 542; *consign, intrust*, 10, 156; **manum committere**, *to engage in conflict, to fight*, 12, 60; subst., **commissum**, ī, n., *an offense, a fault, a crime*, 1, 136.

commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceō.

commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveō.

commoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move completely; move rapidly in procession*, 4, 301; *rouse, start* from cover, 7, 494; *shake, stir*, 5, 217; *disturb, move*, 1, 126; *agitate, terrify*, 1, 360.

commūnis, e, adj., *shared together; common*, 2, 573; *public*, 11, 435.

1. **comō**, *no perf.*, comātus, n. and a. (coma), *to be hairy* or *long-haired;* p., **comāns**, antis, *hairy*, 3, 468; *crested*, 2, 391; *leafy*, 12, 413.

2. **cōmō**, cōmpsī, cōmptus, 3, a. (com- *and* emō), *to arrange;* of the hair, *comb, dress, bind up*, 6, 48; *trim*, 10, 832; *adorn, deck*, 7, 751.

compāctus, a, um, p. of compingō.

compāgēs, is, f. (com- *and* pangō), *a joining; fastening, joint*, 1, 122.

1. **compellō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to address accost, speak to*, 1, 581; *greet, salute*, 3, 299; *chide, upbraid*, 5, 161.

2. **compellō**, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive together; compel; force, drive*, 1, 575.

compingō, pēgī, pāctus, 3, a. (com- *and* pangō), *to join together;* p., **compāctus**, a, um, *close-jointed*, 12, 674.

complector, plexus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace; cover*, 2, 514; *hold*, 5, 31; *seize, grasp*, 11, 743.

compleō, ēvī, ētus, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 2, 20; *complete*, 5, 46; *fulfill*, 9, 108.

1. **complexus**, a, um, p. of complector.

2. **complexus**, ūs, m. (complector), *an embracing; embrace*, 1, 715.

compōnō, posuī, positus (part. sometimes compostus), 3, a., *to put together; raise, build*, 7, 6; *found*, 3, 387; *lay up, store*, 8, 317; *put in order, arrange, adjust; to regulate; close*, 1, 374; *put to rest in the tomb, bury*, 1, 249; *end*, 4, 341; *appease, calm*, 1, 135; *agree upon, form*, 10, 15; *put side by side* for comparison, *to compare; bring together in society* or *in peace*, 8, 322; pass., *to be decided, to end*, 12, 109; adv., **compositō**, *by compact*, 2, 129.

comportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a, *to bring together, carry away*, 9, 613.

compositō, see compōnō.

compositus (compostus), a, um, p. of compōnō.

comprēndō, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., *to take hold of completely, seize, grasp*, 2, 793; *inclose, include; catch*, 7, 73; *to include in description, enumerate, describe*, 6, 626.

comprēnsus, a, um, p. of comprēndō.

compressus, a, um, p. of comprimō.

comprimō, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (com- *and* premō), *to press together; repress, check, restrain, stay*, 2, 73.

cōmptus, a, um, p. of cōmō.

compulsus, a, um, p. of compellō.

1. **cōnātus**, a, um, p. of cōnor.

2. **cōnātus**, ūs, m. (cōnor), *an effort, attempt*, 12, 910.

concavus, a, um, adj., *completely hollow; hollow, concave*, 5, 677.

concēdō, essī, essus, 3, a. and n., *to retire; come away, come*, 2, 523; *go away, depart*, 2, 91; *subside, come to an end, terminate*, 8, 41; *allow, yield, grant, concede*, 5, 798; *give up to, abandon*, 7, 305.

conceptus, a, um, p. of concipiō.

concessus, a, um, p. of concēdō.

concha, ae, f., *a shellfish; cockle shell, shell; a shell used as a trumpet; conch*, 6, 171; 10, 209.

1. **concīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (com- *and* caedō), *to cut entirely; to trench.*

2. **concidō**, cidī, 3, n. (com- *and* cadō), *to fall completely; fall down, fall*, 2, 532.

concieō, īvī, itus, 2, a., *to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious*, 9, 694; *hurl, shoot from*, 12, 921; *disturb*, 3, 127; pass., *to be impelled on, dart along*, 11, 744; *hasten, speed*, 12, 902.

conciliō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (concilium), *to bring into accord; to win* or *gain over; procure, secure*, 1, 79.

concilium, iī, n. (com- *and* root cal-, *call*), *a body called together; assembly, council*, 2, 89; *throng, company*, 3, 679.

concipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (com- *and* capiō), *to take completely; assume*, 11, 519; *take in; conceive*, 5, 38; *imagine*, 4, 502; *to be possessed, filled with*, 4, 474; *conceive, form,* or *express in words; form, draw up*, 12, 13.

concitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., *to move with force; hurl*, 11, 784; *spur*, 11, 742; with *sē*, *to speed, fly*, 7, 476.

concitus, a, um, p. of concieō.

conclāmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to call out aloud; shout, cry*, 3, 523; *call together*, 7, 504.

conclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (com- *and* claudō), *to shut completely; shut around, inclose, surround*, 1, 425.

concolor, ōris, adj., *of the same color*, 8, 82.

concors, cordis, adj. (com- *and* cor), *of one mind* or *spirit; harmonious, friendly*, 6, 827, et al.

concrēdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to trust, intrust*, 10, 286.

concrēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, n., *to grow together; grow thick; stiffen*, 12, 905; p., **concrētus**, a, um, *concreted, matted*, 2, 277; *formed by natural growth, contracted, accumulated*, 6, 738.

concrētus, a, um, p. of concrēscō.

concurrō, currī (rarely cucurrī), cursus, 3, n., *to run together* or *at once; crowd around*, 12, 297; *rush*, 2, 315; *rush to conflict*, 7, 224; *rush against a foe;* with dat., *engage, encounter*, 1, 493.

concursus, ūs, m. (concurrō), *a running together; thronging*, 6, 318; *concourse, multitude, throng*, 5, 611.

concutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (com- *and* quatiō), *to shake completely; shake,*

2, 629; *push*, 8, 237; *rouse*, *spur*, 8, 3; *sift*, *examine*, *search*, 7, 338; *agitate*, *strike with panic*, *terrify*, 4, 666; *smite*, *afflict*, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of concutiō.

condēnsus, a, um, adj., *thick*, *crowded*, *close together*, 2, 517.

condiciō, ōnis, f. (condō), *terms*, *choice*, 12, 880.

conditor, ōris, m. (condō), *a founder*, 8, 313.

conditus, a, um, p. of condō.

condō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put* or *place together*; *found* or *build*, 1, 5; *put together*, *devise*, *establish*, 10, 35; *establish*, *restore*, 6, 792; *put away*, *cover up*, *conceal*, *hide*, with place in abl. with or without *in*, or in acc. with *ad*, 2, 24, et al.; *treasure up*, *keep*, 3, 388; *consign to the tomb*, *bury*, 3, 68; pass., *sink* or *set*, 7, 719; **sē condere**, *to go*, *hasten for protection*, 9, 39; *confine*, 9, 32; *plunge*, 8, 66; *bury*, *conceal*, 2, 621.

condūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *lead*, *bring together*; *contract for*, *hire*, *rent*, 12, 520.

conductus, a, um, p. of condūcō.

cōnectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., *to fasten together*, *connect*; *twist together*, 8, 437.

cōnexus, a, um, p. of cōnectō.

cōnfectus, a, um, p. of cōnficiō.

cōnferō, tulī, conlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bring together*; **cōnferre gradum**, *to walk side by side*, *accompany*, 6, 488; **cōnferre manum** or **sīgna**, *to join battle*, 11, 517; 9, 44; **sē cōnferre**, w. dat., *to oppose*, 10, 735; **cōnferre certāmina**, *to wage conflicts*, 10, 147.

cōnfertus, a, um, p. (cōnferciō, *crowd together*), *crowded together*, 2, 347.

cōnfessus, a, um, p. of cōnfiteor.

cōnfestim, adv. (cōnferō), *immediately*, *forthwith*, 9, 231.

cōnficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a.; pass., **cōnficior**, cōnficī, *and* **cōnfīō**, fierī (com- *and* faciō), *to make completely*, *finish*, *accomplish*, *achieve*, *complete*, 5, 362; *work out*; *wear out*, *waste*, 3, 590; *exhaust*, 4, 599; *destroy*, 11, 824; *make infirm*, 11, 85; pass., **cōnfierī**, *to be accomplished*, 4, 116.

cōnfīdō, fīsus sum, 3, n. and a., *to put entire trust in*; *to trust in*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 452, et al.

cōnfīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fasten together* or *firmly*; *transfix*, *pierce*, 2, 429, et al.

cōnfīō, fierī, see cōnficiō.

cōnfīsus, a, um, p. of cōnfīdō.

cōnfiteor, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (com- *and* fateor), *to confess*, *acknowledge*; *manifest*, *reveal*, 2, 591.

cōnfīxus, a, um, p. of cōnfīgō.

cōnflīgō, flīxī, flīctus, 3, a. and n., *to strike against*; *fight*, *contend*, 2, 417.

cōnfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to stab*, *wound*, 9, 445.

cōnfossus, a, um, p. of cōnfodiō.

cōnfugiō, fūgī, 3, n., *to flee for refuge*; *flee*, 8, 493; *resort*; *flee*, *come for succor*, 1, 666.

cōnfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour together*; *mingle with*, 3, 696; *trouble*, *confuse*, 2, 736; *disturb*, *interrupt*, *violate*, 5, 496; p., **cōnfūsus**, a, um, *mingled*, *confused*, *promiscuous*, 6, 504; *bewildered*, *confounded*, 12, 665.

cōnfūsus, a, um, p. of cōnfundō.

congeminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to redouble*, *repeat*, 12, 714; *multiply*, *multiply blows with*, 11, 698.

congemō, uī, 3, a. and n., *to groan deeply*; *send forth a sigh* or *groan*; fig., *to creak* or *crash*, 2, 631.

congerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to bring together*; *collect*, *heap up*, 2, 766; *construct*, *build*, 6, 178.

congestus, a, um, p. of congerō.

congredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (com- *and* gradior), *to step, go together; encounter*, 1, 475; *join battle; proceed to battle*, 12, 13.

1. **congressus**, a, um, p. of congredior.

2. **congressus**, ūs, m. (congredior), *a coming together; conflict, assault*, 12, 514; pl., *an interview*, 5, 733.

coniciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (com- *and* iaciō), *to throw together; pile up*, 5, 662; *throw, cast, hurl*, 2, 545; *turn*, 12, 483.

coniectus, a, um, p. of coniciō.

cōnifer, era, erum, adj. (cōnus *and* ferō), *cone-bearing*, 3, 680.

cōnītor, nīxus *or* nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean* or *brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength*, 5, 264; *strain every nerve*, 9, 769.

coniugium, iī, n. (coniungō), *a joining together; marriage, wedlock*, 4, 172; meton., *husband, wife, consort*, 2, 579; 3, 296.

coniūnctus, a, um, p. of coniungō.

coniungō, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, a., *to join together, clasp*, 1, 514; *fasten, moor*, 10, 653; *unite, ally, associate*, 5, 712.

coniūnx, iugis, c. (coniungō), *a consort; husband*, 1, 343, et al.; *wife*, 2, 597, et al.; *betrothed*, 3, 331; *spouse, bride*, 9, 138.

coniūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swear together; conspire, unite*, 8, 5.

cōnīxus, a, um, p. of cōnītor.

conlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *fall together* or *completely; sink down*, 6, 226; *swoon, faint*, 4, 391; *fall*, 4, 664.

conlāpsus, a, um, p. of conlābor.

conlātus, a, um, p. of cōnferō.

conloquium, iī, n. (conloquor), *a talking together; discourse*, 7, 91.

conlūceō, 2, n., *to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine*, 4, 567; *be refulgent*, 10, 539.

conlūstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to cast light upon; to look at, inspect, survey*, 3, 651.

cōnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to undertake, essay, attempt, try*, 2, 792.

cōnsanguineus, a, um, adj. (com- *and* sanguis), *having common blood; kindred*, 12, 40; subst., **cōnsanguineus**, ī, m., *a brother*, 6, 278; *kinsman*, 5, 771.

cōnsanguinitās, ātis, f. (cōnsanguineus), *kinship*, 2, 86.

cōnscendō, scendī, scēnsus, 3, a. and n. (com- *and* scandō, *climb*), *to ascend, climb*, 1, 180; *mount*, 12, 736; *embark on*, 1, 381.

cōnscius, a, um, adj. (com- *and* sciō), *having complete knowledge; conscious*, 5, 455; *conscious of*, 2, 141; *conscious of guilt, guilty*, 2, 99; *witnessing* (w. dat.), 4, 167; *having knowledge in common*, or *a mutual understanding; confederate*, 2, 267.

cōnsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow closely, follow up, pursue*, 2, 409; *overtake*, 12, 375.

1. **cōnserō**, sēvī, situs *or* satus, 3, a., *to sow* or *plant*.

2. **cōnserō**, seruī, sertus, 3, a., *to tie together; fasten*, 3, 594; *arm*, 11, 771; **cōnserere proelia**, *to join battle, engage in, fight*, 2, 398.

cōnsertus, a, um, p. of cōnserō.

cōnsessus, ūs, m. (cōnsidō), *a sitting together; an assembly* (others, *place of assembly;* others, *tribunal* or *platform*), 5, 290; *an assembly*, 5, 340.

cōnsīdō, sēdī, sessus, 3, n., *to sit* or *settle down together* or *completely; sink*, 2, 624; *sit*, 4, 573; *sit* in mourning, 11, 350; *take a seat*, 5,

136; *alight*, 3, 245; *settle*, 10, 780; *dwell*, 1, 572; *abide*, *rest*, 11, 915; *to lie at anchor*, *to anchor*, 3, 378; *to be moored*, *stationed*, 7, 431.

cōnsilium, iī, n. (rel. to cōnsulō), *counsel*, *advice*, 5, 728; *plan*, *purpose*, 1, 281.

cōnsistō, stitī, stitus, 3, n., *to stand still; stand*, 1, 226; *halt*, *stop*, 1, 187; *land*, *tread*, 1, 541; *settle*, 8, 10; *alight*, *rest*, 4, 253; *to be quiet* or *at rest*, 1, 643.

cōnsitus, a, um, p. of 1, cōnserō.

cōnsonō, uī, 1, n., *to sound at once* or *together; sound loudly; resound*, 5, 149.

cōnsors, sortis, adj., *having a common lot; participating*, *a companion*, 10, 906.

1. **cōnspectus**, a, um, p. of cōnspiciō.
2. **cōnspectus**, ūs, m. (cōnspiciō), *a seeing* or *viewing; view*, *sight*, 1, 34; *presence*, 6, 108; **mediō in cōnspectū**, *in the midst of the gazing assembly*.

cōnspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (com- *and* speciō, *look*), *to have a complete view of; to look at*, *see*, *behold*, 1, 152; *descry*, *discover*, *find*, 6, 508; p., **cōnspectus**, a, um, *conspicuous*.

cōnspīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to blow*, *sound together*, 7, 615.

cōnsternō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., *to strew over; cover*, *strew*, 4, 444.

cōnstituō, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (com- *and* statuō), *to place*, *station*, 5, 130; *erect*, *build*, *raise*, 6, 506; *resolve*, *determine*, 1, 309.

cōnstō, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to stand together; be* or *remain fixed; be settled*, *calm*, 3, 518; *be determined*, 5, 748.

cōnstrūctus, a, um, p. of cōnstruō.

cōnstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to pile together*, *heap*, *gather*, *build up*, 9, 712.

cōnsuēscō (trisyll. in poet.), suēvī, suētus, 3, inc. a. and n., *to accustom*, *to acquire a habit* or *habitude;* p., **cōnsuētus**, a, um, *wonted*, *accustomed*, *familiar*, 10, 867.

cōnsuētus, a, um, p. of cōnsuēscō.

cōnsul, ulis, m., *one of the two coördinate chief magistrates of Rome; originally called praetors; a consul*, 6, 819.

cōnsulō, uī, tus, 3, a. and n., *to consult; advise*, 11, 344; *inspect*, 4, 64; *observe*, 9, 322.

cōnsultum, ī, n. (cōnsulō), *a thing deliberated upon; a decree; response*, *oracle*, 6, 151; *deliberation*, 11, 410.

cōnsūmō, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., *to take entirely; use up*, *devour*, *consume*, 5, 527; *spend*, 2, 795.

cōnsūmptus, a, um, p. of cōnsūmō.

cōnsurgō, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise together*, *rise up; rise at once*, 8, 110; *rise*, 5, 20; *rise* or *spring* to the oars, *ply*, 10, 299.

1. **contāctus**, a, um, p. of contingō.
2. **contāctus**, ūs, m. (contingō), *a touching together* or *upon; touch*, 3, 227.

contegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover*, 12, 885.

contemnō, tempsī, temptus, 3, a., *to scorn*, *contemn*, *despise*, *set at naught*, 8, 364; *defy*, 3, 77.

contemptor, ōris, m. (contemnō), *a despiser*, *scorner*, 7, 648.

contendō, ī, tentus, 3, a., *to stretch completely; stretch*, *strain; strain* the bow, 12, 815; *level* the arrow, 5, 513; *shoot*, 5, 520; *endeavor*, *strive*, 1, 158; *contend*, 4, 108; *hold*, *steer*, 5, 834; *contend* in skill of any kind.

1. **contentus**, a, um, p. of contendō.
2. **contentus**, a, um, p. of contineō.

conterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to frighten greatly; terrify*, 3, 597.

conterritus, a, um, p. of conterreō.

contexō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to weave together; construct, build*, 2, 112.

contextus, a, um, p. of contexō.

conticēscō, ticuī, 3, inc. n. (com- *and* taceo), *to become still; be still, hushed, silent*, 2, 253.

contiguus, a, um, adj. (contingō), *near, within reach*, 10, 457.

contineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (com- *and* teneō), *to hold together* or *in; keep together; hold, restrain*, 2, 593; *check, stay*, 3, 598; *confine*; p., **contentus**, a, um, *content, satisfied*, 5, 314.

contingō, tigī, tāctus, 3, a. and n. (com- *and* tangō), *to touch*, 2, 168; *take hold of*, 2, 239; *strike*, 2, 649; *attain, arrive at, reach*, 5, 18; *fall to, fall to the lot of*, 11, 371; impers., **contingit**, *it happens, falls to one's lot, chances*, 1, 96.

continuō, adv. (continuus), *immediately, straightway*.

contorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn round entirely, twist; turn*, 3, 562; *hurl, cast, lance*, 2, 52; 9, 705.

contortus, a, um, p. of contorqueō.

contrā, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., *over against; opposite to*, 1, 13; *against*, 5, 370; *to*, 9, 280; *on the contrary*, 12, 779; *on the other hand, in reply*, 1, 76.

contrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw together, contract; bring together, collect, assemble*, 3, 8; *gather, assume*, 12, 891.

contrārius, a, um, adj. (contrā), *opposite*; fig., *contrary, opposed, opposing*, 2, 39; *unfavorable, adverse*, 1, 239; subst., **contrāria**, ōrum, n. pl., *opposite things, different counsels*, 12, 487.

contremō, uī, 3, n., *to tremble*, 7, 515.

contrīstō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- *and* trīstis), *to make sad, sadden, overcast, render baneful* or *adverse; sadden*, 10, 275.

contundō, tudī, tūnsus, *or* tūsus, 3, a., *to pound thoroughly; beat, bruise, pound*; fig., *subdue, conquer*, 1, 264.

contūnsus, a, um, p. of contundō.

contus, ī, m. *a pole*, 5, 208.

contūsus, a, um, p. of contundō.

cōnūbium (sometimes trisyll.), iī, n. (con- *and* nūbō, *wed*), *nuptials, marriage*, 1, 73; *wedlock, nuptial rite*, 3, 136; *marriage tie, nuptial bond*, 3, 319.

cōnus, ī, m., *a cone; the metallic point* or *apex of a helmet*, 3, 468.

convallis, is, f., *a valley completely inclosed by hills; a valley, vale*, 6, 139.

convectō, 1, intens. a. (convehō, *bring together*), *carry, bring together; convey*, 4, 405.

convellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., *to pull violently; pluck, tear, pull up*, 3, 24; *wrench forth*, 12, 774; *cut off*, 6, 148; p., **convulsus**, a, um, *rent, shattered*, 1, 383; *convulsed*, 5, 143.

conveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a. and n., *to come together; meet, assemble*, 1, 361; impers., **convenit**, *it is meet, proper, fit; it is agreed, stipulated, covenanted*, 12, 184.

conventus, ūs, m. (conveniō), *an assembling; assembly*, 6, 753.

conversus, a, um, p. of convertō.

convertō, ī, versus, 3, a., *to turn completely; turn back, to invert, reverse*, 1, 81; *wheel* or *turn against*, 12, 548; *turn*, 2, 191; *change*, 2, 73; p., **conversus**, a, um, *turned, turning*, 12, 172; *opposing*, 12, 716; *returning*, 7, 543; *transformed*, 12, 623.

convexus, a, um, p. (convehō, *bring together*), *brought to a focus; con-*

verging, hollow, 11, 515; *concave;* subst., **convexum**, ī, n., *a convexity; recess*, 1, 310; pl., **convexa**, ōrum, *vault, arch*, 4, 451; *the concave vaulted sky* or *heavens*, 6, 241; *convexities, sloping* or *hollow sides*, 1, 608.

convīvium, iī, n. (com- *and* vīvō), *a banquet*, 1, 638.

convolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll together; roll up, coil*, 2, 474.

convulsus, a, um, p. of convellō.

coorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise completely*, or *at once; break out, arise*, 1, 148.

cōpia, ae, f. (com- *and* ops), *complete supply; abundance, plenty, force, numbers*, 2, 564; *host*, 11, 834; *ability, power, means*, 5, 100; *opportunity*, 9, 720; *permission, liberty*, 1, 520.

coquō, coxī, coctus, 3, a., *to cook; to cause to boil; to season* (others; *harden in the smoke*), 11, 553; fig., *vex, fret*, 7, 345.

cor, cordis, n., *the heart*, of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; *mind, heart, breast*, 1, 50; *disposition, spirit*, 1, 303; *pleasure delight*, 7, 326.

Cora, ae, f., *a town of the Volsci in Latium*, 6, 775.

cōram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., *in the presence of; before;* adv., *in person, face to face, openly, in presence*, 1, 520, 595.

Corās, ae, m., *a hero of Tibur*, 7, 672.

Corinthus, ī, f., *a city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B.C.* 146, 6, 836.

1\. **corneus**, a, um, adj. (cornū), *of horn*, 6, 894.

2\. **corneus**, a, um, adj. (cornus), *of cornel-wood*, 3, 22.

corniger, era, erum, adj. (cornū *and* gerō), *horn-bearing; horned*, 8, 77.

cornipēs, edis, adj. (cornū *and* pēs), *horn-hoofed*, 6, 591.

cornū, ūs, n., *a horn*, 4, 61; *horny substance, horn; a trumpet* or *horn*, 7, 615; *bow*, 7, 497; *the knob* or *tip* of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl., **cornua**, uum, *the ends of sail yards*, 3, 549; *horns* of the moon, 3, 645; **in cornua surgere**, *to rise as to the horns;* i.e., *having high-branching horns*, 10, 725; **īrāscī in cornua**, *to throw fury into the horns*, 12, 104.

cornum, ī, n., *the cornel cherry* or *cornel berry*, 3, 649.

cornus, ī, f., *a cornel cherry tree; a spear shaft; a lance* or *javelin, shaft*, 12, 267.

Coroebus, ī, m., *Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra*, 2, 341.

corōna, ae, f., *a crown*, 1, 655; *wreath, garland*, 3, 525; *a crowd* or *throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison*, 9, 508; *a circle* or *crowd of assailants*, 9, 551.

corōnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (corōna), *to encircle with a crown* or *garland; crown, wreathe*, 4, 506; *encompass, surround*, 9, 380.

corporeus, a, um, adj. (corpus), *bodily, corporeal*, 6, 737.

corpus, oris, n., *the body*, 1, 484; *body, form, frame, size*, 3, 427; *mass, corporeal universe*, 6, 727; *strength*, 12, 920; *a ghost, shade*, 6, 303; **summum corpus**, *the surface of the body*, 12, 376.

correptus, a, um, p. of corripiō.

corripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (com- *and* rapiō), *to take completely* or *eagerly; to grasp, snatch, seize, catch*, 1, 45; *hurry away*, 1, 100; *tear away; hasten on, take*, 1, 418;

raise quickly, rouse, 4, 572; **sē corripere**, *to hasten away*, 6, 472.

corrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. (com- *and* rumpō), *to burst completely, break up; destroy, ruin; spoil, injure, damage*, 1, 177; *infect*, 3, 138.

corruō, uī, 3, n. (com- *and* ruō), *to fall completely; fall down*, 10, 488.

corruptus, a, um, p. of corrumpō.

cortex, icis, m., *the bark, rind*, 3, 33.

cortīna, ae, f., *a caldron; kettle*: fig., *the tripod* of Apollo, 3, 92; *an oracle*, 6, 347.

Cōrus, ī, m., *Corus* or *Caurus, the northwest wind*, 5, 126.

coruscō, 1, a. and n., *to push with the horns; move quickly hither and thither; shake, brandish, wave, swing*, 5, 642; *flash; glisten*.

coruscus, a, um, adj. (coruscō), *vibrating, tremulous, waving*, 12, 701; *flashing*, 1, 164; *gleaming*, 2, 172.

Corybantius, a, um, adj., *of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele; Corybantian*, 3, 111.

Corynaeus, ī, m. 1. *Corynaeus, a companion of Aeneas*, 6, 228; 12, 298. 2. *Another Trojan*, 9, 571.

Corythus, ī, m., *an ancient city of Etruria*, later, and now *Cortona*, 3, 170.

cōs, cōtis, f., *a whetstone*, 7, 627; *a flint* or *jagged rock; cliff*.

Cosa, ae, and **Cosae**, ārum, f., *Cosa, a town in Etruria*, 10, 168.

Cossus, ī, m., *a family name in the Cornelian gens*; especially, *A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the spolia opima from the king of Veii* (*B.C.* 428), 6, 841.

costa, ae, f., *a rib*, 1, 211; *side*.

cothurnus, ī, m., *the cothurnus; a triple soled shoe*, or *buskin, worn in tragedy; a kind of half-boot; hunting boot, buskin*, 1, 337.

crassus, a, um, adj., *thick, gross, fat; clotted*, 5, 469.

crāstinus, a, um, adj. (crās, *the morrow*), *pertaining to the morrow; tomorrow's*, 4, 118.

crātēr, ēris, m., acc. sing. ēra, pl. ēras, *a large mixing bowl* or *urn; mixer; bowl*, 1, 724; *jar*, 6, 225.

crātēs, is, f., *a hurdle; wicker work, wattles*; **crātēs pectoris**, *the wattled covering of the breast; the ribs*, 12, 508.

creātrīx, īcis, f. (creō), *she who brings forth; a mother*, 6, 367.

crēber, bra, brum, adj., *repeated, frequent*, 2, 731; *coming thick and fast*, 11, 611; *blowing fresh; fresh*, 5, 764; *abounding in, full of*, 1, 85.

crēbrēscō, crēbuī, 3, inc. n. (crēber), *to become frequent, prevail*, 12, 222; *to increase, swell*, 12, 407; *blow fresh*, 3, 530.

crēditus, a, um, p. of crēdō.

crēdō, didī, ditus, 3, n. and a., *to intrust, believe*, freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with objective clause: *trust to*, 5, 850; *confide*, 4, 422; *put faith in*, 7, 97; *trust*, 2, 48; *believe, think*, 1, 387; with *sē*, *to trust one's self to; risk*, 5, 383.

cremō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to burn*, 6, 224, et al.

creō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bring forth, bear; produce*, 7, 283; p., **creātus**, a, um, *born of; begotten by*, 10, 517.

crepīdō, inis, f., *a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge* (of a rock), 10, 653.

crepitō, 1, n. (crepō), *to make a rattling noise; creak, crackle, murmur, rustle*, 3, 70; *crack, crash*, 5, 436; *rattle*, 5, 459; *dash*, 11, 299.

crepitus, ūs, m. (crepō), *a din; thunder clap, peal*, 12, 923.

crepō, uī, itus, 1, n. and a., *to rattle; creak, crack*, 5, 206; *rustle*, 11, 775.

Crēs, ētis, m., *a Cretan*, 4, 146.

crēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, inc. n. (creō), *to wax, grow; increase;* p., **crētus**, a, um, *sprung from, born of*, 2, 74.

Crēsius, a, um, adj., *Cretan*, 4, 70.

Crēssa, ae, f., *a Cretan woman*, 5, 285.

Crēta, ae, f., *Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea*, now *Candia*, 3, 104.

Crētaeus, a, um, adj. (Crēta), *of Crete; Cretan*, 3, 117.

Crētēs, see Crēs.

Crētheus (dissyll.), eī, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 774. 2. *A Greek ally of Aeneas*, 12, 538.

crētus, a, um, p. of crēscō.

Creūsa, ae, f., *the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam*, 2, 562.

crīmen, inis, n., (cernō), *an accusation, arraignment, charge*, 2, 98; *imputation*, 12, 16; *fault, crime*, 2, 65; *infamy*, 10, 851; *cause of woe*, 10, 183; *guilty occasion, guilty instigator*, 12, 600; *cause*, 7, 339.

crīnālis, e, adj. (crīnis), *of the hair, belonging to the hair*, 11, 576.

crīnis, is, m., *the hair*, 1, 480; *train* of meteors, 5, 528; often in the pl., *the hairs of the head, the hair.*

Crīnīsus, ī, m., *a river in the southwestern part of Sicily*, 5, 38.

crīnītus, a, um, adj. (crīnis), *long-haired*, 1, 740.

crīspō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a., *to crisp, curl; to vibrate, brandish*, 1, 313.

crista, ae, f., *a crest, plume*, 3, 468; *helmet*, 7, 185.

cristātus, a, um, adj. (crista), *crested, plumed*, 1, 468.

croceus, a, um, adj. (crocus), *of saffron; saffron-colored, yellow*, 4, 585.

crocus, ī, m., *saffron; saffron color*, 9, 614.

crūdēlis, e, adj. (crūdus), *unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman*, 2, 124; *relentless*, 1, 547; *unnatural*, 6, 24; *mortal, deadly*, 2, 561; *bloody*, 1, 355; *bitter*, 1, 361.

crūdēliter, adv. (crūdēlis), *cruelly, barbarously*, 6, 495.

crūdēscō, crūduī, 3, inc. n. (crūdus), *to become harsh; to grow fierce*, 7, 788.

crūdus, a, um, adj., *bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide*, 5, 69; *covered with blood, bloody*, 12, 507; *fresh, strong, vigorous*, 6, 304; *rough, green*, 9, 743; *deadly, cruel, fatal*, 10, 682.

cruentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cruentus), *to make bloody, stain with blood*, 10, 731.

cruentus, a, um, adj., *bloody, blood-stained*, 1, 296; *covered with blood*, 10, 498.

cruor, ōris, m., *shed blood; gore*, 3, 43; 4, 455; *blood.*

crūs, crūris, n., *the leg*, especially from the knee to the ankle.

crūstum, ī, n., *a crust*, 7, 115.

Crustumerī, ōrum, m., *the people of Crustumerium, a town of the Sabines, or a town itself*, 7, 631.

cubīle, is, n. (cubō, *lie down*), *a lair, bed, couch*, 3, 324.

cubitum, ī, n. (cubō, *lie down*), *the elbow*, 4, 690.

cui, dat. of quī and quis.

cūius, gen. of quī and quis.

culmen, inis, n. (cf. columna), *a top, summit, height*, 2, 290; *house top, ridge, roof*, 2, 458.

culmus, ī, m., *a stalk, stem; thatch; straw hut*, 8, 654.

culpa, ae, f., *a wrong action; crime, fault*, 2, 140.

culpō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (culpa), *to blame;* p., **culpātus**, a, um, *at fault; blameable; the guilty cause*, 2, 602.

culta, ōrum, see colō.

culter, trī, m. (colō), *a plowshare; a knife*, 6, 248.

cultor, ōris, m. (colō), *a husbandman, cultivator; inhabitant; worshiper*, 11, 788.

cultrīx, īcis, f. (colō), *an inhabitant; protectress*, 3, 111.

cultum, ī, n., see colō.

1. **cultus**, a, um, p. of colō.

2. **cultus**, ūs, m. (colō), *a tilling; civilization*, 8, 316; *dress, guise, appearance*, 3, 591; *habits, mode of life, life*, 5, 730.

1. **cum**, prep. with abl., *with*, 1, 74, et al. With personal pronouns *mē, tē, sē*, etc., it is suffixed; as **mēcum, tēcum**, etc.; and usually with the relative; as **quōcum, quibuscum**, etc. In composition the archaic form **com-** is employed instead of *cum*; remaining unchanged before *b, m, p*; changed to **con-** before *l*, **cor-** before *r*, **co-** generally before vowels, *h*, and *gn*; and before all other letters, **con-**.

2. **cum**, adv. and conj. (quī); adv., *when*, freq.; *and then*, 3, 10; **vel cum**, *then again*, 11, 406; conj., *whereas, while, when, though, since, because*, freq.

Cūmae, ārum, f., *Cumae, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples*, 6, 2.

Cūmaeus, a, um, adj. (Cūmae), *Cumaean*, 3, 441.

cumulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cumulus), *to heap up; load*, 5, 532; *make greater, increase*, 4, 436.

cumulus, ī, m., *a heap; flood, mass*, 1, 105.

cūnabula, ōrum, n. (cūnae, *cradle*), *a cradle; birthplace*, 3, 105.

cunctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to delay, hesitate, linger, wait*, 4, 133; *keep one's ground, stand at bay*, 10, 717.

cūnctus, a, um, adj. (coniūnctus), *all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole*, 1, 154.

cuneus, ī, m., *a wedge*, 6, 181; *a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion*, 12, 269; **dare cuneōs**, *to form battalions*, 12, 575; pl., **cuneī**, ōrum, *the seats of the theater; an assembly*, 5, 664.

Cupāvō, ōnis, m., *a Ligurian ally of Aeneas*, 10, 186.

Cupencus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 539.

cupīdō, inis, f. (cupiō), *ardent longing, desire; love*, 7, 189; *ardor, thirst*, 9, 354; *resolve*, 2, 349; personified, **Cupīdō**, inis, m., *Cupid the son of Venus, and god of love*, 1, 658.

cupidus, a, um, adj. (cupiō), *desirous, fond, fondly*, 8, 165.

cupiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 3, a., *to desire, be desirous; wish*, 6, 717; *long*, 4, 394.

cupressus, ī, f., *the cypress; a branch of cypress*, 2, 714.

cūr, adv. (*for* quārē), *wherefore? for what reason? why?* 1, 408, et al.

cūra, ae, f., *care, solicitude, anxiety*, 1, 261; *toil; charge, duty*, 1, 704; *love, passion, pang*, 4, 531; *affection, love*, 1, 646; *thought*, 9, 757; *grief, anguish*, 4, 332; personified, **Cūrae**, *Cares*, 6, 274.

Curēs, ium, m., *a Sabine town east of Rome*, 6, 811.

Cūrētēs, um, m., *the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Cretans*, 3, 131.

cūria, ae, f., *one of the divisions of the Quirites of which the Comitia Curiata were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate;* hence, *a senate house*, 7, 174.

cūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cūra), *to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to*, 2, 536; *bring about, effect; to take care of, refresh* with rest, food, and sleep, 3, 511.

curriculum, ī, n. (currō), *career, course*, 8, 408.
currō, cucurrī, cursus, 3, n., *to run*, freq.; *flow*, 1, 607; *dart, shoot*, 2, 694; *penetrate, thrill*, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., *traverse, sail over*, 3, 191.
currus, ūs, m. (currō), *a chariot, car*, 1, 156; *a chariot team, chariot horses*, 7, 163; pl. for the sing., 10, 574.
cursus, ūs, m. (currō), *a running; running*, 12, 890; *hastening, hurrying to and fro*, 4, 672; *speed*, 5, 67; *way, passage, voyage, course*, 1, 157; *career, onset*, 12, 489; *pursuit*, 9, 559; *hunting, the chase*, 5, 253; *stream, current, channel*, 6, 313.
curvō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (curvus), *to bend, curve*, 3, 533; *swell*, 3, 564; *wind*, 7, 381.
curvus, a, um, adj., *curved, bent, bending*, 2, 51; *winding*, 2, 748; *crooked.*
cuspis, idis, f., *a spear point*, 7, 817; *point*, 5, 208; *spear, lance, javelin; a spear*, 12, 386; *a spear* or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a *scepter*, 1, 81.
cūstōdia, ae, f. (cūstōs), *a watching, watch; guardianship, care; a watch, guard*, 6, 574.
cūstōdiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (cūstōs), *to guard*, 8, 218.
cūstōdītus, a, um, p. of cūstōdiō.
cūstōs, ōdis, c., *a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper*, freq.; *guardian, governor, master*, 5, 546; collectively, *a patrol, a guard*, 1, 564.
Cybelē, ēs, and **Cybēbē**, ēs, *or* ae, f. 1. *Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the "Magna Mater" of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops*, 10, 220. 2. *A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele*, 3, 111.
Cyclades, um, f., *the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea*, 3, 127.
Cyclōpius, a, um, adj. (Cyclōps), *pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean*, 1, 201.
Cyclōps, ōpis, m., *a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead*, 3, 569.
1. **cycnus**, ī, m., *a swan*, 1, 393.
2. **Cycnus**, ī, m., *a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phaëthon, placed among the constellations, as the swan*, 10, 189.
Cydōn, ōnis, m. 1. *A Cydonian* or *Cretan; of Cydonia, on the north coast of Crete*, 12, 858. 2. *A Trojan warrior*, 10, 325.
Cyllēnē, ēs *or* ae, f., *a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury*, 8, 139.
Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. (Cyllēnē), *of Cyllene; Cyllenian*; subst. m., *the Cyllenian god; Mercury*, 4, 252.
cymba, ae, f., *a boat, skiff*, 6, 303.
cymbium, iī, n., *a small, skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup*, 3, 66.
Cȳmodocē, ēs, and **Cȳmodocēa**, ae, f., *Cymodoce, a Nereid*, 5, 826; 10, 225.
Cȳmothoē, ēs, f., *Cymothoe, a Nereid*, 1, 144.
Cynthus, ī, m., *a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 498.
cyparissus, ī, f., *a cypress*, 3, 680.
Cyprus, ī, f., *a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 1, 622.
Cythēra, ōrum, n., *an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea*, 1, 680.
Cytherēus, a, um, adj. (Cythēra), *Cytherean*; subst., **Cytherēa**, ae, f., *the Cytherean goddess; Venus*, 1, 257.

D

1. **daedalus**, a, um, adj., *artificial, skillful, cunningly wrought; wily, artful*, 7, 282.

2. **Daedalus**, ī, m., *Daedalus, the father of Grecian sculpture; supposed to be of the time of Minos and Theseus; employed by Minos to build the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 14.

Dahae, ārum, m., *the Dahae, a Scythian people beyond the Caspian*, 8, 728.

damnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (damnum, *loss*), *to inflict loss upon; to doom, condemn, consign, devote*, with dat., 4, 699; *to condemn*, with gen., 6, 430.

Danaē, ēs, f., *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus*, 7, 410.

Danaus, a, um, adj., *of Danaus, king of Argos; Grecian*, 3, 602; subst., **Danaī**, ōrum, m., *the Greeks*, 2, 327.

daps, dapis, f., usually found in the pl., but the gen. pl. is not used; *a feast, banquet*, 1, 210; *food, viands*, 1, 706; *flesh of sacrificial victims*, 6, 225.

Dardania, ae, f., for *Troy*, 2, 281.

Dardanidēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Dardanus; Aeneas*, 10, 545; pl., **Dardanidae**, ārum (um), *the Trojans*, 1, 560, et al.; adj., *Dardanian, Trojan*, 2, 59.

Dardanis, idis, f., *a daughter* or *descendant of Dardanus*, 2, 787.

Dardanius, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), *Dardanian, Trojan*, 5, 711; subst., **Dardanius**, iī, m., *the Dardanian; the Trojan*, 12, 14.

1. **Dardanus**, ī, m., *Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, father of the Trojan line of kings, and thus progenitor of the Romans*, 6, 650, et al.

2. **Dardanus**, a, um, adj., *Trojan*, 5, 119; subst., *the Dardanian; Aeneas*, 4, 662; *the Trojan*, for the nation, 11, 287.

Darēs, ētis (acc. Darēta and Daren), m., *Dares, a Trojan boxer*, 5, 369.

dator, ōris, m. (1. dō), *a giver*, 1, 734.

Daucius, a, um, adj. (Daucus), *of Daucus, a Rutulian; Daucian*, 10, 391.

Daunius, a, um, adj. (Daunus), *pertaining to Daunus, father* or *ancestor of Turnus; Daunian*, 12, 785.

Daunus, ī, m., *a mythic king of part of Apulia, father-in-law of Diomedes, and father of Turnus*, 10, 616.

dē, prep. with abl., *from*, of place, time, source, material, etc., freq.; *out of; away from*, 6, 85; *just from, on*, 10, 478; *of*, 2, 78; *sprung from*, 10, 350; *by, of*, 4, 327; *according to, after*, 1, 318; *over, upon*, 6, 502; *concerning, for, about*, 12, 765.

dea, ae, f. (fem. of deus), *a goddess*, 1, 17.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. (dēbellō), *a conqueror*, 7, 651.

dēbellō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to war to the end; to put down by war; subdue, conquer*, 5, 731.

dēbeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (dē *and* habeō), *to owe*, 10, 853; *secure, bind*; pass., **dēbērī**, *to be due, meet*, 2, 538; *decreed*, 3, 184; 6, 714.

dēbilis, e, adj. (dē *and* habilis), *disabled, maimed, crippled*, 5, 271; *feeble, useless*, 12, 50.

dēbilitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dēbilis), *to weaken, abate*, 9, 611.

dēbitus, a, um, p. of dēbeō.

dēcēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to withdraw, go away, depart from*, 4, 306; *stand back, retire*, 5, 551.

decem, num. adj. indecl., *ten*, 2, 198.

dēceptus, a, um, p. of dēcipiō.

dēcernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., *to decide, determine, resolve*, 4, 475; *contend, combat*, 7, 525.

dēcerpō, sī, tus, 3, a. (dē *and* carpō), *to pluck off; crop, pluck*, 6, 141.

decet, uit, 2, impers. n., *it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting*, 4, 597.

1. **dēcīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (dē *and* caedō), *to cut, lop off*, 11, 5.

2. **dēcidō**, cidī, 3, n. (dē *and* cadō), *to fall down; fall*, 5, 517.

Deciī, ōrum, m., *several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Vesuvius, B.C.* 340, *the other in the battle of Sentinum, B.C.* 295, 6, 824.

decimus, a, um, adj. (decem), *the tenth*, 9, 155.

dēcipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (dē *and* capiō), *to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead*, 3, 181.

dēcīsus, a, um, p. of 1. dēcīdō.

dēclārō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make clear; to declare, proclaim*, 5, 246.

dēclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to turn down* or *away;* of the eyes, *to close* in sleep, 4, 185.

dēcolor, ōris, adj., *of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt*, 8, 326.

decor, ōris, m. (decet), *fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty*, 5, 647.

decorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (decus), *to adorn, decorate*, 6, 217; *honor*, 11, 25.

decōrus, a, um, adj. (decor), *fit, proper, becoming*, 5, 343; *graceful, beautiful*, 1, 589; *adorned*, 5, 133; *shining*, 11, 194.

dēcurrō, cucurrī *or* currī, cursus, 3, n. and a., *to run down, hasten down*, 2, 41; *descend*, 5, 610; *run completely round*, 11, 189; *sail over, sweep over*, 5, 212.

dēcursus, ūs, m. (dēcurrō), *a running down, descent*, 12, 523.

decus, oris, n. (decet), *that which is becoming; grace, ornament, decoration*, 1, 429; *glory, honor, distinction*, 2, 89; *pride*, 10, 858; *beauty*, 1, 592; *dignity, honor*, 5, 174; *an honor, honorable gift*, 12, 83.

dēcutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dē *and* quatiō), *to shake off.*

dēdecus, oris, n., *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 10, 681.

dēdīgnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse*, 4, 536.

dēdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give up.*

dēdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, draw, bring down;* of ships, *to launch*, 3, 71; *lead, conduct*, 2, 800; *carry away*, 6, 397.

dēductus, a, um, p. of dēdūcō.

dēfendō, ī, fēnsus (pass. inf. *dēfendier*, 8, 493), 3, a. (dē *and obsol.* fendō, *strike*), *to ward off; forbid, avert*, with acc., 10, 905; *defend, guard, protect*, 2, 257.

dēfēnsor, ōris, m. (dēfendō), *a defender, protector;* applied also to inanimate things, 2, 521.

dēfēnsus, a, um, p. of dēfendō.

dēferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry* or *bring down* or *away; bear, convey*, 4, 226; *conduct, lead*, 5, 730: *to report*, 4, 299.

dēfessus, a, um, p. of dēfetīscor.

dēfetīscor, fessus sum, 3, dep. (dē *and* fatīscō), *to become wearied, tired, fatigued*, 1, 157.

dēficiō, fēcī, fectus, pass. (dē *and* faciō): **dēfit**, fierī, 3, n. and a., *to make off from; free one's self from; desert, leave, forsake*, 6, 196; *fail, be wanting*, 2, 505; *be exhausted, fail; give way, sink*, 6, 354; *faint*, 4, 689; *to be broken down, prostrat sick at heart*, 11, 231; *to be depr· discouraged*, 12, 2; pass., **dēfit**. *to be wanting.*

dēfīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fasten* or *fix down* or *in;* the object on or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.; *fix, direct,* 1, 226; p., **dēfīxus,** *downcast,* 6, 156.

dēfit, fierī, see dēficiō.

dēfīxus, a, um, p. of dēfīgō.

dēflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a., *to turn aside,* 10, 331.

dēfleō, flēvī, flētus, 2, a. and n., *to weep much; weep over, bewail, bemoan, lament,* 6, 220.

dēflētus, a, um, p. of dēfleō.

dēfluō, fluxī, fluxus, 3, n., *to flow down; sail down,* 8, 549; *alight, descend,* 11, 501; *fall, descend,* 1, 404.

dēfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig down; sink deep; bury.*

dēfōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to disfigure,* 10, 844; *clothe in mourning, sadden, darken,* 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, p. of dēfodiō.

dēfringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (dē *and* frangō), *to break off,* 11, 748.

dēfūnctus, a, um, p. of dēfungor.

dēfungor, fūnctus sum, 3, dep. n., *to complete, finish a duty,* etc.; *go through with,* 6, 83; *to have done with,* 6, 306; used absolutely; *to get through, fulfill one's destiny* or *course,* 9, 98.

dēgener, eris, adj. (dē *and* genus), *degenerate,* 2, 549; *of base descent,* 4, 13.

dēgō, dēgī, 3, a. (dē *and* agō), *to pass, spend,* 4, 551.

dēgustō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to taste of; touch, graze,* 12, 376.

dehinc (often monosyll.), adv., *from this place; from this time; thereupon, then,* 1, 131.

dehīscō, hīvī, 3, n., *to gape, yawn,* 1, 106; *stand open, open,* 6, 52.

dēiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (dē *and* iaciō), *to cast down,* 6, 581; *strike down, slay,* 11, 642; *drive down,* 4, 152; *shoot* or *bring down,* 5, 542; *deprive of,* 3, 317; **dēicere vultum,** *to cast down the eyes,* 3, 320; pass., **dēicī,** *to be disheartened, dismayed,* 10, 858.

dēiectus, a, um, p. of dēiciō.

deinde (often dissyl.), adv., *from that place* (rarely) or *time; then, thereupon,* 5, 321; *now, immediately,* 4, 561; *next, still,* 9, 781.

Dēiopēa, ae, f., *a nymph in the train of Juno,* 1, 72.

Dēiphobē, ēs, f., *a name of the Cumaean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus and priestess of Apollo and Diana,* 6, 36.

Dēiphobus, ī, m., *a son of Priam, who became the husband of Helen after the death of Paris,* 6, 495.

dēlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide, slip,* or *fall down; descend,* 3, 238; *fall in with* or *upon,* 2, 377.

dēlāpsus, a, um, p. of dēlābōr.

dēlātus, a, um, p. of dēferō.

dēlēctus, a, um, p. of dēligō.

dēleō, ēvī, ētus, 2, a., *to destroy,* 9, 248; *slaughter,* 11, 898.

dēlētus, a, um, p. of dēleō.

dēlībō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to sip; kiss,* 12, 434.

dēligō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a. (dē *and* legō), *to choose from; choose,* 2, 18.

dēlitēscō, dēlituī, 3, inc. n. (dē *and* latēscō, *be hidden*), *to hide; lurk, lie hidden,* 2, 136.

Dēlius, a, um, adj. (Dēlos), *of Delos; Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who was born in Delos,* 3, 162.

Dēlos, ī, f., *an island in the midst of the Cyclades in the Aegean, where Latona gave birth to Apollo and Diana,* 4, 144.

delphīn, īnis, and **delphīnus,** ī, m., *a dolphin,* 3, 428, et al.

dēlūbrum, ī, n. (dēluō, *cleanse*), *the place for sacrificial cleansings; a shrine, temple, sanctuary*, 2, 225, et al.

dēlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, a., *to deceive, mock, delude*, 6, 344.

dēmēns, entis, adj., *out of one's mind, insane, foolish, mad, blind*, 4, 107; subst., *fool*, 11, 399.

dēmentia, ae, f. (dēmēns), *madness, frenzy, folly*, 5, 465.

dēmergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to dip, plunge*, 9, 119.

dēmersus, a, um, p. of dēmergō.

dēmessus, a, um, p. of dēmetō.

dēmetō, messuī, messus, 3, a., *to reap; clip, break off, pluck*, 11, 68.

dēmissus, a, um, p. of dēmittō.

dēmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send down*, 1, 297; *shed*, 6, 455; *let down into, receive, admit*, of the mind or the senses, 4, 428; *consign, condemn*, 2, 85; *convey, conduct*, 5, 29; *transmit, hand down*, 1, 288; **dēmittere mentem**, *to lose heart, sink into despair*, 12, 609; p., **dēmissus**, a, um, *let down; hanging down*, 4, 263; *low, subdued*, 3, 320; *downcast*, 1, 561.

dēmō, dēmpsī, dēmptus, 3, a. (dē *and* emō), *to take away, remove*, 2, 775.

Dēmodocus, ī, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Dēmoleos, ī, m., *a Greek slain by Aeneas in battle*, 5, 260.

Dēmophoōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 675.

dēmoror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to linger, protract*, 2, 648; *detain*, 3, 481; *wait for, await*, 10, 30.

dēmum, adv. (dē with n. superl. ending -mum, hence, perhaps meaning *downmost*), *at length, at last*, 1, 629; *at least, indeed, especially*.

dēnī, ae, a, adj. num. distrib., *ten by ten; ten each;* as cardinal, *ten*, 1, 381.

dēnique, adv., *at last, at length, finally*, 2, 70, 295.

dēns, dentis, m., *a tooth*, 3, 664; *the fluke* of an anchor, 6, 3.

dēnseō, ēre, and **dēnsō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dēnsus), *to make thick; thicken; close up*, 12, 264; *cast thick, shower*, 11, 650; *gather together, crowd*, 7, 794.

dēnsus, a, um, adj., *thick, dense, crowded, compact, in close array, serried*, 2, 383; *frequent*, 5, 459.

dēnūntiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to announce emphatically; declare, foretell*, 3, 366.

dēpāscō, pāvī, pāstus, 3, a., and **dēpāscor**, pāstus sum, 3, dep. a., *to devour, consume*, 2, 215; *taste*, 5, 93; *feed upon, graze*.

dēpāstus, a, um, p. of dēpāscō.

dēpellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to push, drive from* or *away; drive away from*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 727.

dēpendeō, 2, n., *to hang down; hang*, 1, 726.

dēpōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to put down* or *aside; recline*, 7, 108; *put off from, put on shore*, 5, 751; *lay down, lay*, 6, 632; *lay aside, dismiss, banish*, 2, 76; pass., of sickness, *to be laid down, dying, despaired of*, 12, 395.

dēpositus, a, um, p. of dēpōnō.

dēprecor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to avert by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy*, 12, 931.

dēprēndō, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., *to catch, surprise, overtake*, 5, 52; *intercept*, 10, 98.

dēprēnsus, a, um, p. of dēprēndō.

dēprōmō, prōmpsī, prōmptus, 3, a., *to draw forth*, 5, 501.

dēpulsus, a, um, p. of dēpellō.

Dercennus, ī, m., *an ancient king of Laurentum*, 11, 850.

dērēctus, a, um, p. of dērigō.

dērigēscō, riguī, 3, inc. n., *to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff; to be cold, stiff, paralyzed* with fear, 3, 260; *stand staring*, 7, 447.

dērigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (dē *and* regō), *to lay straight, bring into a definite line; to aim, direct*, 1, 401, et al.

dēripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (dē *and* rapiō), *to tear away; cast off; loosen*, 3, 267; *haul down, launch*, 4, 593; *cut off*, 10, 414.

dēsaeviō, iī, 4, n., *to rage furiously; rage*, 4, 52.

dēscendō, scendī, scēnsus, 3, n. (dē *and* scandō), *go* or *come down; to descend*, 2, 632; *to stoop to*, 5, 782.

dēscēnsus, ūs, m. (dēscendō), *a going down; descent*, 6, 126.

dēscrībō, scrīpsī, scrīptus, 3, a., *to mark off; divide, distinguish, describe*, 6, 850; *write*, 3, 445.

dēsecō, uī, tus, 1, a., *to cut off*, 8, 438.

dēsectus, a, um, p. of dēsecō.

dēsēdī, see dēsidō.

dēserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to disconnect, loosen one's self; leave*, 3, 711; *forsake, abandon, desert*, 4, 323; *leave behind*, 5, 220; *give up, break off*, 9, 694; p., **dēsertus**, a, um, *desolate; abandoned*, 12, 664; *uninhabited, solitary, lonely*, 3, 646; subst., **dēserta**, ōrum, n., *desert, waste places*, 1, 384; *haunts*, 7, 404.

dēsertor, ōris, m. (dēserō), *one who has deserted; a renegade*, 12, 15.

dēsertus, a, um, p. of dēserō.

dēsidia, ae, f. (dēsidō), *sloth*.

dēsīdō, sēdī, 3, n., *to sink down*, 3, 565.

dēsīgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to mark out, designate*, 5, 755.

dēsiliō, uī, sultus, 4, n. (dē *and* saliō), *to leap* or *spring down; alight from*, 10, 453.

dēsinō, sīvī *or* iī, situs, 3, a. and n., with infin., *to leave off, cease, desist*, 4, 360; with acc., *cease, end;* n., *forbear*, 10, 881; *terminate*, 10, 211.

dēsistō, stitī, stitus, 3, n., *to cease, desist*, w. abl., 1, 37; w. dat., 10, 441.

dēsōlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dē *and* sōlus), *to make solitary, lay waste*, 11, 367; *leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder*, 11, 870.

dēspectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (dēspiciō), *to look down upon*, 1, 396.

dēspectus, a, um, p. of dēspiciō.

dēspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (dē *and* speciō, *look*), *to look down upon*, 1, 224; *despise, reject*, 4, 36.

dēstinō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dē *and rt.* sta-, whence stō), *to place apart; destine, doom*, 2, 129.

dēstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to destroy, tear down*, 4, 326.

dēsuēscō (in poetry trisyll.), suēvī, suētus, 3, a. and n., *to become unaccustomed;* p., **dēsuētus**, a, um, *unaccustomed, unused*, 6, 814; *neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed*, 2, 509; *unused to love; dormant*, 1, 722.

dēsum, fuī, esse, irreg. n. (*deest, deeram, deero*, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled *dest*, etc.), *to be absent*, 7, 678; *to be wanting* or *missing*, 2, 744; *fail, be wanting, lacking*, 10, 378.

dēsuper, adv., *from above; above*, 1, 165.

dētēctus, a, um, p. of dētegō.

dētegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to uncover*, 10, 133; *lay bare, expose to view*, 8, 241.

dēterior, ius, adj., comp. (obsol. deter, from dē), *worse; more degenerate*, 8, 326.

dētineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dē *and* teneō), *to hold from* or *back; hold, detain*, 2, 788.

dētonō, tonuī, 1, n., *to thunder loudly, storm: thunder out, cease to thunder*, 10, 809.

dētorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn from; turn off, away*, or *aside*, 5, 165; *bend, turn*, 4, 196; *return, turn back*, 5, 832.

dētrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw from; take from*, 5, 260.

dētrūdō, trūsī, trūsus, 3, a., *to thrust down* or *away; push off from*, 1, 145; *drive from, thrust out*, 6, 584; *thrust down*, 7, 772.

dēturbō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to cast down*, 5, 175; *strike down*, 10, 555; *drive away, remove*, 6, 412.

deus, ī, m., *a god, deity*, 1, 9, et al.; in general, *god the deity*, 6, 749; *a goddess*, 2, 632; *the god Bacchus;* meton., *wine*, 9, 337.

dēveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come down; arrive at, reach*, w. acc. of place, 1, 365, et al.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. (dēvehō), *inclined downwards; descending; declining.*

dēvictus, a, um, p. of dēvincō.

dēvinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind fast; bind*, 8, 394.

dēvincō, vīcī, victus, 3, a., *to conquer completely, to vanquish*, 9, 264; *wage successfully*, 10, 370.

dēvinctus, a, um, p. of dēvinciō.

dēvolvō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly down*, 4, 702.

dēvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll down; throw, hurl down*, 2, 449.

dēvoveō, vōvī, vōtus, 2, a., *to set apart by vows; devote*, 12, 234; p., **dēvōtus**, a, um, *devoted, destined, doomed*, 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tera, -terum), adj., *right*, as opp. to *left*, 5, 162; *on the right hand*, 8, 237; *right handed, adroit, dexterous*, 9, 769; *fit*, 4, 294; *favorable, auspicious, propitious*, 4, 579; subst., **dextra** (**dextera**), ae (sc. *manus*), f., *the right hand*, 1, 408; *valor*, 10, 610; *faith, a pledge*, 7, 366; **dextrā**, *on the right.*

dī-, see dis-.

Diāna, ae, f. (rel. to Iānus = Diānus), *a goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an infernal deity, invoked in magic rites*, 4, 511; *and Diana, as goddess of the chase*, 1, 499.

diciō, ōnis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), *dominion, power, sway, rule*, 1, 622.

1. **dicō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to dīcō), *devote, consecrate*, 5, 60; *pronounce*, 1, 73.

2. **dīcō**, dīxī, dictus, 3, a. and n., *to say*, 1, 81; *speak of, mention*, 4, 43; *celebrate; tell, rehearse, relate, recount*, 1, 753; *sing, recite*, 6, 644; *name, call*, 1, 277; *pronounce*, 6, 231; *declare*, 12, 112; *disclose, portend, foretell*, 3, 362; *bid*, 5, 551; *speak, say*, 3, 312; *announce*, 1, 137; subst., **dictum**, ī, n., *a thing said; word*, 1, 197; *command, precept, injunction*, 1, 695; *promise*, 8, 643.

Dictaeus, a, um, adj. (Dictē), *of Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Dictaean, Cretan*, 3, 171.

dictamnus, ī, f., **-um**, ī, n. (Dicte), *dittany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dicte, in Crete*, 12, 412.

dictum, see dīcō.

dictus, a, um, p. of 2. dīcō.

dīditus, a, um, p. of dīdō.

1. **dīdō**, dīdidī, dīditus, 3, a., *to spread abroad, disseminate*, 7, 144.

2. **Dīdō**, ūs *or* ōnis, f., *Dido, daughter of Belus, king of Phoenicia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage*, 1, 299.

dīdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead* or *draw apart; separate, sever*, 3, 419; *distract*, 5, 720.

dīductus, a, um, p. of dīdūcō.

Didymāōn, onis, m., *Didymaon, an artist, mentioned only by Virgil*, 5, 359.

diēs, ēī (contracted form of gen. *diī*, 1, 636), m. and f., *a day*, the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 732, et al.; *a day*, as distinguished from night, 5, 43, et al.; *a fixed, definite*, or *proper season, period*, or *time; daylight*, 1, 88; *an indefinite period of time; time*, 5, 783; 6, 745; *length of time*, 11, 425.

differō, distulī, dīlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry apart; tear asunder* or *in pieces*, 8, 643; *stay, keep at bay*, 9, 155; *put off, postpone, delay*, 6, 569.

difficilis, e, adj. (dis- *and* facilis), *difficult; struggling, hard*, 4, 694; *unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful; dangerous*, 5, 865.

diffīdō, fīsus sum, 3, n., *to be distrustful; to distrust*, 3, 51.

diffindō, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to cleave asunder; split, pierce*, 9, 589.

diffugiō, fūgī, 3, n., *to flee apart; run away, flee*, 2, 212.

diffundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour round about, pour out*, 10, 908; *diffuse; spread, multiply*, 7, 708; *to put in disorder, dishevel*, 1, 319; *spread abroad*, 4, 195.

diffūsus, a, um, p. of diffundō.

dīgerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to carry apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order*, 3, 446; *explain, interpret*, 2, 182.

digitus, ī, m., *a finger*, 6, 647; *toe*, 5, 426.

dīgnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (dīgnus), w. acc. and abl., *to deem worthy of*, 1, 335; w. inf., *think, fit, deign*, 4, 192; p., **dīgnātus**, a, um, with pass. meaning, *deemed worthy of, honored by*, 3, 475.

dīgnus, a, um, adj., w. abl., *deserving of, worthy of*; with depend. clause or absol., *fit, due, meet, worthy*, 1, 600, et al.; **dīgna indīgna**, *worthy (and) unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike*, 12, 811.

dīgredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (di- *and* gradior), *to walk* or *go apart, aside*, or *away; depart*, 3, 410; *separate*, 4, 80; *come from*, 2, 718.

1. **dīgressus**, a, um, p. of dīgredior.

2. **dīgressus**, ūs, m., *a going away; a departure, parting*, 3, 482.

dīlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away*, 4, 705.

dīlāpsus, a, um, p. of dīlābor.

dīlēctus, a, um, p. of dīligō.

dīligō, lēxī, lēctus, 3, a., *to love*, 8, 590; p., **dīlēctus**, a, um, *loved, dear*, 1, 344.

dīluvium, iī, n. (dīluō, *cleanse*), *a washing away, flood, deluge*, 12, 205; *desolation, destruction*, 7, 228.

dīmēnsus, a, um, p. of dīmētior.

dīmētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure, mark out; lay out.*

dīmissus, a, um, p. of dīmittō.

dīmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send apart* or *away*, 1, 571; *dispatch*, 1, 577; *dismiss*, 10, 46; *give up*, 11, 706.

dīmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move apart* or *away; remove, dispel*, 3, 589; *divide*, 5, 839.

Dindyma, ōrum, n., *and* **Dindymus**, ī, m., *Mount Dindymus* or *Dindyma, in Mysia, sacred to Cybele*, 9, 618.

dīnumerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count*, 6, 691.

Diomēdēs, is, m., *Diomedes, son of Tydeus, and king of Argos, distinguished among the Greeks at Troy*, 1, 752.

Diōnaeus, a, um, adj. (Diōnē), *pertaining to Dione, mother of Venus; Dionaean*, 3, 19.

Diōrēs, is, m., *a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas*, 5, 297.

Dioxippus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

Dīrae, see dīrus.

dīreptus, a, um, p. of dīripiō.

dirimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (dis- *and* emō), *to take asunder; to separate*, 7, 227; *break off, end*, 5, 467; *decide*, 12, 79.

dīripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (dis- *and* rapiō), *to tear apart* or *off; snatch, tear away*, 3, 227; *plunder, pillage, sack*, 2, 563. See also dēripiō.

dīruō, uī, utus, 3, a., *to overthrow, tear apart* or *away from*, 10, 363.

dīrus, a, um, adj., *accursed; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible*, freq.; *accursed*, 2, 261; *unhallowed, impious*, 6, 373; *foul, carrion*, 3, 262; *wild, furious, ardent*, 9, 185; subst., **Dīra**, ae, f., *a Fury*, 12, 869; pl., **Dīrae**, ārum, *the Furies*, 4, 473, et al.; pl., **dīra**, adv., *fearfully*, 10, 572.

dīrutus, a, um, p. of dīruō.

1. **Dīs**, ītis, m., *Pluto, the ruler of Hades*, 4, 702, et al.

2. **dīs**, dītis, adj., see dīves.

3. **dis-**, insep. particle, denoting division or separation. In composition it becomes **dī-** before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v*; and **dif-** before *f*.

discēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go apart* or *away, retire, withdraw, depart*, 2, 644; *open*, 9, 20.

discernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., *to distinguish* one thing from another; *determine, distinguish, decide*, 12, 898; *perceive*, 3, 201; *mark, set off; work, embroider*, 4, 264.

discerpō, cerpsī, cerptus, 3, a. (dis- *and* carpō), *to pluck asunder, to tear in pieces; disperse*, 9, 313.

discerptus, a, um, p. of discerpō.

discessus, ūs, m. (discēdō), *a departing, departure*, 6, 464.

discindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear asunder, pull in pieces, rend*, 12, 602.

discingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a., *to ungird;* p., **discīnctus**, a, um, *loose-robed; indolent, effeminate*, 8, 724.

disclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (dis- *and* claudō), *to open; loosen*, 12, 782.

discō, didicī, 3, a., *to learn*, w. acc., 6, 433; *learn how*, w. inf., 5, 222.

discolor, ōris, adj., *of different color*, 6, 204.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), *difference in feeling*, or *mind; dissension, strife;* personified, *Discord* or *Eris*, 6, 280.

discors, cordis, adj. (dis- *and* cor), *disagreeing*, 2, 423; *hostile*, 9, 688; *opposing, contending*, 10, 356.

discrepō, uī, 1, n., *to be discordant* in sound; fig., *to differ*, 10, 434.

discrīmen, inis, n. (discernō), *a separating interval, space*, 5, 154; *separation, division*, 10, 382; *distance*, 3, 685; *difference, distinction*, 1, 574; *variation, division*, of sound; *note*, 6, 646; *crisis, danger, peril*, 1, 204; pl., *difference*, 10, 529.

discrīminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (discrīmen), *to separate; to make distinct*, with light; *discover, illuminate*, 11, 144.

discumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., *to recline separately; recline* at table, 1, 708; impers., **discumbitur**, *they recline*, 1, 700.

discurrō, cucurrī, *or* currī, cursus, 3, n., *to run apart; to ride in different directions*, 5, 580; *to move in patrols*, or *hurry to and fro as patrols*, 9, 164; impers., **discurritur**, *they hurry in different directions*, 11, 468.

discussus, a, um, p. of discutiō.

discutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dis- *and* quatiō), *to shake off, strike off*, 9, 810; *disperse, dissipate, dispel.*

dīsiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (dis- *and* iaciō), *to throw, cast asunder; overthrow, demolish*, 8, 355; *scatter, disperse*, 1, 70; *cleave*, 12, 308.

disiungō, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, a., *to disjoin, separate, drive away from*, 1, 252.

dispellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse*, 1, 538; *to part*, 5, 839.

dispendium, iī, n. (dispendō, *weigh out*), *a weighing out; expense, cost; loss*, 3, 453.

dispergō, spersī, spersus, 3, a. (dis- *and* spargō), *to sprinkle, shower around; disperse, scatter*, 3, 197; *diffuse, dissolve*, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispergō.

dispiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (dis- *and* speciō, *look*), *to see distinctly, descry, perceive, discern*, 6, 734.

dispōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to put in order; arrange, distribute*, 3, 237.

dissēnsus, ūs, m. (dissentiō, *disagree*), *disagreement, dissent*, 11, 455.

dissideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. (dis- *and* sedeō), *to be situated apart, be separated*, 7, 370.

dissiliō, uī, 4, n. (dis- *and* saliō), *to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder*, 3, 416; *break in twain*, 12, 741.

dissimilis, e, adj., *unlike; inadequate, unfit, unequal*, 9, 282.

dissimulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dissimilis), *to misrepresent* the truth *or* reality; *dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal*, 4, 291; *remain disguised*, or *concealed* (others, *repress one's emotions*), 1, 516.

dissultō, 1, n. (dis- *and* saltō), *to leap asunder; spring back* or *apart*, 8, 240; *burst from*, 12, 923.

distendō, tendī, tēnsus, *or* tentus, 3, a., *to stretch apart* or *out; extend, distend; fill*, 1, 433.

distentus, a, um, p. of distendō.

distineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dis- *and* teneō), *to hold at bay, keep off*, 11, 381.

distō, 1, n., *to stand apart; be distant*, 3, 116.

distrāctus, a, um, p. of distrahō.

distrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw, tear asunder*, 7, 767.

districtus, a, um, p. of distringō.

distringō, strīnxī, strīctus, 3, a., *to draw apart; draw, blind, stretch*, 6, 617.

dītissimus, a, um, see dīves.

diū, adv. (old abl., cf. diēs), *long, for a long time*, 1, 351.

dīum, see dīvus.

dīus, see dīvus.

dīva, ae, see dīvus.

dīvellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., *to tear asunder; tear in pieces*, 4, 600; *tear away*, 8, 568; *separate, scatter* (others, *drive away*), 2, 434; *loosen, uncoil*, 2, 220.

dīverberō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a., *to strike asunder, cleave, cut*, 5, 503.

dīvertō, vertī, versus, 3, n., *to turn one's self, turn* or *go apart:* p., **dīversus**, a, um, *turned apart; opposite, contrary; away*, 5, 166; *different, various*, 2, 298; *distant, far remote*, 3, 4; pl., *apart*, 9, 623; *in different directions*, 1, 70; *different parts of*, 5, 676; *in different*

places, 12, 501; **ex dīversō,** *from different directions* or *from an opposite direction*, 2, 716; 3, 232; **dīversa urbs,** *different parts of the city*, 12, 621; **in dīversa,** *different* or *opposite ways; asunder*, 8, 642.

dīves, itis, and **dīs,** dīte, adj., *rich, wealthy; fertile*, 7, 262; w. gen., *rich in respect of, rich in*, 1, 14; w. abl., *rich in, abounding in*, 4, 38; superl., **dītissimus,** a, um, *the richest, wealthiest*, 1, 343; *very rich, opulent*, 9, 360.

dīvidō, vīsī, vīsus, 3, a., *divide; cleave*, 9, 751; *separate*, 3, 383; *to divide by being inlaid; to be set in*, 10, 134; *distribute*, 1, 197; *open, break through*, 2, 234; of the mind, *to turn*, 4, 285.

dīvīnus, a, um, adj. (dīvus), *relating to the gods; heaven-descended, divine*, 5, 47; *heavenly*, 1, 403; *inspired, prophetic*, 3, 373.

dīvīsus, a, um, p. of dīvidō.

dīvitiae, ārum, f. (dīves), *riches, wealth*, 6, 610.

dīvortium, iī, n. (dīvortō *or* dīvertō), *a separation; a parting*, or *crossway*, 9, 379.

dīvum, see dīvus.

dīvus (dīus), a, um, adj., *divine; godlike*, 11, 657; subst., **dīvus,** ī, m., *a god*, freq.; *the image of a god*, 12, 286; **dīva,** ae, f., *a goddess*, 1, 632, et al.

dō, dedī, **datus,** dare, a., *to give*, freq.; *grant*, 1, 79; *bestow*, 12, 394; *offer*, 8, 106; *show, betray*, 12, 69; *present, make, render, effect*, 9, 323; *consign, throw, cast*, 2, 566; *yield, resign*, 11, 162; *supply*, 2, 391; *bring*, 4, 683; *give forth, spread*, 12, 301; *make*, 11, 385; *form*, 12, 575; *direct*, 3, 337; *establish, ordain*, 12, 192; *unfurl*, 1, 35; often w. infin. as object acc., 5, 538; **sē dare,** *to intrust one's self, venture upon*, 9, 56; *to be given* or *afforded*, 4, 627; **dare dēfēnsum,** *to defend completely*, 12, 437; **dare poenās,** *to suffer punishment*. **Dare,** w. a substantive following, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; as, **dare complexūs,** *to embrace*, 1, 687; **dare partū,** *to bring forth, bear*, 1, 274.

doceō, uī, tus, 2, a., *to teach, instruct*, 6, 292; *tell, inform*, 1, 332; *describe, recount*, 3, 717; *interpret, explain*, 5, 523; p., **doctus,** a, um, *well-informed; learned, wise, experienced, skillful*, 10, 225, et al.

Dōdōnaeus, a, um, adj., *of Dodona; Dodonaean*, 3, 466.

doleō, uī, itus, 2, n. and a., *to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn*, freq.; *to endure grief*, 4, 434; *to be displeased, angry*, 1, 9; *to feel indignation, shame, disgrace*, 11, 732.

Dolichāōn, onis, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 696.

dolō, ōnis, m., *a staff* or *pole with an iron point; a pike*, 7, 664.

Dolōn, ōnis, m., *a Trojan spy*, 12, 347.

Dolopes, um, m., *the Dolopians, a warlike tribe of Thessaly, followers of Pyrrhus at Troy*, 2, 7.

dolor, ōris, m. (doleō), *pain*, 4, 693; *grief, anguish*, 4, 474; *resentment*, 1, 25; *fury, vengeance*, 2, 594.

dolus, ī, m., *artifice, device, stratagem*, 2, 390; *fraud, treachery, wile*, 2, 34; *deception, craft*, 1, 684; *secret* or *hidden crime, crafty misdeed*, 6, 567; fig., *maze*, 5, 590; *treacherous work* or *fabric*, 2, 264.

domina, ae, f. (dominus), *mistress, queen*, 3, 438; *goddess*, 3, 113.

dominor, ātus sum (pass. inf., dominārier, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (dominus), *to be lord* or *master; rule, reign, be supreme*, 2, 363; foll. by abl. w. *in*, 2, 327; by abl. without *in*, 6, 766; and in 1, 285; *take possession, overrun, prevail.*

dominus, ī, m. (rel. to domō), *a master, owner, lord, ruler*, 1, 282, et al.

domitō, 1, intens. a. (domō), *to tame; train, exercise*, 7, 163.

domitor, ōris, m. (domō), *a tamer*, 7, 189; *ruler, sovereign*, 5, 799.

domitus, a, um, p. of domō.

domō, uī, itus, 1, a., *to tame, train, vanquish*, 2, 198; *subdue*, 6, 80; *till*, 9, 608.

domus, ī or ūs, f., *house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion*, 1, 637, et al.; *home*, 1, 600; *structure, building*, 6, 27; *nest*, 5, 214; *haunt*, 3, 647; *abode, region*, 6, 534; *family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage*, 1, 284, et al.; pl., *a palatial building* with its several courts; *palace*, 2, 445; gen. as locat., **domī**, *in the house, at home;* acc., **domum**, *homeward, home.*

dōnec (contract. fr. dōnicum, *until*), adv., *as long as, while; until, till at length*, w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 860.

dōnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dōnum), *to present; give*, 5, 262; *reward*, 5, 268; w. acc. and abl., 5, 361.

dōnum, ī, n. (dō), *a gift, present*, 1, 652; *reward, prize*, 5, 266; *sacrifice, offering*, 3, 301; 4, 63; *bounty, blessing*, 2, 269.

Donūsa, ae, f., *an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades*, 3, 125.

Dōricus, a, um, adj., *Doric; Grecian*, 2, 27.

dormiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, n., *to sleep.*

dorsum, ī, n., *the back*, 11, 577; *a ridge, reef* of rocks, 1, 110; *a bank*, 10, 303.

Dorȳclus, ī, m., *Doryclus, a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620.

dōs, dōtis, f. (dō), *a marriage portion, dowry*, 7, 423.

dōtālis, e, adj. (dōs), *pertaining to a dowry, dotal*, 4, 104.

1. **dōtō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dōs), *to endow, portion*, 7, 318.

2. **Dōtō**, ūs, f., *a sea nymph*, 9, 102.

dracō, ōnis, m., *a dragon* or *fabulous kind of serpent*, 4, 484; *a serpent*, 2, 225.

Drancēs, is, m., *a Latin hero*, 11, 122, et al.

Drepanum, ī, n., *Drepanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily*, now *Trapani*, 3, 707.

Drūsus, ī, m., *the family name of several distinguished Romans*, 6, 824.

Dryopē, ēs, f., *a wood nymph*, 10, 551.

Dryopes, um, m., *the Dryopes, a Pelasgian tribe, at first of Thessaly, later of Messene*, 4, 146.

Dryops, opis, m., *Dryops, a Trojan follower of Aeneas*, 10, 346.

dubitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to doubt*, 3, 170; *hesitate*, 6, 806; *fear*, 8, 614; *to be in meditation, to ponder*, 9, 191; p., **dubitandus**, a, um, *to be questioned*, 3, 170.

dubius, a, um, adj., *uncertain, doubting, doubtful;* active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, *to be doubted, uncertain, doubtful*, 2, 359.

dūcō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., *to lead*, freq.; *draw; guide, direct, conduct*, 1, 401; *stretch, strain, draw*, 11, 860; *draw, unsheath*, 12, 378; *incline*, 5, 7; *usher in*, 2, 802; *draw over one's self, take on*, 10, 192; *take* a wife, *raise, build*, 1, 423; of metals, *beat out, form, fashion*, 7, 634; *mold*,

express, 6, 848; *choose by drawing lots; choose*, 2, 201; *receive*, 5, 534; *spend, protract*, 6, 539; *draw out, prolong*, 2, 641; *continue*, 1, 642; *calculate, reckon*, 6, 690; *deem, think*, 10, 669; *derive*, 5, 568; pass., **dūcī**, *to be descended; to descend, spring from*, 1, 19.

ductor, ōris, m. (dūcō), *a leader*, 1, 189; *captain, commander*, 5, 133; *prince, king*, 9, 691.

ductus, a, um, p. of dūcō.

dūdum, adv. (diū *and* dum), *a while ago; some time ago; lately, not long ago; just now*, 2, 726, et al.

dulcēdō, inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness; delight, joy*, 11, 538.

dulcis, e, adj., *sweet*, 1, 433; *pure, clear, pleasant, delightful*, 1, 694; *dear*, 2, 777.

Dūlichium, iī, n., *Dulichium, an island southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, 3, 271.

dum, conj., *while, as long as*, 1, 607, et al.; *even while* (in the act of), 6, 586; *until, till*, 1, 265; *yet, as yet*, 11, 70; *until, while* (of purpose), w. subj., 1, 5; *provided that, if only*, w. subj., 11, 792.

dūmus, ī, m., *a bramble*, 4, 526; *brake, thicket*.

duo, ae, o, num. adj., *two*, 2, 213, et al.

duplex, icis, adj. (duo *and* plicō), *twofold, double*, 1, 655; *lying over each other, lapping*, 9, 707; *both*, 1, 93; *twin*, 12, 198.

duplicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (duplex), *to double; double up, fold up* or *bend*, 11, 645; 12, 927.

dūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (dūrus), *to make hard, harden; to be enduring; endure, persevere; be firm, patient, bear up*, 1, 207; *continue, last*.

dūrus, a, um, adj., *hard, to the touch; tough, stiff*, 5, 403; *hardy*, 5, 730; *sturdy*, 7, 504; *strong*, 2, 479; *harsh, unpleasant; stern, cruel; inexorable; insensible*, 4, 428; *difficult*, 1, 563; *grievous, heavy*, 4, 488; *rough, dangerous*, 3, 706; *much enduring*, 2, 7; 4, 247; *much suffering, tired with grief*, 12, 873.

dux, ducis, c. (dūcō), *a leader, guide, head*, 1, 364; *chief, captain, commander*, 2, 261; *groom* (others, *a pilot*), 3, 470.

Dymās, antis, m., *Dymas, a Trojan warrior*, 2, 340.

E

ē, prep., see ex.

ebulum, ī, n., *dwarf elder*.

ebur, oris, n., *ivory*, 1, 592.

eburnus, a, um, adj. (ebur), *of ivory; ivory*, 6, 647; *ivory-hilted*, 11, 11.

Ebusus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (en *and* ce), *see! lo! behold!* w. a proposition, 5, 793.

Echīonius, a, um (Echīon), *of Echion, one of the Theban ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth; Echionian, Theban*, 12, 515.

ecquī, quae *or* qua, quod, adj. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec *and* qui), *whether any? any?* 3, 341.

ecquis, ecquid, subst. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec *and* quis), *whether anybody? anything, any one; anybody? who, what, anything?* freq.; adv., **ecquid**, *as to anything, in any respect* or *degree? perchance? at all?* 3, 342.

edāx, ācis, adj. (1. edō), *voracious; devouring, consuming*, 2, 758.

ēdīcō, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., *to speak forth; declare; decree, order*, w. subj. or inf., 3, 235; *announce, order, charge*, 11, 463.

ēdisserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to state; set forth, declare, relate*, 2, 149.

ēditus, a, um, p. of 2. ēdō.

1. **edō**, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat*, 7, 113; *to eat, waste, consume*, 4, 66; pres., **est**, 4, 66; fig., *fret, vex, torment, consume*, 12, 801.

2. **ēdō**, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give out, put forth, raise; bring forth* young; *beget*, 8, 137; *produce, make*, 9, 527; *utter*, 5, 693; p., **ēditus**, a, um, *exposed, raised up, elevated*.

ēdoceō, uī, tus, 2, a., *to teach completely; communicate, declare*, 5, 748.

Ēdōnus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Edoni, a people of southern Thrace; Edonian, Thracian*, 12, 365.

1. **ēdūcō**, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead out, lead forth*, 1, 432; *draw out*, 10, 744; *bear, bring forth*, 6, 765; *work out, forge*, 6, 630; *erect, build*, 2, 186; *rear*, 2, 461; *bring up, maintain*, 8, 413.

2. **ēducō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to train, breed*, 10, 518.

ēductus, a, um, p. of 1. ēdūcō.

effectus, a, um, p. of efficiō.

efferō, extulī, ēlātus, ferre, irreg. a. (ex *and* ferō), *to bear*, or *bring out* or *forth*, 2, 297; *bear away, rescue*, 3, 150; *raise, elevate, lift up* or *high*, 1, 127; *elate, puff up*, 11, 715; **efferre gressum** or **pedem**, *walk, go, come forth*, 2, 753; **efferre sē**, *arise*, 3, 215.

efferus, a, um, adj. (ex *and* ferus, *wild*), *extremely wild; savage, frantic*, 4, 642; *fierce*, 8, 6; *cruel*, 8, 484.

effētus, a, um, adj. (ex *and* fētus, *productive*), *no longer producing; exhausted*, 5, 396; *incapable* (w. gen.), 7, 440.

efficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (ex *and* faciō), *to make completely; form, make*, 1, 160; w. subj. clause, *cause*.

effigiēs, ēī, f. (effingō), *something molded* or *fashioned; a figure, likeness*, or *image*, 3, 148.

effingō, fīnxī, fīctus, 3, a. (ex *and* fingō), *to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portray, represent*, 6, 32; *counterfeit, imitate*, 10, 640.

efflāgitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex *and* flagitō, *demand*), *to ask urgently; demand*, 12, 759.

efflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex *and* flō), *to blow* or *breathe out*, 7, 786.

effodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a. (ex *and* fodiō), *to dig out, excavate*, 1, 427; *dig up*, 1, 443; *dig, thrust out*, 3, 663.

effor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex *and* for), *to speak forth; speak, say*, 6, 560.

effossus, a, um, p. of effōdiō.

effrāctus, a, um, p. of effringō.

effringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (ex *and* frangō), *to break out* or *open; crush, dash out*, 5, 480.

effugiō, fūgī, 3, n. and a. (ex *and* fugiō), *to flee forth* or *away; glide away*, 2, 226; *get off, escape; speed along*, 5, 151; *pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from*, 2, 793; 3, 272; *escape*, 3, 653.

effugium, iī, n. (effugiō), *a fleeing away*; pl., *flight, escape*, 2, 140.

effulgeō, and **effulgō**, fulsī, 2, and 3, n. (ex *and* fulgeō), *to shine forth* or *brightly; be effulgent*, 2, 616; 8, 677; *glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous*, 5, 133.

effultus, a, um, p. (ex *and* fulciō), *propped up; supported*, 7, 94.

effundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (ex *and* fundō), *to pour out* or *forth; shed*, 2, 271; *throw, cast out*, 7, 780; *cast*, 6, 339; *overthrow*, 11, 485; *bring out*, 9, 68; *unbind, dishevel*, 4, 509; *dissolve*, 2, 651; *let loose, throw out*, 5, 818; *spend, lose, waste*, 5, 446; of words, *utter*, 5, 780; pass., **effundī**, *dart*, 5,

145; *flow*, 6, 686; p., **effūsus**, a, um, *poured forth; overflowing; thronging*, 12, 131.

effūsus, a, um, p. of effundō.

egēnus, a, um, adj. (egeō), *needy; in want, destitute*, 1, 599; *distressed, straitened, imperiled, desperate*, 10, 367.

egeō, uī, 2, n., *to be in want* or *need;* w. abl. or gen., *to want, need*, 2, 522; *to be poor, destitute*, 1, 384; *to feel the need of, be desirous of*, 5, 751; p., **egēns**, entis, *destitute, needy, necessitous, helpless*, 4, 373.

Ēgeria, ae, f., *a nymph of Roman mythology, instructress of Numa*, 7, 763.

egestās, ātis, f. (egeō), *poverty, destitution, penury, need, want;* personified, 6, 276.

ego, meī, pers. pron.; pl., **nōs**, nostrī *or* nostrum, *I*, etc., freq.; pl. often for the sing., *I, me*, etc.; abl. with 1. **cum** appended; **mēcum**, *with me*, 1, 675, et al.

ēgredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (ex *and* gradior), *to step* or *walk forth; go out*, 2, 713; *to disembark, land*, 1, 172.

ēgregius, a, um, adj. (ē *and* grex), *apart from the herd; excellent, distinguished*, 7, 473; *famous, renowned*, 1, 445; *noble*, 6, 523; w. gen., 11, 417.

ēgressus, a, um, p. of ēgredior.

ei (monosyll.), interj. expressive of grief, *ah! alas! woe is me!* 2, 274, et al.

ēiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ex *and* iaciō), *to cast out, forth, away;* p., **ēiectus**, a, um, *cast ashore*, 1, 578; *banished*, 8, 646; *stretched out at full length, thrust forth*, 10, 894.

ēiectō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., freq. (ex *and* iactō), *to cast forth; vomit*, 5, 470.

ēiectus, a, um, p. of ēiciō.

ēlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *glide forth* or *away; escape from*, 1, 242; *spring aside, dodge*, 5, 445.

ēlāpsus, a, um, p. of ēlābor.

ēlātus, a, um, p. of efferō.

Ēlectra, ae, f., *one of the Pleiades (daughters of Atlas), and mother of Dardanus*, 8, 135.

ēlectrum, ī, n., *amber; a mixed metal of the color of amber*, 8, 402.

elephantus, ī, m., *an elephant;* meton., *ivory*, 3, 464.

ēlīdō, līsī, līsus, 3, a. (ex *and* laedō), *to dash forth, out, up*, 3, 567; *suffocate, strangle*, 8, 289; *force out, cause to start out*, 8, 261.

ēligō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a. (ē *and* legō), *to select, choose*, 7, 274.

Ēlis, idis, f., *Elis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia*, 3, 694.

Elissa ae, f., *another name for Dido*, 4, 335.

ēlīsus, a, um, p. of ēlīdō.

ēloquium, iī, n. (ēloquor), *eloquence; rant*, 11, 383.

ēloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; speak*, 3, 39.

ēlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., *to play out; to mock, elude*, 11, 695; *deceive, disappoint.*

ēluō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to wash out* or *away*, 6, 742.

Ēlysium, iī, n., *Elysium, the Elysian fields, the dwelling place set apart for the blessed in the lower world.*

Ēmathia, ae, f., *Emathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia.*

Ēmathiōn, ōnis, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 9, 571.

ēmēnsus, a, um, p. of ēmētior.

ēmētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure out* or *off*, 10, 772; *pass over, traverse*, 5, 628.

ēmicō, uī, ātus, 1, n., *to leap, spring forth*, 6, 5; *to dart, bound*, or *spring upward*, 2, 175; *run, rush, dart forward*, 5, 319.

ēmineō, uī, 2, n., *to stand out, project, rise up*, 10, 227.

ēminus, adv. (ē *and* manus), *from afar, at a distance*, 10, 346.

ēmissus, a, um, p. of ēmittō.

ēmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send forth*, 6, 898; *hurl, throw, shoot*, 11, 676.

emō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a., *to buy, purchase*, 10, 503.

ēmōtus, a, um., p. of ēmoveō.

ēmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move off* or *away; throw off, start from*, 2, 493; *dispel, relieve*, 6, 382; *tear away, shatter*, 2, 610.

ēmptus, a, um, p. of emō.

ēmūniō, iī, ītus, 4, a., *to fortify; make strong, secure*, 8, 227.

ēn, interj., *lo! behold!* with nom., 1, 461; in indignation, 4, 597.

ēnārrābilis, e, adj. (nārrō), *that can be expressed* or *described*, 8, 625.

Enceladus, ī, m., *Enceladus, a giant, son of Caelus and Terra*, 3, 578; 4, 179.

enim, causal conj., *for*, 1, 198, et al; corroborative, *truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed;* with pers. pron., *precisely, directly*, 8, 84; **nec enim**, *nor indeed*, 2, 100; **sed enim**, *but indeed, however*, 1, 19.

ēniteō, uī, 2, n., *to shine forth*, 4, 150; *grow bright*.

ēnītor, nīxus *or* nīsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to struggle forth* or *upward; to bring forth, bear offspring*, 3, 327.

ēnīxus, a, um, p. of ēnitor.

ēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim out* or *away*, fig., *to fly away*, 6, 16.

ēnsis, is, m., *a sword*, 2, 393, et al.; *knife*, 2, 155.

Entellus, ī, m., *a Sicilian boxer*, 5, 387.

ēnumerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to count out* or *completely; enumerate*, 4, 334.

eō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go; walk, come*, 8, 466; *go forth*, 2, 578; *depart*, 2, 111; *issue*, 4, 130; *advance*, 12, 903; *move, appear*, 4, 149; *ascend*, 5, 451; *run down, flow*, 9, 434; *hang*, 5, 558; *enter upon, succeed to, inherit*, 6, 758; w. cogn. acc., *to pursue*, 4, 468; impers., **ītur**, *we, they, go*, 9, 641; p., **iēns**, euntis, *going*, etc., freq.

eōdem, adv. (idem), *to the same place*, 9, 689.

eōus, a, um, adj., *belonging to the dawn, eastern*, 1, 489; subst., **Eōus**, ī, m., for *Lucifer, the day star; the dawn*, 3, 588.

Epēos, ī, m., *Epeius, a Grecian architect, designer of the wooden horse*, 2, 264.

Ēpīros (**Ēpīrus**), ī, f., *Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon*, now *Albania*, 3, 292.

epulae, ārum, f. (sing. epulum), *a banquet, feast*, 1, 79; *food*, 1, 216.

Epulō, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

epulor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (epulae), *to banquet, feast*, 4, 207; w. abl., *to banquet, feast upon*, 3, 224; w. acc., *feast upon*, 4, 602.

Ēpytidēs, ae, m., *son of Epytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games*, 5, 547.

Ēpytus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.

equa, ae, f. (equus), *a mare*.

eques, itis, m. (equus), *a horseman*, 4, 132; pl., *cavalry*, 12, 408; sing. as collective, *cavalry*, 10, 239.

equester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), *pertaining to a horseman; equestrian*, 5, 667.

equidem, adv. (demonstr. e *or* ec *and* quidem), *indeed, at least, certainly, surely;* w. first person, *for my part,* 1, 238.

equīnus, a, um, adj. (equus), *pertaining to horses; horse hair,* 9, 622.

equitātus, ūs, m. (equitō), *the horse, cavalry,* 8, 585.

equitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (eques), *to be a horseman; to ride,* 10, 885.

equus, ī, m., *a horse,* 1, 156, et al.

Eratō, f. (only in nom.), *the muse of love poetry; muse,* in general, 7, 37.

Erebus, ī, m., *the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night,* 6, 247; *darkness; the lower world,* 4, 26, et al.

ērēctus, a, um, p. of ērigō.

ēreptus, a, um, p. of ēripiō.

Erētum, ī, n., *an ancient Sabine town,* 7, 711.

ergō, adv., *therefore:* w. gen. (like *causā*), *for the sake of, on account of,* 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.

Ericētēs, ae, m., *a Lycaonian follower of Aeneas,* 10, 749.

Ēridanus, ī, m. 1. *A Greek name of the river Po.* 2. *The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world,* 6, 659.

ērigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (ex *and* regō), *to raise up, rear, erect,* 4, 495; *cast upward,* 3, 423.

erīlis, e, adj. (erus), *pertaining to an owner, master,* or *mistress; master's,* 7, 490.

Erīnys, yos, f., *a fury,* 2, 337; *pest, scourge, curse,* 2, 573.

Eriphȳlē, es, f., *the wife of Amphiaraus, slain by her son Alcmaeon, for her treachery to her husband,* 6, 445.

ēripiō, uī, reptus, 3, a. (ex *and* rapiō), *to tear* or *pull away,* freq.; w. the object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep.; or in the dat.; *unsheath; draw,* 4, 579; *snatch,* 10, 788; *catch,* 7, 119; *take away,* 2, 736; *rescue,* 1, 596; *bear safely,* 2, 665; *hasten,* 2, 619; imperat., *away!* 3, 560; pass., **ēripī,** *escape,* 12, 948; **ēripere sē,** *hasten, fly,* 12, 917.

errō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to go astray, wander,* 1, 578; *go to and fro, stray,* 7, 493; *hover,* 4, 684; *float,* 3, 76; *to err, be uncertain,* 7, 498.

error, ōris, m. (errō), *a wandering,* 1, 755; *a winding maze,* 5, 591; *mistake, error,* 3, 181; *deception,* 2, 48.

ērubēscō, rubuī, 3, inc. n. and a., *to redden; to blush; feel shame before; to revere, respect,* 2, 542.

ēructō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to belch out; to vomit, throw forth* or *out,* 3, 632; *discharge,* 6, 297.

ērudiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (ē *and* rudiō), *to redeem from roughness; to teach, instruct,* 9, 203.

Erulus, ī, m., *king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander,* 8, 563.

ērumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. and n., *to burst forth; burst, break through,* 1, 580; *dash, dart forward,* 10, 890.

ēruō, ī, tus, 3, a., *to cast out* or *up; to overthrow,* 2, 5.

erus, ī, m., *an owner, householder, master, lord,* 3, 324.

ērutus, a, um, p. of ēruō.

Erycīnus, a, um, adj. (Eryx), *pertaining to Eryx, Erycinian,* 5, 759.

Erymanthus, ī, m., *a mountain in Arcadia,* 5, 448.

Erymās, antis, m., *a Trojan slain by Turnus,* 9, 702.

1. **Eryx**, ycis, m., *a Sicilian giant and king, son of Venus and Butes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules*, 5, 419.

2. **Eryx**, ycis, m., *a mountain on the northwest coast of Sicily*, 1, 570.

es, **estō**, **esse**, **essem**, etc., see sum.

ēsca, ae, f. (edō), *food, bait.*

et, conj., *and*, freq.; *moreover, also, too*, freq.; *and even, and indeed; and yet; and immediately*, 9, 22; **et — et**, *both — and*, freq.

etenim, conj., *for, indeed, truly*, 7, 390.

etiam, conj. (et *emphasized by* iam), *and also, and besides; even, and even*, freq.; for *praeterea, besides, moreover*, 11, 352; of time, *still, yet, even now*, 6, 485.

Etrūria, ae, f., *ancient Tuscany; Etruria.*

Etrūscus, a, um, adj. (Etrūria), *Etrurian, Tuscan*, 8, 503; subst., **Etrūscī**, ōrum, m., *the Etrurians, Tuscans*, 9, 150.

etsī, conj., *even if, although, though*, 2, 583.

Euander (**-drus**, 8, 100; **Ēvander**, **-drus**), drī, m., *Evander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallanteum on the Tiber*, 8, 52.

Euandrius, a, um (Euander), *of Evander, Evandrian*, 10, 394.

Euandrus, ī, see Euander.

Euanthēs, ae, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 10, 702.

Euboicus, a, um, adj., *of Euboea, an island on the eastern coast of Greece; Euboean*, 6, 2.

Euhadnē, ēs, f., *Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, who cast herself on the funeral pile of her husband*, 6, 447.

euhāns, antis, p. n. and a. (Evan or Euan, *i.e.* Bacchus), *crying Euhan! shrieking madly, celebrating*, 6, 517.

euhoe (dissyll.), interj., *a joyous Bacchanalian shout, evoe! joy!* 7, 389.

Eumēdēs, is, m., *a Trojan*, 12, 346.

Eumēlus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 5, 665.

Eumenides, um, f., *the well-disposed;* a deprecatory title given by the Greeks to the Furies; *the Eumenides, the Furies*, 4, 469.

Eunēus, ī, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 666.

euntis, tī, etc., see eō, p., iēns.

Euphrātēs, is, m., *the Euphrates.*

Eurōpa, ae, f. 1. *Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, borne by Jupiter over the sea to Crete.* 2. *Europe*, 1, 385.

Eurōtās, ae, m., *the Eurotas; the river on which Sparta was situated*, 1, 498.

Eurōus, a, um, adj. (Eurus), *pertaining to Eurus, the southeast wind; eastern*, 3, 533.

Eurus, ī, m., *the southeast wind*, 1, 85, et al.; *wind*, 1, 383, et al.

Euryalus, ī, m., *a Trojan youth among the followers of Aeneas*, 5, 294.

Eurypylus, ī, m., *a Thessalian prince, one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 2, 114.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), eī, m., *the king of Mycenae, who assigned to Hercules the twelve labors*, 8, 292.

Eurytidēs, ae, m. (Eurytus), *the son of Eurytus*, 10, 499.

Eurytiōn, ōnis, m., *brother of the Lycian archer Pandarus, and follower of Aeneas*, 5, 495.

ēvādō, vāsī, vāsus, 3, n. and a., *to go out, forth*, or *up; ascend*, 2, 458; *come in flight*, 2, 531; *come forth from*, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., *to escape*

the dangers of, 2, 731; *escape*, 5, 689; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 702; 9, 99.

ēvalēscō, valuī, 3, inc. n., *to grow strong; be able, can*, 7, 757.

ēvānēscō, vānuī, 3, inc. n., *to disappear, vanish*, 4, 278.

ēvehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry forth; carry up, raise, elevate*, 6, 130.

ēveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come out; come to pass, happen*, 2, 778.

ēventus, ūs, m. (ēveniō), *an outcome, issue, result, event, fortune*, 6, 158.

ēverberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to beat violently, strike, flap upon*, 12, 866.

ēversor, ōris, m. (ēvertō), *an overthrower, destroyer*, 12, 545.

ēversus, a, um, p. of ēvertō.

ēvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to upturn*, 1, 43; *overthrow, demolish, destroy*, 2, 603.

ēvictus, a, um, p. of ēvincō.

ēvinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind round; crown, wreathe*, 5, 269; *bind*, 5, 364.

ēvincō, vīcī, victus, 3, a., *to conquer completely; overcome*, 2, 630; *move*, 4, 548, et al.; *bear down, sweep away*, 2, 497.

ēvinctus, a, um, p. of ēvinciō.

ēviscerō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a. (ē *and* viscus), *to disembowel*, 11, 723.

ēvocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call out* or *forth; summon, conjure*, 4, 242.

ēvolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly away*, 9, 477.

ēvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll out* or *forth*, 5, 807; *unroll* a scroll or volume; hence, fig., *reveal, declare*, 9, 528.

ēvomō, uī, itus, 3, a., *to vomit out* or *up*, 8, 253.

ex or **ē**, prep. w. abl., *out of, from;* of place, 3, 554, and freq ; *down from*, 2, 410; of source, material, *of*, 5, 266; partitive, *of*, 2, 659; of time, *after, from, since*, 1, 623; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 221; of correspondence, *in*, 1, 456; *according to after*, 5, 244; *with*, 8, 621; **ex eō**, **illō**, **quō** (tempore), *from that, from which, what, time; since*, 8, 268.

exācta, see exigō.

exāctus, a, um, p. of exigō.

exaestuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to boil up, foam up, rage*, 3, 577; *to be agitated, to burn*, 9, 798.

exāmen, inis, n. (ex *and* agō). 1. *A multitude; swarm*, 7, 67. 2. *The tongue* or *indicator of the scales* or *balances; the index*, 12, 725.

exanimis, e, and **exanimus**, a, um, adj. (ex *and* anima), *breathless; lifeless, dead*, 1, 484; *slain*, 11, 110; *breathless with fear, terrified*, 4, 672.

exanimō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex *and* anima), *to deprive of life;* p., **exanimātus**, a, um, *without breath, breathless; disheartened; terrified*, 5, 805.

exārdēscō, ārsī, ārsus, 3, inc. n., *to begin to burn;* fig., *to be roused to anger; kindle, burn*, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exaudiō, īvī, or iī, ītus, 4, a., *to hear distinctly; hear*, 1, 219; *catch the sound, hear from afar*, 7, 15; *listen to, heed*, 11, 157.

excēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go out* or *away; depart*, 6, 737; *flee from*, 1, 357; *withdraw from*, 5, 380; *retire*, 9, 789.

excellēns, entis, p. of excellō.

excellō, celluī, celsus, 3, n. and a., *to rise out of* or *superior to;* p., **excellēns**, entis, *surpassing; beautiful*,

stately, 12, 250; p., **excelsus**, a, um, *elevated, high, lofty*, 5, 35.

excelsus, a, um, p. of excellō.

exceptus, a, um, p. of excipiō.

excidium, iī, n. (exscindō), *a complete cutting* or *tearing down; razing, demolition, destruction.*

1. **excidō**, cidī, 3, n. (ex *and* cadō), *to fall out; fall from; drop, come from*, 2, 658; *come down, descend*, 9, 113; *depart*, 1, 26.

2. **excīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, *a.* (ex *and* caedō), *to cut out*, 1, 429; *cut off, away*, or *down*, 2, 481; *destroy*, 2, 637.

exciō, cīvī *or* ciī, ītus, 4, a., and **excieō**, itus, 2, a., *to rouse up* or *forth; call forth, assemble*, 5, 107; *arouse, excite, agitate*, 4, 301; *stir, shake*, 12, 445.

excipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (ex *and* capiō), *to take out* or *up; except, exempt*, 9, 271; *receive, receive in turn*, 1, 276; *receive*, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor, 4, 374; 5, 41; *catch, take, surprise, fall upon*, 3, 332; *seize*, 6, 173; *overtake*, 9, 763; *intercept*, 11, 517; *befall*, 3, 318; *hit*, 12, 507; *take up* the conversation; *reply, answer*, 4, 114; *catch* mentally; *surmise, suspect, detect*, 4, 297.

excīsus, a, um, p. of excīdō.

excitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (exciō), *to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse*, 2, 594; *alarm*, 2, 728; *stimulate, impel*, 3, 343.

excītus, a, um, p. of exciō.

excitus, a, um, p. of excieō.

exclāmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to call* or *cry out*, 2, 733.

exclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (ex *and* claudō), *to shut out, exclude.*

exclūsus, a, um, p. of exclūdō.

excolō, uī, cultus, 3, a., *to till completely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish*, 6, 663.

excubiae, ārum, f. (excubō), *a lying out; watching; vigils, watch*, 4, 201.

excubō, uī, itus, 1, n., *to lie out; be on guard, keep watch*, 9, 175.

excūdō, cūdī, cūsus, 3, a., *to strike out*, 1, 174; *beat out, mold*, 6, 847.

excussus, a, um, p. of excutiō.

excutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (ex *and* quatiō), *to shake out* or *off*, 2, 224; *throw* or *cast down*, 1, 115; *cast out*, 10, 590; *drive away*, 3, 200; *expel*, 7, 299; *shake out, uncoil*, 3, 267; *uncoil and arrange* (set the sails), 3, 683; *deprive of*, 6, 353; *throw aside, break*, 12, 158; *hurry forth, call forth*, 9, 68.

exedō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat out, hollow out, devour; consume, destroy*, 5, 785.

exemplum, ī, n. (eximō), *example*, 12, 439.

exēmptus, a, um, p. of eximō.

exeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go out* or *forth*, 1, 306; *come out*, 5, 492; *overflow, burst forth*, 2, 497; *avoid, elude*, 5, 438.

exerceō, uī, itus, 2, a. (ex *and* arceō), *to keep in action* or *motion; hurry, drive along, whip*, 7, 380; *exercise, carry on, pursue*, 1, 431; *employ*, 10, 808; *engage in, cultivate, cherish*, 4, 110; *practice*, 4, 87; *train, lead*, 1, 499; *agitate, torment, harass*, 5, 779; *pursue*, 4, 623.

1. **exercitus**, a, um, p. of exerceō.

2. **exercitus**, ūs, m. (exerceō), *an exercising;* meton., *an army*, 2, 415.

exēsus, a, um, p. of exedō.

exhālō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 2, 562.

exhauriō, hausī, haustus, 4, a., *to draw out, drain, exhaust, toil through,*

achieve, 4, 14; *undergo*, 1, 599; *endure*, 11, 256; *inflict*, 9, 356.

exhaustus, a, um, p. of exhauriō.

exhorrēscō, horruī, 3, inc. n. and a. (exhorreō), *to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread*, 7, 265.

exhortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, rouse*, 7, 472; *advise*, 8, 510; *to spur*, 11, 610.

exigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (ex *and* agō), *to drive out* or *work out; drive through, thrust*, 10, 682; *drive*, 2, 357; *investigate, examine, ascertain*, 1, 309; *weigh, consider, determine*, 4, 476; *fulfill; finish, complete*, 6, 637; of time, *spend, pass*, 1, 75; p. subst., **exācta**, ōrum, *discoveries*, 1, 309.

exiguus, a, um, adj. (exigō), *minute, scanty, little; insignificant, small*, 4, 212; *few*, 5, 754; *thin, slender, feeble*, 6, 493.

eximius, a, um, adj. (eximō), *exceptional; choice, select; distinguished*, 7, 496.

eximō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (ex *and* emō), *to take out; remove*, 6, 746; *take away, remove*, 1, 216.

exin, see exinde.

exinde (abbrev. **exin**), adv., *from that place; thence*, of place; of time, *thereafter; thereupon, then*, 6, 743, et al.

exitiālis, e, adj. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*, 2, 31.

exitium, iī, n. (exeō), *a going out; death; hardship*, 7, 129; *destruction, downfall, ruin*, 2, 131.

exitus, ūs, m. (exeō), *a going* or *coming out; departure, exit, passage*, 6, 894; *event*, 5, 523; *end, death*, 2, 554.

exoptō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire much*, 2, 138.

exōrdior, ōrsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning*; p. subst., **exōrsum**, ī, n., *a thing begun* or *undertaken; enterprise, action*, 10, 111.

exōrdium, iī, n. (exōrdior), *a beginning; origin*, 7, 40; *opening, beginning*, of discourse, 4, 284.

exorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to rise up; come forth, appear, rise*, 4, 130; *arise*, 3, 128; *spring up, arise*, 4, 625.

exōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to pray effectually; entreat, implore*, 3, 370.

exōrsum, see exōrdior.

exortus, a, um, p. of exorior.

exōsus, a, um, p. (ex *and* ōdī), *hating much*; usually w. an obj. acc.; *hostile, adverse to, hating*, 5, 687.

expediō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (ex *and* pēs), *to make the foot free; to extricate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready*, 1, 178; *seize, use*, 5, 209; *serve*, 1, 702; *unfold, describe, disclose*, 3, 379, 460; *declare*, 11, 315; pass. in middle sig., *make one's way out, escape*, 2, 633.

expellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive out; drive* or *carry up; banish*, 1, 620; *repel, drive*, 10, 354.

expendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to weigh out*; fig., *pay; suffer*, 6, 740; *expiate*, 2, 229.

experior, pertus sum, 4, dep. a., *to try thoroughly; try, prove, resort to*, 4, 535; *experience, encounter, know by experience*, 1, 202; *employ, use*; w. inf., *try*; p., **expertus**, a, um, *having tried, learned*, 11, 283; p., *acquainted with, skilled in, tried in*, w. gen., 10, 173.

expers, pertis, adj. (ex *and* pars), *having no part in*; w. gen., *free from, without, apart from*, 4, 550; *destitute of*, 10, 752.

expertus, a, um, p. of experior.

expleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a., *to fill completely; fill up; gorge*, 3, 630; *satisfy*, 1, 713; *finish, complete*, 1, 270; w. gen., *satiate, glut*, 2, 586.

explētus, a, um, p. of expleō.

explicō, āvī *or* uī, ātus *or* itus, 1, a., *to unfold; deploy, draw out, extend; describe, tell*, 2, 362.

explōrātor, ōris, m. (explōrō), *a scout*, 11, 512.

explōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to ascertain by calling out; investigate, search; reconnoiter, explore, examine*, 1, 307; *observe*, 3, 514; *find out, determine*, 1, 77.

expōnō, posuī, positus (expostus), 3, a., *to put forth; plunge*, 10, 305; *to land*, 6, 416; *to put out* or *extend*, 10, 654; *expose to*, 10, 694.

exposcō, poposcī, 3, a., *to ask importunately; to beg, entreat, seek*, 3, 261.

expositus (**-postus**), a, um, p. of expōnō.

exprōmō, prōmpsī, prōmptus, 3, a., *to bring* or *draw out; to utter*, 2, 280.

expūgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to fight out; carry by storm*, 9, 532; *win by assault*, 10, 92.

expulsus, a, um, p. of expellō.

exquīrō, sīvī, sītus, 3, a. (ex *and* quaerō), *to seek out*, 3, 96; *discover, petition, pray for, implore*, 4, 57.

exsanguis, e, adj., *without blood; lifeless*, 2, 542; *pale with terror, terrified*, 2, 212.

exsaturābilis, e, adj. (exsaturō), *that can be satisfied*, 5, 781.

exsaturō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to satisfy, glut*, 7, 298.

exscindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear out; tear down, destroy*, 2, 177; *extirpate*, 4, 425.

exsecō, uī, tus, 1, a., *to cut out*, 10, 315.

exsecror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex *and* sacrō), *to curse bitterly; execrate, curse*, 3, 273.

exsectus, a, um, p. of exsecō.

exsequiae, ārum, f. (ex *and* sequor), *funeral rites*, 7, 5.

exsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow out* or *throughout; to perform, conduct*, 4, 53; *execute*, 4, 396; *do*, 4, 421; *pursue, treat of, describe*.

exserō, uī, tus, 3, a, *to thrust out; expose, uncover*; p., **exsertus**, a, um, *stripped; naked*, 1, 492.

exsertō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (exserō), *to stretch* or *thrust forth*, 3, 425.

exsertus, a, um, p. of exserō.

exsiliō, uī, sultus, 4, n. (ex *and* saliō), *to spring* or *leap forth; dart forth.*

exsilium, iī, n. (exsul), *banishment, exile*, 2, 638; *place of exile*, 2, 780.

exsolvō, ī, solūtus, 3, a., *to loosen completely*, w. acc. and abl.; *disengage*, 11, 829; *set free, deliver*, 4, 652.

exsomnis, e, adj. (ex *and* somnus), *sleepless*, 6, 556.

exsors, sortis, adj., *without share, lot,* or *part; deprived of*, 6, 428; *not provided* or *given by lot; unallotted, undesignated*, 5, 534; *different from others; distinguished*, 8, 552.

exspectō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to look out for; to expect, wait for*, 4, 134; *await*, 6, 614; *tarry, linger, delay*, 4, 225; p., **exspectātus**, a, um, *much looked for; much desired*, 2, 283; *expected, trusted.*

exspectātus, a, um, p. of exspectō.

exspergō, spersī, spersus, 3, a. (ex *and* spargō), *to sprinkle over, besprinkle*, 3, 625.

exspersus, a, um, p. of exspergō.

exspīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 1, 44; *to expire, die*, 10, 731.

exstīnctus, a, um, p. of exstinguō.

exstinguō, stīnxī, stīnctus, 3, a. (pluperf. extīnxem, for extīnxissem, 4, 606), *to extinguish, put out, quench*, 8, 267; *blot out, extinguish*, 6, 527; *extirpate, kill, destroy*, 4, 682; p., **exstīnctus**, a, um, *lost*, 4, 322.

exstō, āre, n., *to stand forth* or *out; rise above*, 6, 668.

exstrūctum, ī, n. (extruō), *an elevated seat* or *tribunal*, 5, 290.

exstrūctus, a, um, p. of exstruō.

exstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to build up; erect; raise, spread*, 3, 224; *build*, 4, 267; p., **exstrūctus**, a, um, *raised by, reclining on*, 9, 326.

exsul, is, c., *an exile*, 3, 11.

exsulō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (exsul), *to be in exile, banished*, or *driven away*, 11, 263.

exsultō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (exsiliō), *to spring; move with bold* or *exulting strides*, 2, 470; 10, 643; *advance proudly*, 10, 550; *bound*, 12, 688; *rise, surge in billows, swell*, 3, 557; *bubble*, 7, 464; *pant*, 5, 137; *exult, rejoice, triumph*, 2, 386.

exsuperō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high*, 2, 759; *pass by*, 3, 698; *pass over*, 11, 905; *surpass, excel*, 12, 20; *overrule*, 7, 591; *surmount*, 10, 658; of wrath, *boil over*, 12, 46.

exsurgō, surrēxī, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 11, 697; *stand*, 6, 607.

exta, ōrum, n. pl., *the inner parts* of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; *entrails*, 4, 64.

extemplō, adv. (ex *and* tempus), *immediately, forthwith, at once, directly*, 6, 210.

extendō, tendī, tentus *or* tēnsus, 3, a., *to stretch forth; stretch, extend*, 5, 374; *continue*, 12, 909; *magnify, advance*, 6, 806.

exter (**exterus**), era, erum, adj. (ex), *on the outside; external, foreign*, 4, 350; superl., **extrēmus** (or **extimus**), a, um, *outermost; outer*, 12, 925; *last, most distant, farthest*, 5, 327; *remotest, hindmost, last*, 5, 183; *final*, 3, 714; *consummating, finishing*, 7, 572; last in degree; *extreme, basest, worst*, 11, 701; *the instant of, verge of*, 2, 447; subst., **extrēma**, ōrum, pl. n., *the most distant parts*, 1, 577; *the last sufferings, death*, 1, 219; *perils*, 3, 315; adv.; **extrēma**, *for the last time, one's last*, 11, 865.

externus, a, um, adj. (exter), *external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign*, 6, 94; subst., **externus**, ī, m., *a stranger*, 3, 43.

exterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify*, 3, 307; *flutter in terror*, 5, 505; p., **exterritus**, a, um, *startled; roused*, 4, 571.

extimēscō, timuī, 3, inc. n. and a., *to be afraid*, 8, 129.

extimus, superl. of exter.

extollō, 3, a., *to lift up;* fig., *laud, extol*, 11, 401.

extorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to wrest out of*, w. dat., 12, 357.

extorris, e, adj. (ex *and* terra), *out of one's country; exiled*, w. abl., 4, 616.

extrā, prep. w. acc. (exterā, abl. of exter), *outside of, beyond*, 6, 796; *out of; from*, 2, 672.

extrēmus, a, um, superl. of exter.

extundō, tūdī, tūsus, 3, a., *to beat out, emboss*, 8, 665.

exūberō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to abound, overflow*, 7, 465.

exuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (cf. induō), *to put off; take off, lay aside*, 1, 690; *unclasp, unbuckle*, 9, 303; *put away, change*, 4, 319; *divest; lay bare, strip, bare*, 5, 423; w. abl. of the thing from which, *free from*, 2, 153, et al.

exūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn out, consume with fire; burn up*, 1, 39; *dry up, parch*, 3, 141; *burn out, purge*, 6, 742.

exūstus, a, um, p. of exurō.

exūtus, a, um, p. of exuō.

exuviae, ārum, f. (exuō), *that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment*, 4, 496; *armor, arms; spoils*, 2, 275; *memorials, relics*, 4, 651; *skin*, 2, 473; *hide*, 11, 577.

F

Fabaris, is, m., *the Fabaris, a small branch of the Tiber*, 7, 715.

Fabius, iī, m., *the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene*, 6, 845.

fabricātor, ōris, m. (fabricō), *a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder*, 2, 264.

Fabricius, iī, m., *Fabricius*, a Roman family name, esp. *C. Fabricius, consul, B.C.* 281 *and* 278, *conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus*, 6, 844.

fabricō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., and **fabricor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fabrica, *structure*), *to construct, frame, build*, 2, 46.

fabrīlis, e, adj. (faber, *smith*), *pertaining to a smith; forging*, 8, 415.

facessō, cessī, cessītus, 3, intens. a. (faciō), *to do effectively; perform, execute*, 4, 295.

faciēs, ēī, f. (faciō), *the make* or *fashion* of things; *form, figure*, 12, 416; *face, countenance*, 1, 658; *image, specter*, 7, 448; *aspect*, 6, 104; *appearance*, 3, 310; *form, kind*, 6, 560.

facile, adv., see facilis.

facilis, e, adj. (faciō), *that can* ...e *done; easy*, 1, 445; *easily workin*..., *ready, skillful; of pliant, easy n*...*ture; good-natured*; superl., **faci**...**limus**, a, um, 11, 761; adv., **facil**..., *easily*.

faciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass.: fi..., factus sum, fierī, *to make* or *do*, wit... or without an object; freq.; *consti*...*tute, render, make*, 1, 80; *perform*..., *execute*, 1, 302; *do*, 2, 110; *mak*...e or *represent*, in art, 8, 710; *compose*..., *make; handle, manage, make*, o... f sails or ropes, 5, 281, 830; *suppose*..., *grant*, 4, 540; *to cause, make*, w... inf., 2, 539; *effect, cause* that, *tak*... *care, see*, w. subj., 12, 438; old fut... perf.; **faxō**, *I will cause, will see t*... *it*, 9, 154; pass.: **fierī**, *to be made*... *done; sacrificed*, 5, 763; *to become*... 5, 620; p., **factus**, a, um, *made*... *wrought*, 10, 527; subst., **factum**... ī, n., *a thing done; deed, action*, *achievement*, 1, 364.

factus, a, um, p. of faciō.

Fādus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

falcātus, a, um, adj. (falx), *scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked*, 7, 732.

Faliscī, ōrum, m., *the Falisci, a Tuscan people dwelling in Falerii; perhaps kindred with the Aequicoli*, 7, 695.

fallāx, ācis, adj. (fallō), *prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false*, 5, 850, et al.

fallō, fefellī, falsus, 3, a., *to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile*, 1, 688; *counterfeit, assume*, 1, 684; *to be unobserved by, escape the notice of*, 2, 744; *make useless* or *deceptive*, 5, 591; *disappoint*, 4, 17; *to violate* an oath, 6, 324; pass., *to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err*, 5, 49; impers., **fallit**, *it escapes one, is hid from* or *unknown to*, 4, 96; p., **falsus**, a, um, *deceptive, misleading; delusive*, 6, 896; *groundless, false*, 2, 83; *pretended, feigned*, 1, 716; *counterfeit*, 3, 302; **longē fallēns**, *far-shooting* (from a distant and unseen hand), 9, 572.

falsus, a, um, p. of fallō.

falx, falcis, f., *a sickle*, 4, 513; *a pruning hook* or *knife; scythe*, 7, 635.

fāma, ae, f. (cf. φήμη, *report*), *report, rumor*, 1, 532; *tradition*, 7, 765; *renown, name, fame*, 1, 463; *glory*, 9, 195; *fame, reputation, honor*, 4, 91; personified as a goddess, *Fame, Rumor*, 4, 173.

famēs, is, f., *hunger*, 1, 216; *famine*, 3, 256; *greed, desire*, 3, 57; personified, *Famine, Hunger*, 6, 276.

famula, ae, f. (famulus), *a female house slave; maidservant*, 1, 703.

famulus, ī, m., *pertaining to the house; a house servant* or *slave; manservant*, 1, 701; *attendant*, 5, 95.

fandī, fandō, see for.

far, farris, n., *spelt*, 4, 402; *grain* or *meal*, 5, 745.

fās, indecl. n. (rel. to for), *divine right* or *law; duty, justice*, 3, 55; *privilege*, 9, 96; as predicate with esse, *permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent*, 1, 77, et al.

fascis, is, m., *a bundle; burden*, pl., **fascēs**, ium, *the fasces* or *bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the lictors before the higher magistrates of Rome*, 6, 818; meton., *civil honors*.

fastīgium, iī, n. (fastīgō), *that which is carried to a point* or *apex; the apex* or *point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement*, 2, 444; *slope of a trench*; fig., *chief point*, 1, 342.

fastus, ūs, m., *haughtiness, pride, arrogance*, 3, 326.

fātālis, e, adj. (fātum), *fated*, 4, 355; *of fate* or *destiny*, 2, 165; *sent by fate*, 12, 232; *fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal*, 12, 919.

fateor, fassus sum, 2, dep. a. (rel. to for), *to own, admit, acknowledge, confess*, 2, 134; *tell, declare*, 3, 609; *consent*, 12, 568.

fātidicus, a, um, adj. (fātum *and* dīcō), *prophetic, soothsaying*, 8, 340.

fātifer, era, erum, adj. (fātum *and* ferō), *fatal, deadly*, 8, 621.

fatīgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to weary, tire*, 1, 316; *exhaust*, 11, 306; *goad*, 9, 610; *harass, vex, pursue*, 6, 533; *infuriate*, 9, 63; *rouse*, 4, 572; *beat up, hunt, scour*, 9, 605; *disturb, confound*, 1, 280; *strike upon, beat*, 10, 304; *demand with importunity, clamor for*, 7, 582.

fatīscō, 3, inc. n., *to come apart; to open*, 1, 123; *gape open*, 9, 809.

fātum, ī, n. (for), *that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny*, 1, 299; *a prophecy, an oracle*, 1, 382; *misfortune, destruction, death*, 4, 20; *natural destiny, a natural death*, 4, 696; *the* (usual) *limits of life*, 11, 160.

fātus, a, um, p. of for.

faucēs, ium, f., *the jaws, throat*, 2, 358; fig., *mouth, entrance, jaws*, 6, 241; *defiles*, 11, 516.

Faunus, ī, m. (faveō), *Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan*, 7, 254, et al.

faveō, fāvī, fautus, 2, n., *to be favorable to; befriend, favor*, 1, 735; *applaud*, 5, 148; **ore favēre**, *to keep reverent, religious*, or *solemn silence*, 5, 71.

favīlla, ae, f., *ashes, embers, cinders*, 3, 573.

favor, ōris, m. (faveō), *good will, partiality, favor*, 5, 343.

fax, facis, f., *a torch; firebrand*, 1, 150; *fire*, 4, 626; of a meteor, *fiery train*, 2, 694.

faxō, see faciō.

fēcundus, a, um, adj. *bringing forth; fruitful, productive*, 6, 598; *teeming*, 7, 338.

fel, fellis, n., *the gall bladder; gall, bile; poison*, 12, 857; fig., *wrath*, 8, 220.

fēlīx, īcis, adj. *fruitful*, 6, 230; *happy, lucky, fortunate*, 3, 493; *successful*, 11, 196; *skillful*, 9, 772; active, *making happy; favorable, kind, propitious*, 1, 330.

fēmina, ae, f., *a woman*, 1, 364.

fēmineus, a, um, adj. (fēmina), *pertaining to women; female*, 9, 142; *a woman's, of a woman*, 2, 584; *of women*, 4, 667; *fit for a woman*, 12, 53.

femur, oris, and (from obsol. **femen**), feminis, n., *the thigh*, 10, 344; 788.

fenestra, ae, f. (rel. to φαίνω, *show*), *an opening for the admission of light; loop hole, window*, 3, 152; *opening, gap, breach*, 2, 482.

fera, see ferus.

fērālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral*, 6, 216; *mournful*, 4, 462.

ferē, adv., *almost, nearly, about; just, quite; generally, usually, for the most part*; freq.

ferēns, entis, p. (ferō), *carrying forward*; of winds, *favorable*, 3, 473. See ferō.

feretrum, ī, n. (ferō), *a bier*, 6, 222.

ferīnus, a, um, adj. (ferus), *of wild beasts; of game; of animals*, 11, 571; subst., **ferīna** (sc. carō, *flesh*), ae, f., *flesh, game, venison*, 1, 215.

feriō, 4, a., *to smite* or *strike*, 1, 103; *cut*, 4, 580; *pierce*, 12, 304; *slay*, 10, 315; *strike* or *slay the covenant victim*; hence, of a treaty, *to make*, 10, 154.

feritās, ātis, f. (ferus), *fierceness*, 11, 568.

ferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear, bring, carry*, 1, 702; *bear away*, 2, 374; *bring against*, 12, 465; *carry, drive*, 1, 536; *bear, bring forth, breed; produce, give*, 1, 605; *conduct, lead*, 6, 295; *offer*, 3, 19; *aim*, 12, 299; *cast, throw*, 2, 570; *move*, 3, 490; *induce, cause, attend*, 5, 356; *suffer, allow*, 2, 94; *take away*, 2, 555; *destroy*, 2, 600; *bring, afford*, 1, 463; *grant, put*, 3, 145; *render, make*, 3, 529; *derive, have* (others supply *sē* w. *ferēbat*), 11, 341; *bear, suffer, endure*, 2, 131; *carry* or *lift*, in praises, *exalt, extol*; *bring tidings, report*, 1, 645; *bring to light, disclose*, 2, 158; *propose*, 10, 150; *relate, tell, say*, 2, 230; *call*, 7, 208; *impel, prompt*, 6, 675; *direct*, 2, 34; *require*, 11, 345; **mē, tē, sē ferre**, *to bear, carry, present one's self; move, stalk*, 8, 199; *return*, 7, 492; *go*, 2, 456; *appear*, 1, 503; *rise*, 6, 241; *rush*, 2, 672; *boast*, 5, 373; pass., **ferrī**, *to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be*, 4, 110; *rush, hurry, hasten*, 2, 337; *ride*, 5, 587;

march, 11, 530; *sail*, 3, 16; p., **ferēns**, of the wind, *blowing; favoring*, 4, 430; **sīgna ferre**, *to move the standards, move on to war, advance*, 8, 498; **ferre manum**, *to engage* in conflict, 5, 403; **ferre pedem**, *to come; return, go*, 2, 756.

Fērōnia, ae, f., *an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards*, 7, 800.

ferōx, ōcis, adj. (ferus), *wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce*, 5, 277; *warlike, martial; proud*, 12, 895.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), *furnished* or *covered with iron; iron*, 7, 622; *iron pointed, iron shod*, 5, 208; *iron spurred, armed with the spur*, 11, 714.

ferreus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), *of iron, iron-*, 3, 45; fig., *inflexible, stern, iron;* of death, 10, 745.

ferrūgineus, a, um, adj. (ferrūgō), *of the color of iron rust; dusky, dark*, 6, 303.

ferrūgō, inis, f. (ferrum), *iron rust; the color of iron rust; dusky* or *brown tint*, 11, 772; *red* or *purple*, 9, 582.

ferrum, ī, n., *iron; an iron implement* or *weapon; battleax, ax*, 2, 55; *sword*, 1, 350; *arms; dart, arrow*, 4, 71; *spear, javelin*, 9, 410; *war*, 10, 10; *iron point*, 1, 313; 9, 633; *curling iron*, 12, 100.

fertilis, e, adj. (ferō), *productive, fertile, fruitful*, 9, 136.

ferus, a, um, adj. (rel. to θήρ, *wild beast*), *wild, untamed; fierce*, 10, 12; *hard, cruel*, 2, 326; *mad, frenzied*, 6, 49; *of prey, carrion*, 10, 559; subst., **ferus**, ī, m., and **fera**, ae, f., *a wild beast;* in gen., *a brute; a beast*, 2, 51; *courser, steed*, 5, 818; *stag*, 7, 489.

ferveō, ferbuī, 2, n., and **fervō**, fervī, 3, n., *to boil;* fig., *to blaze, be bright*, 4, 567; *flash*, 8, 677; *glow*, 11, 195; *stir, be alive, teeming*, 4, 407; *move, speed on*, 1, 436; *rage*, 9, 693.

fervidus, a, um, adj. (ferveō), *glowing hot; glowing; fired*, 9, 736; *furious*, 7, 397; *boiling*, 7, 24; *threatening*, 12, 894; *eager, impetuous*, 12, 748.

fervō, see ferveō.

fervor, ōris, m. (ferveō), *fury*, 10, 578.

Fescennīnus, a, um, adj. (Fescennia), *of Fescennia, a Tuscan city on the Tiber*, 7, 695.

fessus, a, um, adj. (rel. to fatīscō), *faint, wearied, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble*, 2, 596; *languid;* fig., *strained, sea-tossed*, 1, 168; *afflicted*, 3, 145; *wearied with, exhausted by*, w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 5, 715.

festīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to make haste, hasten*, 2, 373; *speed, quicken, hasten*, 4, 575.

festīnus, a, um, adj. (festīnō), *hastening*, 9, 488.

fēstus, a, um, adj. *festive, festal*, 2, 249.

1. **fētus**, a, um, p., *pregnant, with young; bearing; filled, full, teeming*, 1, 51; 2, 238; *having brought forth; fruitful.*

2. **fētus**, ūs, m., *a bearing* or *breeding; the young; the new swarm*, 1, 432; *litter*, 3, 391; of vegetable products, *growth, sprig, shoot*, 6, 207; *fruit; product.*

fibra, ae, f., *a fiber*, 6, 600; *root; entrail.*

fībula, ae, f. (fīgō), *a clasp, brooch, buckle*, 5, 313, et al.

fictor, ōris, m. (fingō), *one who molds*, or *shapes; deviser*, 9, 602.

fictum, ī, n. (fictus), see fingō.

fictus, a, um, p. of fingō.

fidēlis, e, adj. (1. fidēs), *faithful, trusty, secure*, 9, 707.

Fīdēna, ae, and **Fīdēnae**, ārum, f., *Fidena, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles northeast of Rome*, 6, 773.

fīdēns, entis, p. of fīdō.

1. **fidēs**, eī, f. (fīdō), *a trusting: confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust*, 3, 69; *confident hope, trust*, 9, 260; *trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor*, 2, 143; 4, 597; *an alliance, league*, 10, 71; *truth, fact*, 2, 309; *certainty, assurance*, 3, 375; personified as a goddess, *Faith, Fides*, 1, 292, et al.

2. **fidēs**, is, mostly in the pl., **fidēs**, ium, f., *a lute string, string*, or *stringed instrument*, 6, 120.

fīdō, fīsus sum, 3, n. (rel. to πείθω, *persuade*), *to confide, trust, rely;* freq., w. dat., 7, 290; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., *dare*, 5, 69; p., **fīdēns**, entis, *trusting, bold, confident*, w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fīdūcia, ae, f. (fīdō), *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope*, 2, 75, et al.

fīdus, a, um, adj. (fīdō), *trustworthy, faithful, trusty*, 1, 188; *safe, secure, hospitable*, 5, 24; w. gen., **tuī fīdissima**, *most faithful to thee*, 12, 659.

fīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fix* or *fasten;* freq., the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; *fasten up, suspend from*, 3, 287; *hang up*, 1, 248; *set up, establish, make*, 6, 622; *transfix, pierce*, 5, 516; *hurl* (fix by hurling), 10, 883; *wound*, 10, 343; *inscribe*, 11, 84.

figūra, ae, f. (fingō), *a form, figure, shape*, 12, 862; *sex*, 6, 449.

fīlia, ae, f. (fīlius), *a daughter*, 7, 52.

fīlius, iī, m. (rel. to fēmina), *a son*, 1, 325.

fīlum, ī, n., *a thread*, 6, 30.

fimus, ī, m., *mire, slime*, 5, 333.

findō, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to split, cleave, sever, crack; separate, divide*, 6, 540.

fingō, fīnxī, fictus, 3, a., *to mold, shape, fashion*, 8, 726; *form; render*, 2, 80; *arrange*, 4, 148; *conceive, think out, devise, invent*, 3, 18; *feign*, 11, 406; *imagine, suppose, think*, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 80; p., **fictus**, a, um, *feigned; false*, 2, 107; subst., **fictum**, ī, n., *falsehood*, 4, 188.

fīniō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (fīnis), *to end, put an end to*, 11, 116.

fīnis, is, m., and rarely f., *a boundary, limit*, of space, time, or action; *term, end*, 2, 619; 1, 241; *a goal*, 5, 328; pl., *a starting point* or *barrier*, 5, 139; *borders*, 1, 339; *a country, territories.*

fīnitimus, a, um, adj. (fīnis), *pertaining to boundaries; bordering upon, neighboring*, 7, 549; subst., **fīnitimus**, ī, m., *a borderer;* pl., **fīnitimī**, ōrum, *neighboring tribes, people*, 5, 106.

fīō, factus sum, fierī, see faciō.

fīrmō, āvī, ātus, 3, a. (fīrmus), *to make firm* or *strong; make steady, assure*, 3, 659; *to establish, mature; confirm*, 2, 691; *ratify*, 12, 212; *encourage*, 3, 611, *secure, guard*, 11, 466.

fīrmus, a, um, adj., *firm, strong, solid*, 2, 481; fig., *resolute, steadfast*, 6, 261.

fissilis, e, adj. (findō), *easily split; fissile*, 6, 181.

fissus, a, um, p. of findō.

fīxus, a, um, p. of fīgō.

flagellum, ī, n. (dim. of flagrum, *a whip*), *a scourge* or *whip*, 5, 579; *thong*, 7, 731.

flāgitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to flāgrō), *to ask importunately; demand*, 2, 124.

flāgrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to be on fire* or *in flames: burn, blaze*, 2, 685; *glow*, 1, 710; *flash*, 12, 167; *blush*, 12, 65; *rage*, 11, 225.

flāmen, inis, n. (flō, *blow*), *a blowing; blast, gale, breeze, wind*, 4, 241.

flamma, ae, f., *a blaze* or *flame;* freq., *fire*, 6, 6; *torch*, 6, 518; *signal fire*, 2, 256; *funeral flame* or *fire*, 5, 4; *lightning*, 6, 586; *beam*, 4, 607; *flaming brand*, 2, 478; *burning rage; flame of wrath, wrath, revenge*, 2, 587; *burning love, fire, passion*, 1, 673.

flammeus, a, um, adj. (flamma), *like flame; fiery, flaming*, 7, 448.

flammō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (flamma), *to set in flames;* fig., *inflame, enrage*, 1, 50.

flātus, ūs, m. (flō, *blow*), *a blowing; wind; a blast*, 4, 442; *breath, snorting*, 11, 911; fig., *boasting, pride*, 11, 346.

flāvēns, entis, p. of flāveō.

flāveō, *no perf. nor sup.*, 2, n. (flāvus), *to be yellow;* p., **flāvēns**, entis, *growing yellow*, 10, 324; p., *yellow, golden*, 4, 590.

Flāvīnius, a, um, adj. (Flāvīnium), *of Flavinium* or *Flavina, in Etruria; Flavinian*, 7, 696.

flāvus, a, um, adj., *yellowish; yellow*, 7, 31; *gold-tinted, golden*, 1, 592; 4, 559; *yellow-haired, golden-haired; pale green*, 5, 309.

flectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., *to bend; make by twisting, weave*, 7, 632; *turn, guide*, 1, 156; *rein, manage*, 9, 606; *influence, sway, bend, move; retain, check*, 12, 46; p., **flexus**, a, um, *crooked*, 5, 500.

fleō, flēvī, flētus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to fluō), *to shed tears; weep*, 2, 279; *mourn;* a., *lament, bewail, weep for*, 6, 213, et al.

1. **flētus**, a, um, p. of fleō.

2. **flētus**, ūs, m. (fleō), *a weeping; tears*, 3, 599; *a flood of tears*, 2, 271; *lamentation, mourning*, 4, 463; *tearful, sad message*, 4, 437.

flexilis, e, adj. (flectō), *flexible, pliant*, 5, 559.

1. **flexus**, a, um, p. of flectō.

2. **flexus**, ūs, m. (flectō), *a bending, winding.*

flīctus, ūs, m. (flīgō), *a striking, dashing, collision, stroke*, 9, 667.

flōreō, uī, 2, n. (flōs), *to be in flower, bloom; to be adorned with flowers;* fig., *blooming, decorated*, 4, 202; *to be in the bloom, in the flower* of age or life; *to be prosperous, to flourish; to be bright, to flash*, 11, 433.

flōreus, a, um, adj. (flōs), *flowery*, 1, 430.

flōs, flōris, m. *a blossom, flower*, 6, 708; *flower, freshness*, 7, 162; *down*, 8, 160; *beauty, perfection, glory, flower*, 8, 500.

fluctuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (fluctus), *to wave, fluctuate;* fig., *toss*, 4, 532; *rage, boil*, 12, 527.

fluctus, ūs, m. (fluō), *a flowing; billow, surge, wave*, 1, 66; *ocean, sea*, 3, 270; *water*, 5, 182; fig., of the mind, 12, 831.

fluēns, entis, p. of fluō.

fluentum, ī, n. (fluō), *a stream, river*, 4, 143; *current, water*, 12, 35.

fluidus, a, um, adj. (fluō), *flowing, fluid, running; dropping*, 3, 663.

fluitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (fluō), *to float*, 5, 867.

flūmen, inis, n. (fluō), *a stream, current, river*, 3, 389; *torrent, flood*, 2, 305; *water*, 2, 719; *flood* (of tears), 1, 465; **rēctō flūmine**, *by the direct*

stream, straight along the current or *channel*, 8, 57.

fluō, fluxī, fluxus, 3, n., *to flow;* freq., *run, stream*, 5, 200; *drip*, 5, 179; *pour forth*, 12, 444; *flock, crowd, throng*, 11, 236; *sink, fall*, 11, 828; *ebb, droop, wane*, 2, 169; p., **fluēns**, entis, fig., *luxuriant; abounding with;* p., **fluxus**, a, um, *flowing away; perishing, waning*, 10, 88.

fluviālis, e, adj. (fluvius), *pertaining to a river* or *brook*, 4, 635.

fluvius, iī, m. (fluō), *a stream; river*, 1, 607; *water, fountains, abundant water;* **secundō fluviō**, *by the favoring stream, with* or *down the stream*, 7, 494.

fluxus, a, um, p. of fluō.

focus, ī, m., *a fireplace, hearth*, 5, 660; *home*, 3, 134; place where the funeral pyre has been consumed, *place of burning*, 11, 212; *fire, firebrand*, 12, 285.

fodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig; pierce*, 6, 881.

foedē, adv. (foedus), *foully, basely, shamefully*, 5, 794.

foedō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (foedus), *to make foul; defile, pollute*, 3, 227; fig., *disfigure, mutilate*, 2, 286; *lacerate, wound*, 12, 871; *break, tear in pieces, destroy*, 2, 55.

1. **foedus**, a, um, adj., *foul, filthy, loathsome*, 3, 216; *malignant*, 4, 195; *vile, base*, 11, 392.

2. **foedus**, eris, n. (rel. to fīdō, *trust*), *a treaty, league, alliance*, freq., *truce*, 5, 496; *side* or *party*, 12, 658; *covenant, contract*, 4, 339; *laws of hospitality, hospitality*, 10, 91; *pledge, love*, 4, 520; *law, term, condition, rule*, 1, 62.

folium, iī, n., *a leaf*, 1, 175.

follis is, m., *a pair of bellows; the bellows*, 8, 449.

fōmes, itis, m. (foveō), *kindling stuff; fuel*, 1, 176.

fōns, fontis, m., *a spring, fountain*, 1, 244; *water*, 2, 686; *living water*, 12, 119; *lake*, 4, 512.

for, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φημί), *to speak, report, say*, 1, 131, 610; ger., **fandī**; **cōpia fandī**, *opportunity of speaking*, 1, 520; **fandō**, *by report*, 2, 81; *while speaking*, 2, 6; p., **fandus**, a, um; subst., **fandum**, ī, n., *that may be uttered; right*, 1, 543.

forceps, ipis, f., *a pair of tongs, pincers*, 8, 453.

fore, **forem**, etc., see sum.

foris, is, f. (rel. to θύρα), *a door;* often in the pl. with reference to double doors, 1, 505; *door* or *entrance*.

fōrma, ae, f., *form, figure, shape*, 1, 72; *beauty*, 1, 27; *kind, species, sort* (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.

formīca, ae, f., *an ant*, 4, 402.

1. **formīdō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to be in dread; to dread, fear;* p., **formīdātus**, a, um, *formidable, dreadful*, 3, 275

2. **formīdō**, inis, f. (formīdō), *dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear*, 2, 76; *awe*, 7, 608; personif., *Fear, Dismay*, 12, 335.

fōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fōrma), *to form, fashion, train; build*, 9, 80.

fōrmōsus, a, um, adj. (fōrma), *excelling in form, beautiful.*

fornāx, ācis, f., *a furnace; forge*, 7, 636.

fornix, icis, m., *an arch, vault*, 6, 631.

fors, fortis, f. (rel. to ferō), *chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune*, 1, 377; nom., **fors**, as adv. (for **fors** sit), *haply; perchance*, 2, 139, et al.; abl., **forte**, *by chance, perchance, haply*, 1, 375, et al.

forsan, adv. (for forsitan), *perhaps*, 1, 203.

forsitan, adv. (fors sit an), *perchance, perhaps*, 2, 506.
fortasse, adv., *perhaps*, 10, 548.
forte, see fors.
fortis, e, adj., *strong*, physically, *powerful, sturdy; strong* in spirit; *courageous, valiant, dauntless, bold, brave*, 1, 101; *noble*, 10, 865.
fortūna, ae, f. (fors), *fortune, destiny, lot, chance, fate*, 1, 628; *success*, 10, 422; *the proper moment, a chance*, 12, 920; *misfortune, calamity*, 12, 593; personified, 3, 53, et al.
fortūnātus, a, um, adj. (fortūna), *befriended by fortune; fortunate, happy, blessed, prosperous*, 1, 437; w. gen., 11, 416.
Forulī, ōrum, m., *a Sabine town*, 7, 714.
forum, ī, n., *a place of public assembly; market, exchange; forum*, 5, 758; **Forum Rōmānum**, *the principal Roman forum* or *chief place of popular assemblies, situated nearly between the Capitol and the Palatine*, 8, 361.
forus, ī, m. (rel. to forum), *a gangway* between the rowing benches of a ship; *the interior, the hold* or *hatches of a ship* or *boat*, 4, 605; pl., *hatches*, 6, 412.
fossa, ae, f. (fodiō), *a ditch, trench*, 7, 157.
fōtus, a, um, p. of foveō.
foveō, fōvī, fōtus, 2, a., *to keep warm;* fig., *foster, protect, cherish*, 1, 281; *soothe*, 12, 420; *caress, make love to*, 1, 718; *rest, incline*, 10, 838; *to toy away, enjoy*, 4, 193; *cherish, hope, long, desire*, 1, 18.
frāctus, a, um, p. of frangō.
frāgmen, inis, n. (frangō), *a fracture; a piece broken off, fragment*, 9, 569.
fragor, ōris, m. (frangō), *breaking, the noise of breaking; a crash; noise; a burst* or *clap* of thunder, 2, 692; *roaring, uproar*, 1, 154; *shout*, 5, 228; *noise of lamentation*, 11, 214.
fragōsus, a, um, adj. (fragor), *crashing, clashing, roaring, noisy*, 7, 566.
frāgrāns, antis, p. of frāgrō.
frāgrō, 1, m., *to emit odor; be fragrant;* p., **frāgrāns**, antis, *fragrant*, 1, 436.
frangō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a., *to break*, 1, 104; *crush, grind*, 1, 179; *dishearten, discourage*, 2, 13; *baffle; weaken, impair, ruin, destroy*, 3, 53.
frāter, frātris, m., *a brother*, 1, 130.
frāternus, a, um (frāter), *pertaining to a brother; brother's*, 4, 21; *fraternal*, 5, 24.
fraudō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fraus), *to deprive of wrongfully; cheat, defraud* (w. abl. of the thing), 4, 355.
fraus, fraudis, f., *fraud, deception, treachery, deceit, guile*, 4, 675; *stratagem, ambuscade*, 11, 522; *wickedness; fault, offense*, 9, 428; *mischance, harm*, 10, 72; *hurt, harm*, 11, 708; *treacherous nature, uncertainty*, 9, 397.
fraxineus, a, um, adj. (fraxinus), *pertaining to the ash tree; of ash wood, ashen, ash*, 6, 181.
fraxinus, ī, f., *an ash tree*, 11, 136.
fremēns, entis, p. of fremō.
fremitus, ūs, m. (fremō), *a murmuring, an uproar, din; tumult, shouting*, 2, 338, et al.; *buzzing, humming; neighing*, 11, 607.
fremō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to make a murmuring noise; to roar*, 1, 56; *whinny, neigh*, 12, 82; *raise lamentations*, 6, 175; *whiz*, 12, 922; *resound*, 4, 668; *rage*, 5, 19; *to be fierce, furious*, 4, 229; *fume, rave*, 12, 535; *shout and sing*, 4, 146; a., *rage, rave*

for, clamor for, 11, 453, et al.; **ore fremere**, *applaud, shout applause*, 5, 385; p., **fremēns**, entis, *raging*, 4, 229.

fremor, ōris, m. (fremō), *a roaring, a murmur*, 11, 297.

frēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (frēnum), *to bridle*, 5, 554; *check, curb, restrain*, 1, 54, 523.

frēnum, ī, n.; in the pl. sometimes **frēnī**, ōrum, *a bit*, 4, 135; *bridle, reins*, 3, 542; fig., 6, 100.

frequēns, entis, adj., *frequent; often present, often; in great numbers, thronging*, 1, 707; *abounding in; plentiful.*

frequentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (frequēns), *to visit often; to visit* or *attend in great numbers; resort to, frequent, throng, inhabit*, 6, 478.

fretum, ī, n., *a frith* or *strait; water; the sea*, 1, 557.

frētus, a, um, adj., *leaning on;* w. abl. of the thing on which; *relying on, confiding in, trusting to*, 4, 245.

frīgeō, frīxī, 2, n., *to be cold, stiff with cold; stiffened, rigid* with death, 6, 219; *to be benumbed, paralyzed, torpid*, 5, 396.

frīgidus, a, um, adj. (frīgeō), *cold*, 7, 715; *chilling, benumbing; chill, shuddering*, 3, 29; *cool;* fig., *without spirit, slow*, w. dat., 11, 338.

frīgus, oris, n. (rel. to frīgeō), *cold, frost*, 6, 309; *cold weather, a cold storm; coolness, cool breeze; frost; chilling, paralyzing fear*, 1, 92; *the chill of death*, 12, 951.

frondēns, entis, p. of frondeō.

frondeō, 2, n. (1. frōns), *to be leafy; to bear* or *put forth leaves;* **frondēns**, *leafy*, 3, 25; *green; still bearing leaves*, 4, 399.

frondēscō, frondui, 3, inc. n. (frondeō), *to put forth leaves*, 6, 144.

frondeus, a, um, adj. (1. frōns), *formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy.*

frondōsus, a, um, adj. (1. frōns), *full of leaves, leafy; woody*, 5, 252.

1. **frōns**, frondis, f., *a leaf*, 3, 449; *leafage, foliage; leafy spray, branch, twig, bough*, 2, 249; *a leafy crown, a garland, wreath*, 4, 148.

2. **frōns**, frontis, f., *the forehead, brow*, 636; *face*, 11, 238; 10, 211; *horns*, 3, 9, 627; *front*, 1, 166; *prow*, 5, 158.

frūgēs, um, see frūx.

frūmentum, ī, n. (fruor), *grain, corn; a grain*, 4, 406; *growing wheat, blades of corn* or *wheat.*

fruor, frūctus *and* fruitus sum, 3, dep. n., *to enjoy*, w. abl., 3, 352.

frūstrā, adv. (rel. to fraus), *in vain, to no purpose*, 6, 294, et al.

frūstror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (frūstrā), *to render vain; frustrate, baffle, disappoint*, 6, 493.

frūstum, ī, n., *a piece*, 1, 212.

frūx, frūgis, f., found usually in the pl., **frūgēs**, um (fruor), *fruit*, of the ground and of trees; *fruit of the ground; corn*, 1, 178; *wheaten meal, sacrificial grits, cake*, 2, 133; *herbs*, 6, 420.

fuat, see sum.

Fūcinus, ī, m., *a lake in the Apennines, east of Rome* (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage), 7, 759.

fūcus, ī, m., *the male bee; a drone*, 1, 435.

fuga, ae, f. (fugiō), *a fleeing; a flight*, 1, 137; *escape*, 11, 815; *speed*, 1, 317; *voyage*, 3, 190; personif., 9, 719; **ēripere, agitāre fugam**, *to hasten one's flight*, 2, 619, 640; **dare fugam**, w. dat., *to yield*, i.e. *take flight*, 12, 367.

fugāx, ācis, adj. (fugiō), *swift in flight; fleet*, 10, 697; *timid*, 9, 591.
fugiēns, entis, p. of fugiō.
fugiō, fūgī, fugitus, 3, n. and a. (rel. to φεύγω), *to flee, fly*, 2, 528; *recede*, 6, 61; *run away from, outstrip*, 10, 266; *flee back from*, 11, 405; *escape*, 2, 156; *shun, avoid;* w. infin., *refuse*, 9, 200; p., **fugiēns**, entis, *swift, flying*, 11, 654.
fugō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fugiō), *to put to flight, drive*, 6, 312; *make to vanish, drive away*, 3, 521; *disperse*, 1, 143.
fuī, fuistī, etc., see sum.
fulciō, fulsī, fultus, 4, a., *to sustain, support, uphold*, 4, 247.
fulcrum, ī, n. (fulciō), *a support, prop, post, foot*, 6, 604.
fulgēns, entis, p. of fulgeō.
fulgeō, fulsī, 2, and **fulgō**, 3, n., *to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance*, 5, 562; p., **fulgēns**, entis, *gleaming, flashing*, 2, 749; *glowing, bright*, 9, 614.
fulgor, ōris, m. (fulgeō), *lightning, flash of lightning*, 8, 431; *brilliancy, brightness, splendor*, 5, 88.
fulgur, uris, n. (fulgeō), *a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt.*
fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeō), *lightning*, 10, 177; *thunderbolt*, 2, 649, et al.; *thunder*, 1, 230.
fulmineus, a, um, adj. (fulmen), *like lightning; gleaming, flashing*, 4, 580; *like lightning* (*with his lightning darts*), 9, 812.
fulminō, 1, n. and a. (fulmen), *to lighten*, or *thunder, flash.*
fultus, a, um, p. of fulciō.
fulvus, a, um, adj., *reddish* or *tawny yellow; yellow*, 5, 374; *tawny*, 2, 722; *brown*, 11, 751; *glowing, bright*, 12, 792.
fūmeus, a, um, adj. (fūmus), *smoky; smoking*, 6, 593.
fūmidus, a, um, adj. (fūmus), *smoking*, 9, 75; *steaming*, 7, 465; *veiled with smoke*, 7, 76.
fūmifer, era, erum, adj. (fūmus *and* ferō), *smoke bearing; smoky*, 8, 255.
fūmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (fūmus), *to smoke*, 3, 3, et al.; *send up vapor; fume, reek*, 2, 698; *foam*, 12, 338.
fūmus, ī, m., *smoke*, 2, 609, et al.
fūnālis, e, adj. (fūnis), *made of* or *pertaining to a rope, cord*, or *wick;* subst., **fūnāle**, is, n., *a wax taper, candle, torch*, 1, 727.
funda, ae, f., *a sling*, 9, 586.
fundāmentum, ī, n. (1. fundō), *a foundation*, 4, 266.
fundātor, ōris, m. (1. fundō), *a founder*, 7, 678.
funditus, adv. (fundus), *from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely*, 6, 736.
1. **fundō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fundus), *to make* or *lay the bottom* of anything; *to found, erect, build*, 4, 260; *establish, render stable, organize*, 6, 811; of ships, *hold to the bottom, fasten, moor, hold*, 6, 4.
2. **fundō**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour;* freq., *pour in*, 12, 417; *pour forth*, 2, 329; *discharge*, 11, 610; *shed*, 3, 348; *emit*, 2, 684; *put forth*, 12, 207; *bear*, 8, 139; *disperse, rout, defeat*, 2, 421; *prostrate, slay*, 1, 193; *utter*, 3, 344; pass., **fundī**, *to spread, gather, crowd*, 3, 635; *to assemble, swarm*, 6, 709; p., **fūsus**, a, um, *lying extended, stretched out; expended, thrown away*, 7, 421; *flowing*, 10, 137; *overspread*, 10, 838; **fundī circum**, *to encompass, encircle*, 12, 433.
fundus, ī, m., *the bottom*, 2, 419; *depth, abyss*, 6, 581; *the ground; a farm;* **fundō**, *from the foundation*, 10, 88.

fūnereus, a, um, adj. (fūnus), *of a funeral; funeral-*, 4, 507.
fūnestus, a, um, adj. (fūnus), *fatal, destructive*, 7, 322.
fungor, fūnctus sum, 3, dep. n., *to perform, fulfill, discharge, pay*, w. abl., 6, 885.
fūnis, is, m., *a rope*, 2, 239, et al.; *cord, string*, 5, 488.
fūnus, eris, n., *a funeral;* freq., *funeral rites*, 4, 308; *death, carnage*, 2, 361; *corpse, dead body*, 6, 150; *deathbed*, 9, 491; *funeral pyre*, 11, 189; *calamity*, 1, 232; pl., **fūnera**, um, *a corpse prepared for burial*, 9, 486.
fuō, see sum.
fūr, fūris, c., *a thief.*
furiae, ārum, f. (furō), *rage, fury, madness, frenzy*, 1, 41, et al.; *vengeance*, 8, 494; personif., **Furiae**, ārum, *the goddesses of vengeance, the Furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone; the Avengers*, 3, 331; for the Harpies, 3, 252.
furiālis, e, adj. (furiae), *raging*, 7, 375.
furiātus, a, um, p. of furiō.
furibundus, a, um, adj. (furō), *filled with frenzy; raging, raving, wild, frantic*, 4, 646.
furiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (furiae), *to madden, enrage, infuriate*, 2, 407.
furō, uī, 3, n., *to be mad;* freq., *to rave, be frantic, rage*, 1, 491; *to be furious, burn, storm* (for war), 7, 625; *to be burning* or *mad with love*, 1, 659; *to be frenzied, in a frenzy*, 6, 100; *inspired*, 2, 345; *distracted* with grief, 3, 313; *plunge madly*, 9, 552; *boil*, 7, 464; with cognate acc., *give vent to one's fury*, 12, 680.
1. **furor**, ōris, m. (furō), *rage, madness, fury*, 1, 150, et al.; *frenzy*, 4, 91; *love, desire;* personif. as a deity, *a Fury*, 1, 294.
2. **fūror**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fūr), *to steal*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p., **fūrātus**, a, um, *having stolen*, w. dat. and ellipsis of acc., 7, 283.
fūrtim, adv. (fūr), *by stealth, secretly*, 2, 18.
fūrtīvus, a, um, adj. (fūrtum), *of the nature of stealing; stealthy, secret*, 4, 171; adv., **fūrtīvum**, *stealthily, in secret*, 7, 660.
fūrtum, ī, n. (fūr), *that which is stolen;* meton., *the act of stealing; theft; secrecy, concealment*, 4, 337; *artifice, deceit, fraud, deception*, 6, 24; *treacherous deed* (*adultery*), 10, 91; *stealthy attack, stratagem*, 9, 350; **fūrta bellī**, *an ambuscade*, 11, 515.
fuscus, a, um, adj., *dark, dusky*, 7, 408.
1. **fūsus**, a, um, p. of fundō.
2. **fūsus**, ī, m., *a spindle.*
futtilis, e, adj. (fundō), *vain, weak, foolish*, 11, 339; *brittle, treacherous*, 12, 740.
futūrum, see sum.

G

Gabiī, ōrum, m., *Gabii, a town of Latium at the foot of the Alban hills*, 6, 773.
Gabīnus, a, um, adj. (Gabiī), *of Gabii, Gabinian*, 7, 612.
gaesum, ī, n., *a Gallic javelin*, long and heavy; *a gaesum*, 8, 662.
Gaetūlus, a, um, adj., *Gaetulian, African*, 5, 351.
Galaesus, ī, m., *a Latin nobleman*, 7, 535.
Galatēa, ae, f., *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 9, 103.
galea, ae, f., *a helmet*, either of leather or of metal, 3, 468, et al.
galērus, ī, m. (rel. to galea), *a cap of fur* or *undressed skin; hat, cap*, 7, 688.

Gallus, ī, m., *a Gaul*, 6, 858; **Gallī**, ōrum, m., *the Gauls*, 8, 656.

Gangēs, is, m., *a river of India*, 9, 31.

Ganymēdēs, is, m., *Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter*, 1, 28.

Garamantes, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Γαράμαντες, *the Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa*, in the modern Fezzan, 6, 794.

Garamantis, idis, adj., f. (Garamas), *Garamantian*, 4, 198.

Gargānus, ī, m., *a mountain in Apulia*, 11, 247.

gaudeō, gāvīsus sum, 2, n. and a., *to be affected with joy;* foll. by abl., *to rejoice in*, freq.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.

gaudium, iī, n. (gaudeō), *joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy*, 1, 502; pl., *joyful hope*, 10, 652; *love*, 10, 325; personif., **Gaudia**, ōrum, *Pleasures*, 6, 279.

gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Greek form, γάζα), strictly, *the Persian royal treasure;* in gen., *riches, wealth, treasure*, 1, 119.

Gela, ae, f., *Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela*, 3, 702.

gelidus, a, um, adj. (gelū), *frosty, ice-cold; cold, cool, icy, chilling*, 2, 120; *chilled*, 3, 30.

Gelōnus, ī, m., *a Gelonian*, or *Scythian;* pl., **Gelōnī**, ōrum, *the Scythians*, 8, 725.

Gelōus, a, um, adj. (Gela), *belonging to Gela; of Gela*, 3, 701.

gelū, ūs, n., *frost, cold, numbness, chilled blood*, 8, 508.

geminus, a, um, adj., *twin*, 1, 274, et al.; *twofold*, 6, 203; *double, two*, 4, 470; pl., **geminī**, ae, a, *twin*, 2, 500; *two*, 1, 162.

gemitus, ūs, m. (gemō), *a groaning; a groan*, 3, 39, et al.; *sigh*, 1, 485; *lamentation*, 2, 486; *cry*, 2, 413; *noise, roaring*, 3, 555.

gemma, ae, f., *a bud, precious stone, gem*, 1, 655, et al.

gemō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to groan*, 7, 501; *sigh*, 1, 465; *bemoan, bewail, lament*, 1, 221; of inanimate things, *creak*, 6, 413.

gena, ae, f., *the cheek*, 4, 644, et al.; *eye*, 6, 686.

gener, erī, *a son-in-law*, 2, 344, et al.

generātor, ōris, m. (generō), *one who begets; a breeder*, 3, 704.

generō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (genus), *to beget*, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; *produce;* p., **generātus**, a, um, *descended, sprung from*, 5, 61.

generōsus, a, um, adj. (genus), *of high lineage, noble-blooded, generous, renowned, famed*, 10, 174.

genetrīx, īcis, f. (gignō), *she who brings forth; mother*, 1, 590, et al.

geniālis, e, adj. (genius), *pertaining to*, or *sacred to the birth-spirit*, or *guardian genius; genial, joyous, happy, festive*, 6, 603.

genitor, ōris, m. (gignō), *he who begets; father, sire*, 1, 155, et al.

genitus, p. of gignō.

genius, iī, m. (genō, gignō), *the birth-spirit; a tutelar deity*, or *guardian genius*, 5, 95.

gēns, gentis, f. (genō, gīgnō), *a family stock* or *gens; a race; a clan* or *tribe*, 10, 202; *nation*, 1, 17; *people*, 3, 133; *lineage, child, offspring, descendant*, 10, 228; *descent*, 11, 331; meton., *a country, land*, 1, 533; 11, 324; pl., **gentēs**, ium, *nations; the world*.

genū, ūs, n. (γόνυ), *a knee*, 1, 320, et al.

genus, eris, n. (genō), *birth, origin, lineage, descent*, 1, 132; *noble birth, nobility*, 5, 621; *offspring, progeny*,

5, 737, et al.; *a son, descendant*, 6, 500; *family*, 4, 365; *tribe, people, nation, race*, 1, 6, et al.; *breed*, 7, 753; *sort, kind*, 2, 468, et al.

germānus, a, um, adj., *of the same parentage;* particularly, *of the same father; own;* subst., **germānus**, ī, m., *own brother; brother*, 1, 341, et al.; **germāna**, ae, f., *own sister; sister*, 4, 478.

gerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to carry, bear*, 12, 97, et al.; *wear*, 2, 156; *assume, put on* as a guise, 1, 315; 12, 472; *bear, produce, have, enjoy*, 2, 90; *take, feel*, 12, 48; *wage, carry on*, 1, 24; *achieve, manage*, 7, 444; *do* (of conduct), 9, 203.

Gēryōn, onis, and **Gēryonēs**, ae, m., *Geryon, a giant with three bodies, dwelling in Gades, slain by Hercules, who carried his herd of cattle to Italy*, 7, 662; 8, 202.

gestāmen, inis, n. (gestō), *that which is carried; equipment, weapon, defense*, 3, 286; *crown*, 7, 246.

gestō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., freq. (gerō), *to carry habitually; bear*, 1, 336; *have*, 1, 567.

gestus, a, um, p. of gerō.

Getae, ārum, m., *the Getae, a Thracian people dwelling on the Danube.*

Geticus, a, um, adj. (Getae), *pertaining to the Getae; Getan, Thracian*, 3, 35.

gignō, genuī, genitus, 3, a. (γίγνομαι, *become*), *beget*, 10, 848, et al.; *bear, bring forth*, 1, 618, et al.; p., **genitus**, a, um, w. abl. of source, *begotten of, born of*, 9, 642; *son of*, 1, 297.

glaciālis, e, adj. (glaciēs), *of ice; icy*, 3, 285.

glaciēs, ēī, f., *ice*, 4, 251, et al.

gladius, iī, m., *a sword*, 9, 769, et al.

glaeba, ae, f., *a lump of earth; a clod; soil*, 1, 531.

glāns, glandis, f., *an acorn; a leaden ball* or *bullet*, 7, 686.

1. **glaucus**, a, um, adj. (γλαυκός, *bluish gray*); *dark*, 6, 416; *sea-green*, 12, 885.

2. **Glaucus**, ī, m., *a fabled fisherman of Boeotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god*, 5, 823. 2. *The father of Deiphobe, the Cumaean sibyl*, 6, 36. 3. *A Lycian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Ajax, son of Telamon*, 6, 483.

glīscō, 3, inc. n., *to grow, swell; rise, increase, rage*, 12, 9.

globus, ī, m., *any body of a spherical form; a globe, ball*, 3, 574; *sphere*, 6, 725; *phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants*, 9, 515; *a mass of smoke* or *dust; a cloud*, 9, 36.

glomerō, āvī, atus, 1, a. (glomus, *ball*), *to gather into a ball* or *mass; roll, whirl*, 3, 577; *collect; assemble, gather*, 2, 315; pass., **glomerārī**, in mid. signif., *to throng, gather; troop, flock*, 1, 500.

gloria, ae, f., *glory, fame, renown*, 2, 83, et. al.; *love of fame, ambition*, 5, 394.

Gorgō, onis, *the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair;* especially, *the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva*, 2, 616.

Gorgoneus, a, um, adj. (Gorgōn), *pertaining to a Gorgon; Gorgonian*, 7, 341.

Gortȳnius, a, um, adj., *of Gortyna, a town in Crete; Gortynian, Cretan.*

gōrȳtus, ī, m., *a quiver*, 10, 169.

Gracchus, ī, m., *the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, especially Tiberius and Gaius*, 6, 842.

gracilis, e, adj., *thin, slender.*

gradior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n., *to step, walk, go*, 1, 312; *move, advance*, 10, 572.

Gradīvus, ī, m. (gradior), *the one who steps* or *marches; an epithet of Mars,* 3, 35.

gradus, ūs, m. (gradior), *a step, footstep, pace,* 3, 598; *step, stair,* 1, 448; **cōnferre gradum,** *to walk side by side,* 6, 488.

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece.*

Grāī (Grāiī) (dissyll.), ōrum, m., *the Greeks,* 1, 467, et al.

Grāiugena, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Grāius *and* gignō), *a native Greek; a Greek,* 3, 550.

Grāius, a, um (dissyl.), adj., *Greek, Grecian,* 2, 598; subs., **Grāius,** iī, m., *a Greek,* 3, 594.

grāmen, inis, n., *grass,* 3, 537, et al.; *a blade of grass* or *of grain,* 7, 809; *plant, herb,* 2, 471; *pasture, meadow; grassy field, plain,* 7, 655.

grāmineus, a, um, adj. (grāmen), *of turf, grassy,* 5, 287, et al.

grandaevus, a, um, adj. (grandis *and* aevum), *very aged; old, aged,* 1, 121.

grandis, e, adj., *large, great; big, ponderous,* 4, 405.

grandō, inis, f., *hail,* 4, 120, et al.

grātēs, defect. (found only in nom. and acc. pl.), f. (grātor), *thanks,* 1, 600; in a bad sense, *return, reward,* 2, 537.

grātia, ae, f. (grātus), *acceptableness, agreeableness; charm, delight, love,* 6, 653; *gratefulness, gratitude, thankfulness,* 4, 539; *regard,* 7, 402.

grātor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (grātus), *to wish joy to;* w. dat. (the acc. is doubtful), *rejoice with; congratulate,* 4, 478; *greet, welcome* (perhaps w. *esse*), 5, 40.

grātus, a, um, adj., *acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, welcome,* 2, 269, et al.; *dear,* 10, 158; *thankful, grateful,* 11, 127.

gravātus, a, um, p. of gravō.

gravidus, a, um, adj. (gravis), *heavy,* 7, 507, et al.; *with young, pregnant;* fig., *pregnant, teeming with,* 4, 229.

gravis, e, adj., *heavy,* 1, 728, et al.; *pregnant,* 1, 274; *ponderous, firm,* 5, 437; fig., *grave, venerable,* 1, 151; *stern, grave (gravely),* 5, 387; *cruel,* 10, 630; *fierce,* 10, 755; *weighed down with years* or *disease; infirm, enfeebled,* 2, 436; *grievous, hard,* 6, 56; *painful, deep,* 4, 1; *offensive;* comp., **graviōra,** um, subst., n. pl., *greater hardships, sufferings,* 1, 199.

Graviscae, ārum, f., *Graviscae* or *Gravisca, a Tuscan town,* 10, 184.

graviter, adv. (gravis), *heavily; deadly,* 7, 753; *greatly, deeply,* 1, 126; *heavily, mournfully,* 2, 288.

gravō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (gravis), *to weigh down,* 9, 437; *oppress, burden,* 2, 708; pass., *to resist, yield reluctantly,* 10, 628.

gremium, iī, n., *the lap, the bosom,* 1, 685, et al.; **ante gremium suum,** *in front of* or *before one's self,* 11, 744.

1. **gressus,** a, um, p. of gradior.

2. **gressus,** ūs, m. (gradior), *a stepping; step, walk, course, way,* 1, 401; of a ship, 5, 162; *air, mien, gait,* 5, 649; **ferre gressum,** *to walk,* 6, 677; **efferre gressum,** *to go forth* or *out,* 2, 753; **comprimere gressum,** *to stop, stay one's steps,* 6, 389.

grex, gregis, m., *a herd,* 6, 38; *flock; litter; the young,* 8, 85.

grus, gruis, f., *a crane.*

Grynēus, a, um, adj., *of Grynia, a town in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the oracles of Apollo; Gryneian,* 4, 345.

gubernāculum, ī, n. (gubernō, *steer*), *a helm,* 5, 176.

gubernātor, ōris, m. (gubernō), *a helmsman, pilot,* 3, 269.

gurges, itis, m., *a whirlpool, gulf*, 3, 421; *flood*, 2, 497; *wave, billow*, 3, 564; *rolling, raging sea, abyss*, 1, 118; *sea, ocean*, 7, 704.

gustō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (gustus, *taste*), *to taste*, 1, 473.

gutta, ae, f., *a drop*, 3, 28.

guttur, uris, n., *the throat*, 6, 421.

Gyaros, ī, f., *one of the Cyclades, between Tenos and Ceos*, 3, 76.

Gyās, ae, m. 1. *Gyas, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 222. 2. *A Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 318.

Gȳgēs, ae *or* is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

Gylippus, ī, m., *an Arcadian slain by Tolumnius*, 12, 272.

gȳrus, ī, m., *a circle, circular track, ring; circuit*, 10, 884; *coil*, 5, 85.

H

habēna, ae, f. (habeō), *a rein*, 1, 63, et al.; *strap, thong*, 9, 587; *whip*, 7, 380; **immissīs** or **laxīs habēnīs**, *with all the reins let out, without restraint, unchecked*, 5, 662; **pressīs** or **adductīs habēnīs**, *with tightened reins*, 12, 622.

habeō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to have*, in the most general sense, freq.; *hold, possess*, 5, 262; *wield, use*, 12, 88; *maintain, keep up, perpetuate; seize, inspire, possess, animate*, 4, 581; *deem, esteem, reckon, regard*, 2, 102; *designate, call*, 12, 134; **hōc habet**, *he has got it, he is wounded*, 12, 296.

habilis, e, adj. (habeō), *handy, wieldy, convenient, easily handled, light*, 11, 555; *well formed*, 1, 318; *well fitted for, adapted to, fit for; well fitted*, 9, 365.

habitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (habeō), *to have continually, have in possession: occupy, inhabit*, 3, 106; *dwell*, 3, 110.

1. **habitus**, a, um, p. of habeō.

2. **habitus**, ūs, m. (habeō), *the having itself* or *one's self; condition, habit; dress, attire*, 1, 315.

hāc, adv., see hīc.

hāctenus, adv., *thus far, so far*, of space and time; *thus far* (separated by tmesis), 5, 603; 6, 62.

Hādriacus, a, um, adj. (Hādria), *pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; Adriatic*, 11, 405.

haedus, ī, m., *a kid;* **Haedī**, ōrum, m., *the constellation of the Kids in the hand of Auriga*, whose rising portends storms.

Haemōn, onis, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 685.

Haemonidēs, ae, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 537.

haereō, haesī, haesus, 2, n., *to stick*; foll. by dat., or by abl. w. or without a prep.; *hang, cling, adhere, cling to*, 1, 476, et al.; *stop, stand fixed*, 6, 559; *halt*, 11, 699; *adhere to* as companion, 10, 780; *stick to* in the chase, 12, 754; *persist*, 2, 654; *dwell*, 4, 4; *pause, hesitate*, 3, 597; *be fixed* or *decreed*, 4, 614.

Halaesus, ī, m. 1. *An ally of Turnus, formerly companion of Agamemnon*, 7, 724. 2. *Another ally of Turnus*, 10, 411.

hālitus, ūs, m. (hālō), *a breathing; breath*, 4, 684; *exhalation, vapor*, 6, 240.

Halius, iī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

hālō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe; exhale* or *emit odor; be fragrant* or *redolent*, 1, 417.

Halys, yos, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 765.

Hammōn, ōnis, m., *Jupiter*, or *Zeus Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya*, 4, 198.

hāmus, ī, m. *a hook, ring*, 3, 467.

harēna, ae, f., *sand*, 1, 112; *sandy shore, strand*, 1, 540; *sandy ground*,

arena; space for races; an arena, 5, 336.

harēnōsus, a, um, adj. (harēna), *sandy*, 4, 257.

Harpalycē, ēs, f., *a Thracian huntress, daughter of King Harpalycus*, 1, 317.

Harpalycus, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 11, 675.

Harpȳia (trisyll.), ae, f., *a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird*, 3, 112, et al.

haruspex, icis, m., *an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet*, 8, 498.

hasta, ae, f., *a spear*, 2, 50, and freq.; **hasta pūra**, *a headless spear*, 6, 760; **pampinea hasta**, *a thyrsus*, 7, 396.

hastīle, is, n. (hasta), *the shaft of a spear; a spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 313, et al.; *a spear-like sapling* or *branch; a shoot*, 3, 23.

haud, adv., *not at all; not*, 1, 387, et al.

hauriō, hausī, haustus, 4, a., *to draw* any fluid, 9, 23; *drink; drain*, 1, 738; *draw blood* with a weapon; *devour, slay*, 2, 600; *pierce*, 10, 314; *take in* with the eyes or ears; *receive*, 12, 26; *perceive, see*, 4, 661; *hear*, 4, 359; *strain, thrill*, 5, 137; *suffer*, 4, 383; *conceive*, 10, 648.

haustus, a, um, p. of hauriō.

hebeō, 2, n., *to be blunt;* fig., *to be sluggish, run slowly*, 5, 396.

hebetō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (hebes, *blunt*), *to make blunt; to make dull; to impair, dim, obscure*, 2, 605.

1. **Hēbrus**, ī, m., *a river of Thrace*, 1, 317, et al.

2. **Hēbrus**, ī, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 696.

Hecatē, ēs, f., *the sister of Latona; usually identified with Diana and Luna, and so represented with three heads*, 4, 511.

Hector, oris, m., *son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy*, 1, 99, et al.

Hectoreus, a, um, adj. (Hector), *of Hector*, 2, 543; *Hectorean, Trojan*, 1, 273.

Hecuba, ae, f., *daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam*, 2, 501, et al.

hedera, ae, f., *ivy*.

hēia, interj., *up! come on! away!* 4, 569.

Helena, ae, f., *Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra and of Castor, and wife of Menelaus; on account of her flight with Paris to Troy, the immediate cause of the ten years' siege and destruction of that city; whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta*, 1, 650, et al.

Helēnor, oris, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 9, 545.

Helenus, ī, m., *a prophet, son of Priam; carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom*, 3, 329, et al.

Helicōn, ōnis, m., *a mountain in Boeotia, and favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses*, 7, 641, et al.

Helōrus, ī, m., *a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily*, 3, 698.

Helymus, ī, m., *a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Acestes*, 5, 73, et al.

herba, ae, f., *any grassy* or *herbaceous growth; grass, turf*, 1, 214, et al.; *fodder; herb, plant*, 3, 650; *grassy land, pasture, meadow*, 3, 221; *a plant*.

Herbēsus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

Herculēs, is, m., *the god of strength and labor, son of Jupiter and Alcmena*, 5, 410, et al.

Herculeus, a, um, adj. (Herculēs), *of Hercules; Herculean*, 3, 551, et al.

hērēs, ēdis, m., *an heir*, 4, 274.
Herminius, iī, m., *a Tuscan*, 11, 642.
Hermionē, ēs, f., *daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes*, 3, 328.
Hermus, ī, m., *a river in Aeolis, depositing gold*, 7, 721.
Hernicus, a, um, adj. (Hernicī), *of the Hernici, an Italian tribe of Latium; Hernican*, 7, 684.
hērōs, ōis, m., *a demigod; a hero*, 6, 192, et al.; *an illustrious man, champion, hero*, 5, 453.
Hēsionē, ēs, f., *daughter of Laomedon, saved from a sea monster by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Telamon*, 8, 157.
Hesperia, ae, f., *the western land; Italy*, 1, 569, et al.
Hesperis, idis, pl., **Hesperides**, um, f., *the daughters of Hesperus, the Hesperides; called also daughters of Erebus and Nox, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, in an island of the Atlantic west of Mount Atlas*, 4, 484; adj., *Hesperian, Italian*, 8, 77.
Hesperius, a, um, adj., *of Hesperus; western* (as related to Asia and Greece); *Hesperian, Italian*, 3, 418.
hesternus, a, um, adj., *of yesterday, yesterday's*, 8, 543.
heu, interj., *alas! ah! oh!* 2, 289, et al.
heus, interj., *ho! hilloa! lo there!* 1, 321, et al.
hiātus, ūs, m. (hiō), *a gaping; throat*, 6, 576; *opening*, 11, 680; *cleft, chasm, vortex, abyss*, 6, 237.
hībernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to hiems), *of winter; wintry* (others, *in winter*), 4, 143; *tempestuous, stormy*, 4, 309; subst., **hīberna**, ōrum, n., *winters*, 1, 266.
Hibērus, a, um, adj., *Iberian, Spanish*, 9, 582; *western*, 11, 913.
1. **hīc**, haec, hōc, pron., referring to the first person, *this; he, she, it*; pl., *these, they;* freq., for *meus*, [illegible], 205; for *is*, 1, 742; repeated, **hīc — hīc**, *one — another, the one — the other, this — that;* pl., *these — those, some — others;* **hīc — ille**, *the latter — the former; this — that, the one — the other;* freq. adv., **hāc** (abl. f.), *by this way* or *route*, [illegible], 203; *this way, here*, 1, 467; *on one side*, 12, 565.
2. **hīc**, adv. (hīc), *here, there*, 1, 247, et al; of time, *hereupon, thereupon*, 1, 728; *now, then, here*, 5, 340; *in this work*, 10, 73.
Hicetāonius, a, um, adj. (Hicetāon), *of Hicetaon; the son of Hicetaon*, 10, 123.
hiems, hiemis, f., *winter*, 3, 285; *storm, tempest*, 1, 122; personif., 3, 120.
Himella, ae, m., *a river of the Sabine country*, 7, 714.
hinc, adv. (hīc), *from this place, from here, hence*, 3, 111; *from that place, hence, thence*, 3, 707; *from that* or *this time* (others, *from this thing*), 2, 97; *henceforth*, 2, 148; for *ab hōc* or *ab hīs*, 9, 763; *then, thereupon*, 1, 194; **hinc — hinc**, *on this side — on that, here — there*, 4, 40; **hinc atque hinc**, *on both sides, on either side*, 1, 162.
hiō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to yawn, gape; to distend* or *open the mouth*, 6, 493; p., **hiāns**, antis, *with open mouth*, 12, 754.
Hippocoōn, ontis, m., *companion of Aeneas*, 5, 492.
Hippolytē, ēs, f., *an Amazon, captured by Theseus*, 11, 661.
Hippolytus, ī, m., *son of Theseus and Hippolyte*, 7, 761.

Hippotadēs, ae, m., *the son of Hippotas, Amastrus*, 11, 674.
hirsūtus, a, um, adj., *rough, shaggy, hairy.*
hirundō, inis, f., *a swallow.*
Hisbō, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 384.
hīscō, 3, inc. n. and a. (hiō), *to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter*, 3, 314.
hispidus, a, um, adj., *shaggy, hairy*, 10, 210.
1. **hōc**, see 1, hīc.
2. **hōc**, old form of hūc, which see.
hodiē, adv. (hōc *and* diē), *to-day*, 2, 670, et freq.
homō, inis, c., *man, a human being;* freq., *mortal*, 1, 328.
Homolē, ēs, f., *a mountain near Tempe, in Thessaly*, 7, 675.
honestus, a, um, adj. (honōs), *honorable, honored; good; fair*, 12, 155.
honōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (honōs), *to honor; keep, observe with honor*, 5, 50.
honōs, ōris, m., *honor, praise, renown, glory*, 1, 609, et al.; *recompense, reward*, 1, 253; *an honor, prize*, 5, 342; meton., *sacrifice, offering*, 1, 49; *luster, beauty*, 1, 591; *celebration, game, ceremonial, festival*, 5, 601; *libation*, 3, 178; *a robe* or *mantle*, 7, 815.
hōra, ae, f., with the Romans, *the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour;* in an indefinite sense, 4, 679; personif., **Hōrae**, ārum, f., *the Hours*, 3, 512.
horrendus, a, um, see horreō.
horrēns, entis, see horreō.
horreō, 2, n. and a., *to bristle up* or *be bristling*, 6, 419; *to bristle*, 11, 602; fig., *to shudder, tremble*, 2, 12; *shudder at, fear, dread*, 4, 209; p., **horrēns**, entis, *bristling, bristly*, 1, 634; *rough, roughening*, 1, 165; *fierce*, 10, 237; p., **horrendus**, a, um, *to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful*, 2, 222; *awe-inspiring, venerable*, 6, 10; *strange, wonderful*, 8, 565; *fierce, warlike*, 11, 507; n. as adv., **horrendum**, *frightfully, fearfully*, 6, 288.
horrēscō, horruī, 3, inc. n. and a. (horreō), *to become rough; bristle, rise bristling*, 7, 526; fig., *to tremble, shudder*, 2, 204; *dread*, 3, 394.
horribilis, e, adj. (horreō), *to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful*, 11, 271.
horridus, a, um, adj. (horreō), *rough, bristling*, 3, 23, et al.; *bristling* with arms; *shaggy, grizzly, stiffened*, 4, 251; *blustering, tempestuous*, 9, 670; *terrible, fearful*, 1, 296.
horrifer, fera, ferum, adj. (horreō *and* ferō), *fear-bringing; dreadful*, 8, 435.
horrificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (horrificus), *to make rough; make to shudder; terrify*, 4, 465.
horrificus, a, um, adj. (horreō *and* faciō), *occasioning horror; terrible, fearful*, 3, 225.
horrisonus, a, um, adj. (horreō *and* sonus), *having* or *making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering*, 6, 573.
horror, ōris, m. (horreō), *a roughening* or *bristling;* fig., *a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay*, 2, 559; *clashing din*, 2, 301.
hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *one giving encouragement* or *inciting; an instigator*, 6, 529.
hortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, urge*, 2, 74; *advise, counsel*, 2, 33.
hortus, ī, m., *a garden.*
hospes, itis, m., *one who either gives or receives the entertainment of*

guest; a guest, 1, 753, et al.; *a visitor, stranger*, 4, 10; *host*, 11, 105.

hospitium, iī, n. (hospes), *the relation of host and guest; hospitality*, 10, 460; *friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome*, 1, 299; *guest-land, ally*, 3, 15; *refuge*, 1, 540; *alliance*, 11, 114.

hospitus, a, um, adj. (hospes), *welcoming; friendly, hospitable; foreign, strange*, 3, 377; *friendly*, 3, 539.

hostia, ae, f., *a sacrificial animal; victim*, 1, 334, et al.

hostīlis, e, adj. (hostis), *of an enemy, an enemy's*, 10, 847; *of the foe*, 3, 322; *hostile, unpropitious, ominous*, 3, 407.

hostis, is, c., *a stranger; foreigner; an enemy, foe*, 1, 378, and freq.

hūc, and old form **hōc**, adv. (hīc), *to this place; hither, here*, 2, 18, and freq.; **hūc — hūc**, *this way and this*, or *this way and that*, 11, 601; **hūc — illūc**, *this way and that, in every direction*, 12, 764.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. (cf. homō), *of* or *pertaining to man; human*, 1, 542.

humilis, e, adj. (humus), *near the ground; low down; low*, 4, 255; *low-lying*, 3, 522; near the surface, *shallow*, 7, 157; *unpretentious, lowly*.

humō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (humus), *to lay earth* on anything; *inhume, inter, bury*, 6, 161.

humus, ī, f., *the surface of the ground, the soil; the ground*, 3, 3, et al.; **humī**, locative, *on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth*, 1, 193, et al.

hyacinthus, ī, m., *a hyacinth*.

Hyades, um, f., *the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain*, 1, 744.

Hydaspēs, is, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 747.

hydra, ae, f., *a water-serpent; a* [illegible] *serpent like the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many heads, slain* [illegible] *Hercules*, 6, 576.

hydrus, ī, m., *a water-serpent; snake*, 7, 447.

Hӯlaeus, ī, m., *a centaur who assailed Atalanta*.

Hyllus, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 1[illegible], 535.

Hymenaeus, ī, m., *Hymen, the god of marriage*, 4, 127; pl., **Hymenaei**, ōrum, meton., *marriage*, 1, 651.

Hypanis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.

Hyrcānī, ōrum, m., *a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea*, 7, 605.

Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. (Hyrcānī), *pertaining to the Hyrcani, a tribe on the Caspian; Hyrcanian*, 4, 367.

Hyrtacidēs, ae, m., *the son of Hyrtacus*, [illegible] 1. *Hippocoön*, 5, 492. 2. *Nisus*, 9, 177.

Hyrtacus, ī, m., *the father of Nisus*, 9, 406.

I

iaceō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be prostrate, lie*, 1, 99; *extend, spread out*; p., **iacēns**, entis, *spread out, extended*, 1, 224; *lying low*, 3, 689.

iaciō, iēcī, iactus, 3, a., *to throw, cast, hurl*, 5, 643; *scatter, strew*, 5, 79; *lay foundations, build*, 5, 631.

iactō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (iaciō), *to throw often* or *much; toss to and fro; toss*, freq.; *hurl, cast*, 2, 459; *thrust out*, 5, 376; *aim*, 5, 433; fig., *throw out words, utter, say*, 1, 102; of the mind, *revolve, meditate*, 1, 227; **sē iactāre**, *boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory*, 1, 140; **prae sē iactāre**, *to make pretense of*, 9, 134; p., **iactāns**, antis, *arrogant, assuming, ambitious*, 6, 815.

iactūra, ae, f. (iaciō), *a throwing away; loss*, 2, 646.

1. **iactus**, a, um, p. of iaciō.

2. **iactus**, ūs, m. (iaciō), *a cast; leap; shot; reach*, 11, 608.

iaculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), *to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl*, 1, 42.

iaculum, ī, n. (iaciō), *a thing hurled; a spear, dart*, or *javelin*, 3, 46, et al.

Iaera, ae, f., *a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bitias and Pandarus*, 9, 673.

iam, adv., *at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already*, 1, 437, et al.; with *tum, even*, 1, 18; w. imperat., *at length, at once*, 3, 41, et al.; *soon, presently, immediately*, 4, 566; *then, at length*, 1, 272; marking a transition, *now*, 2, 567, et al.; **iam iam**, emphatic, *now indeed*, 4, 371; *now, now*, 2, 530; **iam dūdum, iam prīdem**, *already for some time, long*, 1, 580, et al.; **iam inde, iam ab illō tempore**, *even from then* or *that time*, 1, 623; **iam tum**, *even then*; **iam — iam**, *at one time, at another time, now — now*; **nōn iam**, *no longer*, 4, 431; **iamdūdum**, *at once*.

Iāniculum, i, *n.* (Iānus), *the Ianiculum; a mount* or *high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine*, 8, 358.

iānitor, ōris, m. (iānua), *a gate- or door-keeper; porter*, 6, 400.

iānua, ae, f. (Iānus), *the outer door* or *gate*, 2, 493; *entrance, way*, 2, 661.

Iānus, ī, m., *an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces*, 7, 180, et al.

1. **Iāpyx**, ygis, m., *a son of Iasius and physician of Aeneas*, 12, 391.

2. **Iāpyx**, ygis, adj., *Iapygian, Apulian*, 11, 678; subst. (sc. *ventus*), *the wind blowing from Iapygia; the N. W. wind*, 8, 710.

Iarbās, ae, m., *a king of the Mauretani in Numidia, and suitor for the hand of Dido*, 4, 36.

Īasidēs, ae, m. (Iasius), *a son* or *descendant of Iasius*. 1. *Palinurus*, 5, 843. 2. *Iapis*, 12, 392.

Īasius, iī, m., *son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres*, 3, 168.

iaspis, idis, f., *a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper*, 4, 261.

ibī, adv. (rel. to is), *in* or *at that place; there;* of time, *thereupon, then*, 2, 792, et al.

ibīdem, adv., *in the same place*, 1, 116.

Īcarus, ī, m., *the son of Daedalus*, 6, 31.

icō and **iciō** (obsolete in the present except in the forms *icit, iciunt*), īcī, ictus, 3, a., *to smite, hit, strike*, 6, 180; of treaties or leagues, *make, ratify*, 12, 314.

1. **ictus**, a, um, p. of icō.

2. **ictus**, ūs, m. (icō), *a smiting; a stroke, blow*, 5, 198, and freq.; *shooting*, 7, 165; *wound*, 7, 756; *force*, 2, 544.

Īda, ae, f. 1. *Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared*, 12, 412. 2. *A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter*, 2, 801. 3. *A Nymph*, 9, 177.

1. **Īdaeus**, a, um, adj., *of Mount Ida* (either in Crete or in the Troad), *Idaean*, 3, 105; 2, 696, et al.; *pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida*, 9, 112.

2. **Īdaeus**, ī, m., *Idaeus, the charioteer of Priam*, 6, 485.

Īdalia, ae, f., and **Īdalium**, iī, n., *Idalia, a town and headland of*

Cyprus; one of the favorite resorts of Venus, 1, 681.

Īdalius, a, um, adj. (Īdalia), *of Idalia, Idalian*, 5, 760.

Īdās, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 575. 2. *A Thracian of Ismara*, 10, 351.

idcircō, adv. (id *and* circā), *about that; on that account, therefore*, 5, 680.

īdem, eadem, idem, pron. (is *and* -dem), *the same*, 1, 240; *at the same time, at once*, 3, 80, et al.

ideō, adv., *on that account, therefore, for this end, for such a purpose*, 4, 228.

Idmōn, onis, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 12, 75.

Īdomeneus (quadrisyll.), eī, m., *Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 3, 122, et al.

iecur, oris *or* iecinoris, n., *the liver*, 6, 598.

iēns, euntis, p. of eō.

igitur, conj. (rel. to is), *therefore, then, accordingly*, 4, 537.

ignārus, a, um, adj., *not knowing*; freq.; *unaware, ignorant*, 11, 154; often w. genit., *ignorant of*, 1, 630; *unsuspicious of*, 2, 106; *unconscious*, 9, 345; *not knowing the land*; pass., *unknown, a stranger*, 10, 706.

ignāvia, ae, f. (ignāvus), *want of spirit, cowardice*, 11, 733.

ignāvus, a, um, adj., *inactive, idle, slothful; spiritless, cowardly*, 12, 12; of inanimate things, *unoccupied, inactive*.

īgnēscō, 3, inc. n. (īgnis), *to take fire; to be fired, inflamed, to burn*, 9, 66.

īgneus, a, um, adj. (īgnis), *of fire* or *fiery substance; fiery*, 6, 730; *of lightning swiftness*, 11, 718.

īgnipotēns, entis, adj. (īgnis *and* potēns), *having power over fire*; subst., **Īgnipotēns**, *the fire-god, Vulcan*, 10, 243.

īgnis, is, m., *fire*, 1, 175, and freq.; *torch*, 7, 320; *conflagration*, 2, 312; *light*, 3, 585; *lightning*, 1, 90; *fiery spirit; wrath, rage, fury*, 2, 575; 7, 577; *fire* of love, *passion*, 4, 2; *the beloved; one's flame, love, fire-brand* or *fiery missile*, 7, 692; pl., *torches*, 4, 384.

ignōbilis, e, adj., *unknown; obscure*, 7, 776; *low, base*, 1, 149; *undistinguished, bringing no renown, ignoble*.

ignōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to ignārus), *not to know; to be ignorant of*, 5, 849.

ignōscō, ignōvī, ignōtus, 3, a. and n., *to overlook, pardon, forgive*.

ignōtus, a, um, adj., *unknown*, 1, 359; *strange*, 5, 795; *not well known, but little known*, 11, 527.

īlex, icis, f., *the holm-oak, scarlet oak, ilex*, 6, 180.

1. **īlia**, ium, n. pl., *the groin, flank*, 7, 499; *belly*, 10, 778.

2. **Īlia**, ae, f., *Ilia, a name assigned by the poets to Rhaea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor*, 1, 274.

Īliacus, a, um, adj., *belonging to Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 97, et al.

Īlias, adis, f., *a daughter of Ilium* or *Troy*; pl., **Īliades**, um, *Trojan women*, 1, 480.

īlicet, adv. (īre *and* licet), *straightway, immediately, at once, instantly*, 2, 424.

Īlionē, ēs, f., *eldest daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, 1, 653.

Īlioneus (quadrisyll.), eī, m. (acc. ēa instead of ea, 1, 611), *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 120, et al.

Īlium, iī, n., *Troy*, 1, 68, et al.

Īlius, a, um, adj. (Īlium), *of Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 268.

ille, a, ud, genit. illīus, dem. pron. (archaic, **olle**, 5, 197, et al.), *that*, 6, 760, et al.; *that*, well known, distinguished, great, 1, 617; *some formidable, some bold*, 10, 707; 11, 809; as subs., *he, she, it, they*, freq.; **ille — hīc**, *the one — the other*, 5, 430; *the former — the latter*, 6, 395; joined to an adj. or partic. for emphasis, 1, 3, et al.; **ex illō**, *from that time*, 8, 268.

illīc, adv. (ille *and* -ce; cf. hīc), *in that place; there*, 1, 206.

illinc, adv., (illim *and* -ce), *from that side, thence; on that side*, 4, 442.

illūc, adv. (pron. illīc), *to that place, thither; that way, there*, 4, 285.

Īllyricus, a, um, adj. (Īllyria), *pertaining to Illyria, the country north of Epirus; Illyrian*, 1, 243.

Īlus, ī, m. 1. *Ilus, son of Tros and king of Troy*, 6, 650. 2. *An earlier name of Ascanius* or *Iulus*, 1, 268. 3. *Ilus, a Rutulian*, 10, 400.

Ilva, ae, f., *an island near the coast of Etruria*, now *Elba*, 10, 173.

imāgō, inis, f., *an image, form*, 2, 560, et al.; *figure, statue*, 7, 179; *apparition*, 1, 408; *ghost, phantom*, 1, 353; *idea, thought*, 12, 560; *manifestation, example*, 6, 405; *echo*.

Imāōn, onis (acc. Imāona), m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 424.

imbellis, e, adj. (2. in- *and* bellum), *not fit for war; unwarlike, effeminate, feeble*, 2, 544; *timid*.

imber, imbris, m., *a rain-storm; shower*, 1, 743, et al.; *rain-cloud*, 3, 194; of sea-water, *flood*, 1, 123; *hail*, 8, 429.

Imbrasidēs, ae, m., *the son of Imbrasus; Asius, a Lycian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 123.

Imbrasus, ī, m., *a Lycian*, 12, 343.

imbuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to wet, moisten; stain*, 7, 554.

imitābilis, e, adj. (imitor), *that can be imitated; imitable*, 6, 590.

imitor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to imitate*, 6, 586; *substitute for, use for*, literally, *imitate with*, 11, 894.

immāne, see immānis.

immānis, e, adj., *vast, huge, immense*, 1, 110; *wild, savage, barbarous*, 1, 616; *cruel, ruthless*, 1, 347; *unnatural, monstrous, hideous*, 6, 624; adv., **immāne**, *wildly, fiercely*, 12, 535.

immātūrus, a, um, adj., *untimely*, 11, 166.

immedicābilis, e, adj., *incurable, deadly*, 12, 858.

immemor, oris, adj., *not remembering, without memory, oblivious*, 6, 750; *unconscious*, 9, 374; *reckless, heedless*, 2, 244; often w. gen., *unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 39.

immēnsus, a, um, adj. (2, in- *and* mētior), *unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense*, 2, 204; *mighty*, 3, 672; *insatiate, unbounded*, 6, 823.

immergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to plunge into, immerse in*, w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.

immeritus, a, um, adj., *undeserving; guiltless*, 3, 2.

immineō, 2, n., *to rest over; overhang*, 1, 165; *to be at hand; approach*, 9, 515.

immisceō, miscuī, mixtus [illegible]istus, 2, a., *to mingle with*; usua[illegible]dat., 2, 396; *blend with, vanish in*, 4, 57[illegible]

immissus, a, um, p. of immittō.

immītis, e, adj., *not mellow; not mild; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless*, 1, 30.

immittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send upon* or *to; drive to*, 6, 312; *bring upon*, 4, 488; *let in*, 2, 495; *let fly*,

go, loosen, 6, 1; *hurl, fling, cast*, 11, 562; with *sē*, *rush into*, 6, 262; p., **immissus**, a, um, of the reins of horses, *let loose;* hence, fig., *swiftly running*, 5, 146; *unchecked, unbridled*, 5, 662; of the hair or beard, *descending, left growing, neglected, long*, 3, 593.

immixtus, a, um, p. of immisceō.

immō, *yes indeed; nay rather*, 1, 753; *but*, 9, 98.

immōbilis, e, adj., *unmoved*, 7, 623; *immovable*, 9, 448.

immolō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (in- *and* mola), *to sprinkle the sacred meal upon the victim; to immolate, sacrifice*, 10, 519; *kill*, 10, 541.

immortālis, e, adj., *undying, immortal, unperishable*, 6, 598.

immōtus, a, um, adj., *unmoved, motionless; immovable*, 3, 77; fig., *firm, fixed, steadfast, unchangeable*, 1, 257.

immūgiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, n., *to bellow within; roar, resound*, 3, 674.

immulgeō, 2, a., *to milk into*, 11, 572.

immundus, a, um, adj., *unclean, uncleanly; filthy, foul, noisome*, 3, 228.

immūnis, e, adj., *free from service;* w. gen., *exempt, freed from*, 12, 559.

impār, aris, adj., *unequal, in unequal combat*, 1, 475; *unequally matched*.

impāstus, a, um, adj., *unfed; hungry*, 9, 339.

impatiēns, entis, adj., *impatient*, w. genit., 11, 639.

impavid[illegible] a, um, adj., *not afraid; fearle[illegible]ntrepid*, 10, 717.

impediō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (1. in *and* pēs), *to hinder*, 9, 385; *hamper*, 10, 553; *involve, intersect*, 5, 585; *combine*, 8, 449.

impellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to push, thrust, drive to* or *upon; push onward, impel*, 5, 242; *push, open*, 7, 621; *smite*, 1, 82; *ply*, 4, 594; *put in motion, urge on*, 8, 3; *shoot*, 12, 856; *move, disturb*, 3, 449; w. inf., *lead on, impel, induce, persuade*, 2, 55; *force, compel*, 1, 11.

impendeō, 2, n., *to hang over, impend, threaten*.

impendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, bestow, employ;* p., **impēnsus**, a, um; subst., **impēnsa**, ae, f. (sc. pecūnia), *outlay, cost, expense*, 11, 228; adv., **impēnsē**; comp., **impēnsius**, *with unusual or much outlay; carefully, earnestly*, 12, 20.

impēnsa, impēnsē, see impendō.

imperditus, a, um, adj., *undestroyed*, 10, 430.

imperfectus, a, um, adj., *unfinished*, 8, 428.

imperitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (imperō), *to command, govern, rule*, 12, 719.

imperium, iī, n. (imperō), *a command*, 1, 230; *absolute command, sway, control, authority, power*, 1, 54; *dominion*, 1, 138; *empire, kingdom*, 2, 191.

imperō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to command*, w. dat.; w. dat. and inf., 7, 36.

imperterritus, a, um, adj., *undaunted*, 10, 770.

impetus, ūs, m. (impetō, *attack*), *an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulse, impetus*, 5, 219; *vehemence, violence*, 2, 74.

impexus, a, um, adj., *uncombed, untrimmed; shaggy*, 7, 667.

impiger, gra, grum, adj., *not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward*, 1, 738.

impingō, pēgī, pāctus, 3, a. (1. in *and* pangō), *to fasten upon; drive, dash against*, 5, 805.

impius, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* pius), *undutiful in sacred relations; iniquitous, impious*, 2, 163; *nefarious, detestable, perfidious*, 4, 496; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 596.

implācābilis, e, adj., *inexorable, inflexible*, 12, 3.

implācātus, a, um, adj., *unappeased; insatiable*, 3, 420.

impleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 1, 729; with sound, *fill*, 3, 313; *reach*, 11, 896; *regale* (w. gen.), 1, 215; *satisfy*, 1, 716; *inspire*, 3, 434.

implicō, āvī *or* uī, ātus *or* itus, 1, a., *to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine*, 2, 215; *to wheel*, 12, 743; w. dat., *bind to*, 11, 555; *infuse*, 1, 660; *insinuate, mingle*, 7, 355; **sē implicāre**, *cling to*, 2, 724.

implōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to entreat, implore, supplicate*, 4, 617.

impōnō, posuī, positus (p. impostus, 9, 716), 3, a., *to put* or *lay on, in, into, over, upon*, 1, 49; *put*, 2, 619; *place* over the dead, *erect, build*, 6, 233; *lay down, prescribe*, 6, 852; impers., **impositum est**, *it is incumbent, a necessity*, 8, 410.

importūnus, a, um, adj., *ill-timed, unseasonable;* of birds of ill omen, *ominous, inauspicious*, 12, 864; *ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous*, 11, 305.

impositus, a, um (contr. form, **impostus**), p. of impōnō.

imprecor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call down good* or, more usually, *evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, imprecate, invoke*, 4, 629.

impressus, a, um, p. of imprimō.

imprīmīs, adv., see prīmus.

imprimō, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (1. in *and* premō), *to press into, on*, or *upon*, 4, 659; *impress, mark; engrave, chase*, 5, 536.

improbus, a, um, adj., *not good; bad; malicious, wicked; cruel*, 2, 80; *savage*, 10, 727; *furiously impelled, destructive*, 12, 687; *unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious*, 12, 250; *importunate, raging*, 2, 356; of military devices, *with warlike craft*, 11, 512; *with murderous intent*, 11, 767; subst., m., *shameless, impudent boaster, braggart*, 5, 397; *wretch*, 4, 386.

improperātus, a, um, adj., *unhastened; delayed, delaying*, 9, 798.

imprōvidus, a, um, adj., *not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared*, 2, 200.

imprōvīsō, see imprōvīsus.

imprōvīsus, a, um, adj., *unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected*, 1, 595; adv., **imprōvīsō**, *unexpectedly*, 8, 524.

imprūdēns, entis, adj., *not seeing* or *knowing beforehand; unconscious*, 9, 386; *unwarned.*

impūbēs, is *or* eris, adj., *not full grown; beardless*, 9, 751; *youthful*, 5, 546.

1. **impulsus**, a, um, p. of impellō.

2. **impulsus**, ūs, m. (impellō), *an impelling; impulse, shock*, 8, 239.

impūne, adv. (impūnis, *unpunished*), *without punishment* or *retribution; with impunity*, 3, 628; *without harm*, 12, 559.

īmus, a, um, superl. of īnferus.

1. **in**, prep. w. acc. or abl.; w. acc., *into, unto, to, toward*, 1, 587, et al.; *against*, 9, 424, et al.; *on, upon*, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, *unto, to, for; according to, by;* denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; *as, for*, 11, 771; **in adversum**, *contrary, against, opposite*, 8, 237; **in melius**, *for the better*, 1, 281; **in numerum**,

in time or *order*, 8, 453; **in ūnum,** *together;* **in abruptum,** *headlong*, 3, 422; w. abl. of situation, *in, on, over, upon*, freq.; *in the midst of, within, among*, 1, 109, et al.; *for, as*, 5, 537; *on account of, at*, 10, 446; *in respect to*, 2, 541; after its noun, 6, 58.

2. **in-**, inseparable negative particle, *un-, in-*.

inaccessus, a, um, adj., *difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous*, 7, 11; *impervious*, 8, 195.

Īnachius, a, um, adj. (Īnachus), *of Inachus, Inachian; Argive, Grecian*, 11, 286.

Īnachus, ī, m., *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, 7, 372.

inamābilis, e, adj., *unlovely; odious, abhorred, accursed*, 6, 438.

inānis, e, adj., *empty, void*, 3, 304; *light; vain, idle, fruitless*, 4, 210; *valueless, trivial; little, brief*, 4, 433; *lifeless, unreal*, 1, 464; *shadowy*, 6, 269; *unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom*, 6, 651; subst., **ināne,** is, n., *void space, a void*, 12, 354.

inārdēscō, ārsī, 3, inc. n., *to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded*, 8, 623.

Īnarimē, ēs, f., *an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Aenaria and Pithecusa, now Ischia*, 9, 716.

inausus, a, um, adj., *undared, unattempted*, 7, 308.

incānus, a, um, adj., *covered over with gray; hoary*, 6, 809.

incassum, adv., *in vain*, 3, 345.

incautus, a, um, adj., *unguarded, heedless*, 10, 386; *unsuspecting*, 1, 350.

incēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, a. and n., *to step onward; walk*, especially with pomp or dignity; *advance*, 1, 497; *move* (for *am*), 1, 46, et al.; *march, proceed*, 9, 308.

incendium, iī, n. (incendō), *a burning, conflagration; flame, fire*, 2, 706; *desolation*, 1, 566; *fiery material, firebrand*, 9, 71.

incendō, cendī, cēnsus, 3, a., *to set fire to, burn*, 2, 353; *kindle*, 3, 279; *illuminate*, 5, 88; fig., of the mind, *fire, inflame*, 1, 660; *arouse, rouse to action*, 5, 719; *excite, irritate, enrage, madden, provoke*, 4, 360; *disturb, rend, fill*, 10, 895.

incēnsus, a, um, p. of incendō.

inceptum, ī, see incipiō.

inceptus, a, um, p. of incipiō.

incertus, a, um, adj., *uncertain*, 2, 740; *wavering; fickle*, 2, 39; *doubtful*, 3, 7; *undistinguished, base*, 11, 341.

incessō, cessīvī, 3, intens. a. (incēdō), *to attack, assail, beleaguer*, 12, 596.

incessus, ūs, m. (incēdō), *a walking or advancing; a manner of walking, walk, gait*, 1, 405.

incestō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (incestus, *unclean*), *to defile, pollute*, 6, 150.

1. **incidō,** cidī, cāsus, 3, n. (1. in and cadō), *to fall into; descend* or *fall*, 2, 305; *encounter, meet*, 11, 699; *inspire*, 9, 721.

2. **incīdō,** cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (1. in and caedō), *to cut into; cut upon; cut*, 3, 667.

incīnctus, a, um, p. of incingō.

incingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a., *to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe*, 7, 396.

incipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (1. in and capiō), *to undertake; begin*, 1, 721; *begin to speak*, 2, 348; *cherish*, 12, 832; p., subst., **inceptum,** ī, n., *a beginning; deliberation*, 11, 469; *undertaking, design, purpose*, 1, 37; *measure, movement*, 12, 566.

incitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (incieō, *start*), *to rouse, incite*, 11, 728.

incitus, a, um, adj., *rapid, swift*, 12, 534.

inclēmentia, ae, f. (inclēmēns, *unkind*), *unkindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity*, 2, 602.

inclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bend;* p., **inclīnātus**, a, um, *bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking*, 12, 59.

inclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (1. in *and* claudō), *to shut in, inclose*, 6, 680; *secrete*, 2, 19; for *interclūdō, stop, choke*, 7, 534; *to mount, set, inlay, adorn*, 12, 211.

inclūsus, a, um, p. of inclūdō.

inclutus, a, um, adj. (rel. to clueō, *to be heard of; κλύω, hear; κλυτός, renowned*), *famous, glorious, renowned*, 2, 82.

incognitus, a, um, adj., *unknown, unnoticed, unperceived*, 12, 859; *not understood*, 1, 515.

incohō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lay the foundation; begin, essay; to consecrate*, 6, 252.

incolō, uī, 3, a. and n., *to dwell; inhabit*, 6, 675.

incolumis, e, adj., *uninjured; unharmed, safe*, 2, 88.

incomitātus, a, um, adj., *unattended; alone*, 2, 456.

incommodum, ī, n. (incommodus, *inconvenient*), *detriment, misfortune, woe*, 8, 74.

inconcessus, a, um, adj., *not allowed; unlawful*, 1, 651.

incōnsultus, a, um, adj., *uninstructed, unadvised, without advice*, 3, 452.

increbrēscō, crēbruī, 3, inc. n., *to become frequent; increase more and more; be spread abroad*, 8, 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., *not to be believed; incredible, strange*, 3, 294.

increpitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (increpō), *to make a great noise; to call or cry out to; chide, blame, reproach*, 3, 454; *dare, challenge*, 1, 738; *taunt*, 10, 900.

increpō, uī, itus, *rarely* āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to make a noise* or *din; resound*, 8, 527; *clash*, 12, 332; *snap*, 12, 755; fig., *chide, blame, reprimand*, 6, 387; *taunt*, 9, 560; w. cognate acc., *utter*, 9, 504.

incrēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, n., *to grow in; grow up*, 3, 46; *increase*, w. dat., 9, 688.

incubō, uī, itus, 1, n., *to lie, recline upon*, w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; *rest upon*, 1, 89.

incultus, a, um, adj., *uncared for, neglected, unshorn*, 6, 300; *wild;* subst., **inculta**, ōrum, n. pl., *waste, desert regions*, 1, 308.

incumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., *to lay one's self upon; lean* or *recline upon;* w. dat., *lie on* or *stretch over*, 2, 205; *fall upon*, 1, 84; *bend to, ply*, 5, 15; *hasten, urge, press on*, 2, 653; *overhang*, 2, 514; *press* or *bend toward*, 5, 325; w. *ad* and acc., *lean, hang, incline*, 8, 236; absolute, *bend to, urge on the work*, 4, 397.

incurrō, currī *or* cucurrī, cursus, 3, n., *to run into* or *against; rush upon, charge*, 2, 409; 11, 759.

incurvō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bend in; bend*, 5, 500.

incūs, ūdis, f. (incūdō, *to beat*), *an anvil*, 7, 629.

incūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. in *and* causa), *to bring a cause* or *case against* any one; *to accuse, reproach, blame*, 2, 745; without object, *upbraid, complain*, 1, 410.

incutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (1. in *and* quatiō), *to strike into* or *upon; add, put into*, 1, 69.

indāgō, inis, f., *an inclosing* or *surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; toils, the chase*, 4, 121.

inde, adv., *from that place;* of time, *thence, thereupon, then*, 1, 275; *thereupon*, 2, 434; *afterwards;* for *ex hōc, ex hāc*, etc., 3, 663; for *ab illō, from that quarter, from him*, 10, 54; **iam inde**, *at once, forthwith*, 6, 385.

indēbitus, a, um, adj., *not due; unassigned, unallotted, unpromised*, 6, 66.

indecor, oris, and **indecoris**, e, adj., *disgraceful, bringing disgrace*, 7, 231; *disgraced, infamous*, 11, 423; *unhonored*, 11, 845.

indēfessus, a, um, adj., *unwearied*, 11, 651.

indēprēnsus, a, um, adj., *not overtaken; uncaught, undetected; untraced, intricate*, 5, 591.

Indī, see Indus.

indicium, iī, n. (indicō), *a means of informing; a proof, sign, token, indication; evidence, charge*, 2, 84; *trace*, 8, 211.

indīcō, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., *to declare*, 7, 616; *ordain, appoint*, 5, 758; *order, summon*, 11, 737.

indictus, a, um, adj., *unmentioned; unsung, unrecorded*, 7, 733.

indigena, ae, adj., m. f. n. (indu-, an old form of in-, *and* genō), *born in the land; native, indigenous*, 8, 314.

indiges, etis, m. (indu-, an old form of in-, *and* genō), *a hero worshiped as a god of his native land*, 12, 794.

indignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to deem unworthy; to fret, chafe, be indignant*, 1, 55; *resent*, 2, 93; *scorn*, 8, 728; *be angry, indignant*, 11, 831; w. inf., 7, 770.

indignus, a, um, adj., *unworthy; unmerited, unjust*, 10, 74; *disgraceful, shameful, revolting, cruel*, 2, 285; once with gen., 12, 649; n. pl. subst., **indigna**, ōrum, *indignities*, 12, 811.

indiscrētus, a, um, adj., *unseparated; undistinguished*, 10, 392.

indocilis, e, adj., *unteachable; untaught, rude*, 8, 321.

indoles, is, f. (indu-, an old form of in-, *and cf.* olēscō, *grow*), *that which is bred within; natural disposition; genius, nature, spirit*, 10, 826.

indomitus, a, um, adj., *untamed; unbridled*, 2, 594; *impetuous, fierce*, 2, 440.

indubitō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to doubt, mistrust*, w. dat., 8, 404.

indūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, bring into* or *to; lead on*, 11, 620; *draw, put on*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 379; *put on, clothe*, pass. w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; fig., *influence, induce, persuade*, 5, 399.

inductus, a, um, p. of indūcō.

indulgeō, dulsī, dultus, 2, n., *to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to*, 2, 776; *yield to, indulge in*, 4, 51; *favor*, 8, 512.

induō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to put into; put on, assume*, 1, 684; *clothe; surround, crown*, 3, 526; *pierce, slay*, 10, 682; pass. as middle, w. acc., *gird one's self with, put on*, 2, 393; **induere in vultūs**, *transform to the features*, 7, 20.

Indus, a, um, adj., *belonging to India, Indian*, 12, 67; subst., **Indus**, ī, m., *an Indian;* pl., **Indī**, ōrum, *the Indians*, 7, 605.

indūtus, a, um, p. of induō.

ineluctābilis, e, adj., *that can not be avoided by struggling; inevitable*, 2, 324; *unavoidable*, 8, 334.

ineō, īvī or iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go into; come upon; enter*, 5, [illegible]; of a period of time, *open, commence, begin; undertake, perform*, 5, 846.

inermis, e, adj. (2. in- *and* arma), *unarmed; helpless, defenseless*, 1, 487, et al.

inermus, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* arma), *unarmed*, 10, 425.

iners, inertis, adj. (2. in- *and* ars), *without ability; without force; inactive, inanimate, indolent; feeble, timid*, 9, 730; *helpless, lifeless*, 2, 364; of the voice, *weak*, 10, 322.

inexcītus, a, um, adj., *not roused, dormant, quiet*, 7, 623.

inexhaustus, a, um, adj., *unexhausted; inexhaustible*, 10, 174.

inexpertus, a, um, adj., active, *not having tried;* pass., *unused, untried*, 4, 415.

inexplētus, a, um, adj., *unsatisfied, insatiate*, 8, 559.

inextrīcābilis, e, adj., *inextricable, intricate*, 6, 27.

īnfabricātus, a, um, adj., *unwrought, unhewn*, 4, 400.

īnfandus, a, um, adj., *not to be uttered; unutterable, inexpressible, unspeakable*, 4, 85; *cruel*, 1, 525; *dreadful, horrible*, 10, 673; *accursed, perfidious*, 4, 613; *fatal*, 2, 132; neut., in exclamations, **īnfandum!** *O shame, O woe unutterable!* 1, 251; pl., **īnfanda**, as adv., 8, 489.

īnfāns, antis, adj., *not capable of speech;* subst., **īnfāns**, c., *an infant*, 6, 427.

īnfaustus, a, um, adj., *unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred*, 5, 635.

1. **īnfectus**, a, um, p. of īnficiō.

2. **īnfectus**, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* factus), *not done; unworked, unwrought*, 10, 528; *unfinished, unconsummated*, 10, 720; *not actual; untrue*, 4, 190; of a covenant, *not made, unmade*, 12, 243; *broken*, 12, 286.

īnfēlīx, īcis, adj., *unlucky; unfortunate, luckless, unhappy*, 1, 475, et al.; *sad, miserable*, 2, 772; *of ill omen, ill-starred, ill-boding, fatal*, 2, 245; *unfruitful*.

īnfēnsus, a, um, p. (1. in *and* root fen, *strike*), *hostile, inimical*, 5, 587; *fatal, destructive*, 5, 641; *angry, furious*, 2, 72.

īnferiae, ārum, f. (īnferī, *the powers of the lower world*), *sacrifices to the Manes* or *powers below; funeral rites*, 9, 215.

īnferior, ius, see īnferus.

īnfernus, a, um, adj. (īnferus), *that which is below;* of Hades, *infernal*, 3, 386.

īnferō, intulī, inlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear into, upon*, or *to; convey to*, 1, 6; *offer* in sacrifice, 3, 66; *bring, make; wage* war, 3, 248; **sē īnferre**, *to betake, present one's self, appear*, 5, 622; *move, advance*, 1, 439; pass., **īnferrī**, as middle, *go against, pursue*, 4, 545.

īnferus, a, um, adj., *below, lower;* comp., **īnferior**, ius, *lower; less distinguished, inferior*, 6, 170; superl., **īnfimus** or **īmus**, a, um, *lowest, deepest*, 2, 419; *inmost*, 2, 120; *below*, 4, 387; *lowest part, bottom of*, 3, 39; **ex īmō**, *from the foundation*, 2, 625; **īma**, ōrum, n., *depths*.

īnfestus, a, um, p., *infested; unsafe, hostile, inimical*, 2, 571; *dangerous, mortal*, 2, 529; *fatal, pernicious, destructive*, 5, 641.

īnficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (1. in *and* faciō), to impart some foreign quality to an object; *to taint, infect; poison; stain*, 5, 413; *mix, tincture*, 12, 418; p., **īnfectus**, a, um, *inwrought, contracted*, 6, 742; *infected, filled*, 7, 341.

īnfīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fasten in* or *upon*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 45, et al.;

thrust, 12, 721; p., **īnfīxus**, a, um, *thrust deeply*, *deep*, 4, 689.

īnfindō, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to cut*, *cleave*, of a ship's keel, 5, 142.

īnfit, irreg. def., *one begins; he begins to speak*, 5, 708, et al.

īnfīxus, a, um, p. of īnfīgō.

īnflammō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to set on fire;* fig., *to rouse*, *inflame*, *inspire*, 4, 54; *infuriate*, *madden*, 3, 330.

īnflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a., *to bend*, 3, 631; fig., *move*, *sway*, *change*, 4, 22; pass., *to be bent* or *swayed*, 12, 800.

īnflētus, a, um, adj., *unlamented*, *unwept*, 11, 372.

īnflexus, a, um, p. of īnflectō.

īnflīctus, a, um, p. of īnflīgō.

īnflīgō, flīxī, flīctus, 3, a., *to strike*, *dash on* or *against*, 10, 303.

īnflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to blow into; fill*, *inflate*, *swell*, 3, 357.

īnfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig in; bury*, 11, 205.

īnfōrmātus, a, um, p. of īnfōrmō.

īnfōrmis, e, adj. (2. in- *and* fōrma), *shapeless; deprived of beauty*, *deformed*, *blank*, *waste; misshapen*, *hideous*, 3, 658; *uncouth*, *foul*, 6, 416; *unseemly*, *dishonored*, 12, 603.

īnfōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to impart form to; mold*, *forge*, 8, 447; *mold*, *shape in the rough*, 8, 426.

īnfrā, adv. (īnferā, sc. parte), *below*, 8, 149, et al.

īnfrāctus, a, um, p. of īnfringō.

īnfremō, uī, 3, n., *to bellow; rage*, *storm*, 10, 711.

īnfrendeō, 2, n., and **īnfrendō**, 3, n., *to gnash*, 3, 664.

īnfrēnis, see īnfrēnus.

īnfrēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to furnish with a bridle; to rein*, *harness*, 12, 287.

īnfrēnus, a, um; also, **īnfrēnis**, e, adj. (2. in- *and* frēnum), *unbridled; riding without bridle*, 4, 41.

īnfringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (1. in *and* frangō), *to break in; break*, 12, 387; fig., *to break down*, *subdue*, 5, 784; *dishearten*, *paralyze*, 9, 499.

īnfula, ae, f., *a bandage*, *miter: a fillet* of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests, 2, 430.

īnfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour into* or *upon*, 6, 254; *pour down*, 4, 122; *assemble*, *crowd together*, 5, 552; *infuse*, *diffuse*, 6, 726; pass., *lie*, *repose*, 8, 406.

īnfūsus, a, um, p. of īnfundō.

ingeminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n.; a., *repeat; redouble*, *multiply*, *increase*, 7, 578; *name often*, 2, 770; n., *shout again and again*, 1, 747; *reëcho*, 5, 227; *flash often* or *continuously*, 3, 199; *be redoubled*, *return*, 4, 531.

ingemō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to sigh* or *groan*, 1, 93; w. acc., *groan for; lament*, *bewail*.

ingenium, iī, n. (1. in *and* genō, *bear*), *that which is inborn; disposition*, *nature*, *character*, *temper; ability*, *judgment*, *talent*, *genius*.

ingēns, entis, adj., *great*, freq.; *huge*, *enormous*, 2, 400; *monstrous*, *vast*, 3, 658; *mighty*, *giant-*, 1, 99; *immense*, 5, 423; *great*, *massive*, 1, 640; *ponderous*, 6, 222; *vast*, *spacious*, 6, 81; *lofty*, *towering*, 4, 89; *stately*, 1, 446; *exalted*, *great*, 2, 325; *dread*, 7, 241; *fearful*, 5, 523.

ingerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to carry*, *bring*, *throw*, *cast into*, *at*, or *upon*, 9, 763.

inglōrius, a, um, adj., *without glory; unrenowned*, *inglorious*, 10, 52.

ingrātus, a, um, adj., *not acceptable; disagreeable*, *unpleasing*, 2, 101; *hateful*, 12, 144; subjective, *ungrateful*, *thankless; unfeeling*, *cold*, *insensate*, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 666.

āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make heavy; ...ate*, 11, 220.

r, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and n *and* gradior), *to walk into; ..., proceed to, take*, 10, 763; it a case foll., *enter, land*, 3, *valk along, advance*, 6, 157; upon discourse; *begin* to 4, 107; w. inf., *attempt*, 11,

is, a, um, p. of ingredior.

iī, 3, n., *to rush into; advance ...sly*, 11, 899; *assail*, 8, 535; *upon* the ear, *resound*, 2, 301; *d*, 12, 284.

inguinis, n., *the groin*, 10,

, haesī, haesus, 2, n., *to stick ...ng to, hang upon, fasten upon*, ; *embrace*, w. abl., 10, 845.

uī, itus, 2, a. (1. in *and* ha- *to hold back, hold in, keep back*, 3.

vī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to gape at r; inspect, examine*, 4, 64; *; gape at, gaze at.*

tus, a, um, *dishonorable; igno- ...us, shameful*, 6, 497.

, uī, 2, n., *to be rough;* of the *...se up, become rough, swell*, 3, *to cause to bristle*, 10, 711.

us, a, um, adj., *unfriendly, ...itable*, fig., 4, 41.

us, a, um, adj., *unburied*, 4,

ēcī, iectus, 3, a. (1. in *and* , *to cast* or *throw into*, or *upon*, ; *hurl*, 2, 726; *lay on*, of the of Fate, 10, 419.

, a, um, p. of iniciō.

s, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* amī- *unfriendly; inimical, hostile*, ; *of one's foe*, 10, 795; *ad-* 12, 812; *dangerous*, 11, 880; *destructive*, 1, 123.

inīquus, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* aequus), *unequal; uneven* in surface, *rounding*, 10, 303; of the sun, *torrid*, 7, 227; *too narrow, dangerous*, 5, 203; *treacherous*, 11, 531; morally, *unfavorable, hard, inequitable*, 4, 618; *unjust, cruel*, 1, 668, et al.

inīre, see ineō.

iniūria, ae, f. (2. in- *and* iūs), *violation of human right; injustice, violence, wrong, injury*, 4, 354, et al.; *affront, insult*, 1, 27.

iniussus, a, um, adj., *not commanded; uncalled, unbidden*, 6, 375.

inlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide* or *fall into*, w. dat.; *move into*, 2, 240; *descend into, inspire*, 3, 89.

inlacrimō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and **inlacrimor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to weep.*

inlaetābilis, e, adj., *joyless; sad, mournful*, 3, 707.

inlīdo, līsī, līsus, 3, a. (1. in *and* laedō), *to dash upon, thrust, drive upon*, 1, 112; *dash into*, 5, 480.

inligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bind on; attach to; impede, encumber* (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.

inlīsus, a, um, p. of inlīdō.

inlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., *to play upon;* w. dat.; fig., *insult, mock*, 2, 64; *set at naught*, 4, 591; *injure, hurt;* w. acc., *insult*, 9, 634.

inlūstris, e, adj. (in *and* lūstrō), *illuminated:* fig., *conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble*, 6, 758.

inlūsus, a, um, p. of inlūdō.

inluviēs, ēī, f. (cf. ēluō), *that which is deposited by washing; dirt, filth*, 3, 593.

innectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., *to bind, tie*, 5, 511; *entwine*, 7, 353; *link together;* fig., *devise*, 4, 51.

innexus, a, um, p. of innectō.

innō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim upon* or *over*, 8, 691; *swim*, 10, 222;

w. acc., *sail over*, 6, 134; *swim, pass by swimming.*

innocuus, a, um, adj., *harmless, involving no danger to any one*, 7, 230; pass., *unharmed, safe*, 10, 302.

innoxius, a, um, adj., *harmless*, 2, 683.

innumerus, a, um, adj., *numberless, countless*, 6, 706.

innūptus, a, um, adj., *not veiled; unmarried, virgin-*, 2, 31.

inoffēnsus, a, um, adj., *unobstructed; unbroken, smooth*, 10, 292.

inolēscō, olēvī, olitus, 3, n., *to grow into, upon*, or *in*, w. dat.; *fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth*, without a case foll., 6, 738.

inopīnus, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* opīnor), *unexpected*, 5, 857.

inops, inopis, adj., *without means; poor, needy; wretched* (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 325; of things, *meager, mean, humble*, 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., *bereft of*, 4, 300.

Īnōus, a, um, adj. (Īnō), *pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Melicertes* or *Palaemon; Inoan*, 5, 823.

inquam, n. def., *to say;* always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 321, et al.

inremeābilis, e, adj., *that can not be gone over again; not to be repassed*, or *retraced*, 6, 425; *inextricable*, 5, 591.

inreparābilis, e, adj., *irrecoverable, irretrievable.*

inrīdeō, rīsī, rīsus, 2, n. and a., *to laugh at; deride*, 5, 272; *set at naught, insult*, 4, 534.

inrigō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to water; fig., diffuse*, 1, 692; *pervade*, 3, 511.

inrīsus, a, um, p. of inrideō.

inritō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to exasperate, provoke*, 4, 178.

inritus, a, um (2. in- *and* ratus), *baffled in calculation* or *purpose; ineffectual, unavailing; useless, vain*, 2, 459.

inrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, n. and a., *to burst;* w. acc., *rush into, rush through*, 11, 879; w. dat., *burst into*, 6, 528.

inruō, ruī, 3, n. and a., *to rush in, break in*, 2, 757; *rush on*, 2, 383; *rush*, 9, 555.

īnsalūtātus, a, um, adj., *not saluted; without farewell greeting* (separated by tmesis), 9, 288.

īnsānia, ae, f. (īnsānus), *unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy*, 2, 42; *violence, fury*, 7, 461.

īnsānus, a, um, adj., *unsound; mad, insane*, 6, 135; *inspired*, 3, 443.

īnscius, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* sciō), *not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant*, 1, 718; *amazed, bewildered*, 2, 307; w. gen., *ignorant of*, 12, 648.

īnscrīptus, a, um, p. of īnscrībō.

īnscrībō, scrīpsī, scrīptus, 3, a., *to work upon, mark, furrow*, 1, 478; *inscribe.*

īnsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow up, pursue, follow*, 5, 321; *press on, follow up; succeed*, 1, 87; *persecute, pursue*, 1, 241; w. inf., *proceed*, 3, 32.

īnserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to fasten* or *put in; insert*, 3, 152.

īnsertō, 1, freq. a. (īnserō), *to put* or *thrust into; pass through*, 2, 672.

īnsertus, a, um, p. of īnserō.

īnsideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. and a. (1. in *and* sedeō), *to sit* or *be seated on;* w. dat., *rest, recline upon*, 1, 719; *settle on*, 8, 480; w. acc., *occupy, hold*, 2, 616.

īnsidiae, ārum, f. (īnsideō), *a sitting down*, or *lying in ambuscade; an*

ambush, 11, 783; *snare, toil; plot, treachery, wile*, 2, 36; *stealthy journey* or *enterprise*, 9, 237; *artifice, stratagem*, 2, 421; personif. pl., **Īnsidiae**, ārum, *Stratagem*, 12, 336.

īnsidior, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (īnsidiae), *to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for*, w. dat., 9, 59.

īnsīdō, sēdī, sessus, 3, n., *to sink, take a seat*, or *settle upon*; w. dat., *alight upon*, 6, 708; *to be stationed* or *secreted in*, 11, 531; w. acc., *settle upon*, 10, 59.

īnsīgne, is, n., see īnsīgnis.

īnsīgniō, īvī or iī, ītus, 4, a. (īnsīgne), *to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate*, 7, 790.

īnsīgnis, e, adj. (1. in *and* sīgnum), *bearing a mark; beautiful*, 3, 468; *splendid, adorned*, 4, 134; *conspicuous*, 6, 808; *marked, renowned, distinguished*, 1, 10; *illustrious, glorious*, 10, 450; subst, **īnsīgne**, is, n., *a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign*, 10, 188; *trophy*, 12, 944; pl., **īnsīgnia**, ium, *distinctive arms, tokens*, 2, 339; *royal ensigns* or *insignia*, 8, 506; *trappings*, 11, 89.

īnsinuō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to embosom; to penetrate*, 2, 229.

īnsistō, stitī, 3, a. and n., *to place one's self in* or *upon* a thing; w. dat., *to tread* or *stand upon*, w. acc., *to tread*, 6, 563; *impress*, 11, 574; fig., of the will, *continue, persist*, 4, 533.

īnsomnis, e, adj. (2. in- *and* somnus), *without sleep, wakeful*, 9, 167.

īnsomnium, iī, n., *that which comes in sleep; a dream*, 4, 9.

īnsonō, uī, 1, n., *to sound within; resound, snap*, 5, 579; w. acc., *sound, crack* (as to, or with) *the lash*, 7, 451.

īnsōns, sontis, adj., *innocent, guiltless, unoffending*, 2, 84.

īnspectus, *a, um, p.* of īnspiciō.

īnspērātus, a, um, adj., *unhoped for*, 3, 278; *unexpected*, 8, 247.

īnspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (1. in *and* speciō, *look*), *to look into* or *overlook*, 2, 47.

īnspīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to breathe into; inspire, impart*, 1, 688; *instill*, 7, 351.

īnspoliātus, a, um, adj., *not despoiled, upon; unstripped*, 11, 594.

īnstar, indecl., n. (1. in *and* stō), *an image; figure; noble* or *majestic form, majesty*, 6, 865; w. gen., *likeness; the size of, as large as*, 2, 15; *like*, 3, 637.

īnstaurō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to build; perform, celebrate*, 3, 62; *revive, resolve anew*, 2, 451; *celebrate anew*, 4, 63; *renew*, 2, 669; *repay, requite*, 6, 530.

īnsternō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., *to spread over; cover*, 2, 722; *saddle*, 7, 277; *extend over*, 12, 675.

īnstīgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage*, 5, 228.

īnstituō, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (1. in *and* statuō), *to fix in a place; put down, plant, step with*, 7, 690; *found, inaugurate*, 6, 70; w. inf., *ordain*, 6, 143; *prepare, begin*, 7, 109; *teach*.

īnstō, stitī, 1, n., *to stand on* or *upon*; w. dat., acc., inf., or alone; w. dat., *to stand on*, 11, 529; *stand* or *hang over*, 10, 196; w. acc., *to work at, ply work upon*, 8, 834; w. inf., *urge on, press on*, 1, 423; *persist*, 10, 118; alone, *to follow up, press on; pursue*, 1, 468; *struggle*, 12, 783; *be near at hand, approach, threaten*, 12, 916; *to be urgent, important, incumbent*, 4, 115.

īnstrātus, a, um, p. of īnsternō.

īnstrūctus, a, um, p. of īnstruō.

īnstruō, strūxi, strūctus, 3, n., *to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up* ships or troops, 2, 254; 8, 676;

prepare, 1, 638; *furnish, equip, supply*, 3, 231; *support*, 6, 831; *instruct, train*, 2, 152.

īnsuētus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., *unaccustomed; unused, unwonted*, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv., **īnsuēta**, *strangely; hideously*, 8, 248.

īnsula, ae, f., *an island*, 1, 159.

īnsultō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (īnsiliō, *leap upon*), w. dat., *to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over, trample on*, 12, 339; w. acc., *bound, dance, rush through*, 7, 581; absol., *prance*, 11, 600; *insult, be insolent, mock*, 2, 330; *exult*, 10, 20.

īnsum, fuī, esse, irreg. n., *to be in* or *on; be represented on*, 6, 26.

īnsuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to sew* or *stitch in, into*, or *on*, 5, 405.

īnsuper, adv. and prep.; adv., *above, over, upon*, 1, 61; *moreover*, 2, 593; prep. w. abl., *besides*, 9, 274.

īnsuperābilis, e, adj., *that can not be surmounted; invincible*, 4, 40.

īnsurgō, surrēxi, rēctus, 3, n., *to rise to;* w. dat., 9, 34; *rise, spring to, ply*, 3, 207; without case, *lift* or *raise one's self, rise upward*, 5, 443.

īnsūtus, a, um, p. of īnsuō.

intāctus, a, um, adj., *untouched, unbroken*, 11, 419; *unhurt*, 10, 504; *untouched by the yoke, unyoked*, 6, 38; *pure; a virgin*, 1, 345.

integer, gra, grum, adj. (2. in- *and* rt. tag, cf. tangō), *undiminished; entire; healthy, fresh, sound*, w. gen., 2, 638.

intemerātus, a, um, adj., *not violated, inviolate*, 2, 143; *pure, holy*, 3, 178; *a virgin*, 11, 584.

intempestus, a, um, adj. (2. in- *and* tempus), *unseasonable; unpleasant; gloomy, dark*, 3, 587; of unhealthy atmosphere or climate, *malarious, unhealthy*, 10, 184.

intendō, ī, tentus *or* tēnsus, 3, a., *to stretch to* or *towards; strain; stretch* strings or chords; *strain, aim, shoot*, 9, 590; *tune*, 9, 776; *extend, spread out, swell*, w. acc., 5, 33; *bind*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 403; *festoon*, 4, 506; *tie around*, w. acc. and dat., 2, 237; *stretch to*, 5, 136; p., **intentus**, a, um, *earnestly attentive, intent*, 2, 1; *expectant*, 5, 137.

intentātus, a, um, adj., *untried, unsolicited*, 10, 39.

intentō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (intendō), *to stretch, hold out*, 6, 572; *threaten*, 1, 91.

intentus, a, um, p. of intendō.

intepeō, uī, 2, n., *to become warm*, 10, 570.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between; among, amid, in the midst of*, 3, 646, et al.; *through*, 2, 782; *in*, 4, 70; implying both *to* and *amid*, 12, 437; w. sē or sēsē, *mutually*, 4, 193; *one with another*, 2, 455; *alternately, in turn*, 5, 433; *against each other*, 6, 828; *on* or *upon each other*, 11, 121.

intercipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (inter *and* capiō), *to catch a thing passing along; intercept*, 10, 402.

interclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (inter *and* claudō), *to close the way; hinder, detain*, 2, 111.

interdum, adv., *sometimes*.

intereā, adv., *amid these things; meanwhile, in the meantime*, 1, 418, et al.

intereō, īvī *or* iī, itus, irreg. n., *to go between, be lost among, disappear; perish, die*.

interficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (inter *and* faciō), *to separate the parts; slay, kill;* of inanimate things, *destroy*.

interfor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak between; interrupt*, 1, 386.

interfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour between; besprinkle; mark*, 4, 644;

pass. as middle, *pour itself, flow between*, 6, 439.

interfūsus, a, um, p. of interfundō.

interimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (inter *and* emō), *to take from the midst; kill*, 10, 428.

interior, ius, adj. (compar. of obs. interus, rel. to inter), *inner, interior; interior* or *inner part of*, 1, 637; *on the inner side*, 5, 170; superl., **intimus**, a, um, *innermost*, 1, 243.

interius, see interior.

interlūceō, lūxī, 2, n., *to give light through; to open*, 9, 508.

interluō, 3, a., *to wash between; flow between*, 3, 419.

internectō, 3, a., *to bind together, bind up*, 7, 816.

interpres, etis, c., *an agent between parties; a mediator, messenger*, 4, 355; *author*, 4, 608; *prophet*, 3, 359.

interritus, a, um, adj., *unaffrighted; dauntless*, 5, 427; of inanimate things, *undisturbed; without peril, secure*, 5, 863.

interrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break asunder; interrupt, discontinue, suspend*, 4, 88; of fire, *extinguish*, 9, 239.

interruptus, a, um, p. of interrumpō.

intersum, fuī, esse, irreg. n., *to be in the midst; be present at, share in*, 11, 62.

intertexō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to interweave, embroider*, 8, 167.

intertextus, a, um, p. of intertexō.

intervāllum, ī, n., *the space between two stakes; an interval, distance*, 5, 320.

intexō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to weave into* or *in; work in, inweave*, 5, 252; *festoon, wreathe, entwine; cover*, 6, 216; *frame*, 2, 16.

intextus, a, um, p. of intexō.

intimus, a, um, see interior.

intonō, uī, ātus 1, n. and a., *to thunder*, 1, 90; impers.; **intonat**, *it thunders*, 2, 693.

intōnsus, a, um, adj., *unshaven, unshorn*, 9, 181; *leafy*, 9, 681.

intorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn* or *hurl toward*, or *against*, 2, 231; *shoot, dart*, 9, 534.

intortus, a, um, p. of intorqueō.

intrā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (rel. to inter), *on the inside; within*, 2, 33, et al.; for *in*, 7, 168.

intrāctābilis, e, adj., *that can not be handled* or *managed; indomitable, invincible*, 1, 339.

intrāctātus, a, um, adj., *unhandled, untried*, 8, 206.

intremō, uī, 3, n., *to tremble*, 5, 505; *quake*, 3, 581.

intrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to inter), *to go into, enter*, 3, 254; *penetrate, pierce*, 8, 390.

intrōgredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (intrō *and* gradior), *to go within; enter*, 1, 520.

intus, adv. (in), *within*, 1, 294, et al.; w. abl., but not governing, 7, 192.

inultus, a, um, adj., *unavenged*, 2, 670.

inumbrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade*, 11, 66.

inundō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to overflow*, a., 10, 24; n., 11, 382; of an army, *rush on, pour on*, 12, 280.

inūtilis, e, adj., *useless*, 2, 510; *helpless*, 10, 794.

Inuus, see Castrum Inuī.

invādō, vāsī, vāsus, 3, a. and n., *to go into; enter*, 3, 382; *enter upon*, 6, 260; *invade, violate*, 6, 623; *rush into*, 12, 712; *attack, assail*, 2, 414; *address, accost*, 4, 265; *undertake, adventure*, 9, 186.

invalidus, a, um, adj., *not strong; feeble, infirm*, 5, 716; *timid*, 12, 262.

invectus, a, um, p. of invehō.

invehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry into* or *forward;* pass., **invehī**, *to ride* or *drive*, 1, 155; *sail* 5, 122; w. acc. of place, *sail to, arrive at*, or *in*, 7, 436; *enter*, 8, 714.

inveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a., *to come upon; find out, find, discover*, 6, 8, et al.

inventor, ōris, m. (inveniō), *a finder; contriver*, 2, 164.

inventus, a, um, p. of inveniō.

invergō, 3, a., *to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon*, 6, 244.

invertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn over; invert, change*, 11, 202.

invictus, a, um, adj., *unconquered; invincible*, 6, 365.

invideō, vīdī, vīsus, 2, n. and a., *to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy*, 4, 234, et al.; *withhold, deny;* p., **invīsus**, a, um, *hated, hateful, odious*, 1, 387; act., *inimical, an enemy, hostile*, 11, 364.

invidia, ae, f. (invideō), *dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy*, 2, 90; **invidia est**, foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.

invigilō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to be awake, watch, provide for; wake*, or *rise early for*, or *to*, 9, 605.

inviolābilis, e, adj., *not to be violated, inviolable, certain*, 11, 363.

invīsō, vīsī, vīsus, 3, a., *to come*, or *go to see; visit*, 4, 144, et al.

invīsus, a, um, p. of invideō.

invītō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to ask as a guest; to invite*, 8, 178; *encourage, incite*, 5, 292.

invītus, a, um, adj., *unwilling*, 6, 460; *unfriendly*, 2, 402.

invius, a, um, adj. (2, in- *and* via), *without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable*, 1, 537; *difficult*, 3, 383.

invocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call upon; invoke, adore*, 7, 140.

involvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll on* or *in; cast upon*, 12, 292; *roll along, carry*, 12, 689; *cover up, obscure*, 3, 198; *conceal, involve*, 6, 100.

1. **iō**! interj.; of joy, *ho, huzza!* of woe, *oh! behold! woe is me!* 7, 400.

2. **Īō**, ūs, f., *Io, daughter of Inachus, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshiped by the Egyptians as Isis*, 7, 789.

Iollās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 640.

Īonius, a, um, adj., *Ionian*, 3, 671; subst., **Īonium**, iī, n., *the Ionian sea*, 3, 211.

Iōpās, ae, m., *a Carthaginian poet*, 1, 740.

Iovis, see Iuppiter.

Īphitus, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 2, 435.

ipse, a, um, gen. ipsĭus, dem. pron., *self*, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves*, etc., freq.; sometimes equivalent to *just, precisely, exactly, very, even*, 5, 767, et al.; denoting distinction or preëminence, 1, 575, et al.; *of one's self, spontaneously*, 7, 492, et al.; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 303.

īra, ae, f., *anger, fury, wrath*, freq.; *resentment, hatred*, 1, 251; *revengeful, wrathful thought*, 2, 575; *curse, wrathful intent*, 11, 443; *vengeance*, 12, 946; pl. *angry passions, wrath*, 1, 4, et al.; personif., **Īrae**, ārum, f., *the Demon of wrath, Wrath*, 12, 336.

īrāscor, īrātus sum, 3, dep. n. (īra), *to be angry, furious; to show anger*, 10, 712; *to collect rage, throw fury into*, 12, 104; *to attack*, 10, 712.

īrātus, a, um, p. of īrāscor.

īre, infin. of eō.

Īris, idis, f., acc. Īrim, *Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods above*, 4, 694, et al.

is, ea, id, gen. ēius, dem. pron. 1. Subst. (= 3d pers. pron.), *he, she, it, they*, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., *that, this, those, these*, 2, 103, et al.; *such*, 1, 529, et al.

Ismara, ae, f., *a city at the foot of Ismarus*, a mountain in Thrace, 10, 351.

Ismarus, ī, m., *a Maeonian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 139.

iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person, *that* of which you speak, or which pertains to you; *that, this; such*, 2, 521.

istīc, adv. (iste), *there*, where thou art; *there*, 10, 557.

istinc, adv. (iste), *thence*, where thou art; *from that place*, or *there*, 6, 389.

ita, adv. (rel. to is), *thus, so, in such a manner*, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208.

Italī, see Italus.

Ītalia, ae (Ī by poetic (epic) license), f., *Italy*, 1, 2, et al.

Ītalides, um, f. (Italus), *Italian women; Italian nymphs*, 11, 657.

1. **Italus**, a, um (Ītalia), *Italian*, 3, 440, et al.; subst., **Italī**, ōrum, m., *the Italians*, 1, 109.

2. **Italus**, ī, m., *the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named*, 7, 178.

item, adv. (is), *so, likewise, also.*

iter, itineris, n. (eō), *a going; a journey, passage, voyage*, 3, 507. et al.; *track, path, way*, 1, 370; *course*, 7, 35.

iterum, adv., *a second time, again* freq.; **iterumque iterumque**, *both again and again, again and again*, 2, 770.

Ithaca, ae, f., *Ithaca, the island of Ulysses in the Ionian sea*, 3, 272.

Ithacus, a, um, adj. (Ithaca), *of Ithaca, Ithacan;* subst., **Ithacus**, ī, m., *the Ithacan, Ulysses*, 2, 104, et al.

ītur, see eō.

itūrus, a, um, p. of eō.

Itys, yos (acc. -ym), m., *a Trojan slain by Turnus*, 9, 574.

iuba, ae, f., *the mane* of a horse; *of a serpent*, 2, 206; of a helmet, *plume, crest*, 2, 412.

iubar, aris, n., *brightness, radiance*, of the sun, or of a star; *the sun, morning*, 4, 130.

iubeō, iussī (*fut. perf.* iussō for iusserō, 11, 467), iussus, 2, a., *to order, request*, usually w. inf., freq.; *bid*, 2, 3; *ask, invite*, 1, 708; *will, wish, desire*, 3, 261; *direct, enjoin, admonish*, 3, 697; *persuade, advise*, 2, 37; *to clear by command*, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; p. subst., **iussum**, ī, n., *a thing ordered; command, injunction, order*, 1, 77, et al.

iūcundus, a, um, adj., *pleasant, sweet, delightful*, 6, 363.

iūdex, icis, c. (iūs *and* rt. dic, *say*), *a judge*, 6, 431, et al.

iūdicium, iī, n. (iūdex), *a judgment, decision*, 1, 27, et al.

iugālis, e, adj. (iugum), *pertaining to the yoke; yoked together; matrimonial, nuptial*, 4, 16; subst., **iugālēs**, ium, m., *yoked*, or *harnessed horses; a team*, 7, 280.

iūgerum, ī, n. (rel. to iungō *and* iugum), *a Roman acre*, about five eighths of the English acre; *a iuger, an acre*, 6, 596; pl., **iūgera**, um, *acres*, 6, 596; *fields, lands, ground.*

iugō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (iugum), *to yoke;* fig., *join in marriage, unite*, 1, 345.

iugulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (iugulum), *to cut the throat; slay, slaughter*, 11, 199; *immolate*, 12, 214.

iugulum, ī, n. (rel. to iungō), *the joining part; the throat*, 10, 415, et al.

iugum, ī, n. (rel. to iungō), *a yoke*, 3, 542, et al.; *a span, team, horses*, 5, 147, et al.; *cross-bench, seat, bench*, 6, 411; of hills or mountains, *summit, top, ridge*, 1, 498; *mount*, 7, 799; *brow* of a hill, 8, 236; fig., *subjection*, 10, 78; pl., **iuga**, ōrum, meton., *car, chariot*, 6, 804; 10, 594.

Iūlius, iī, m., *Julius, the name of the Roman gens in which the family of Caesar was the most prominent*, 6, 789; applied to Augustus, 1, 288.

Iūlus, ī, m., *Iulus* or *Ascanius, son of Aeneas*, 1, 267, et freq.

iūnctūra, ae, f. (iungō), *a joining; joint*, 2, 464.

iūnctus, a, um, p. of iungō.

iungō, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, a., *to join; unite*, 1, 73, et al.; *clasp*, 3, 83; *yoke, harness*, 5, 817; *bind, tie*, 8, 485; *connect, arrange*, 3, 451; *ally, reconcile*, 11, 129; w. *sē* understood, *to join one's self to, reach*, w. dat., 10, 240; or *sibi, to join*, 4, 142; 11, 145; p., **iūnctus**, a, um, *joined*, freq.; *close together, equal*, 5, 157.

Iūnō, ōnis, f., *Juno, the Sabine and Roman name for the wife and sister of Jupiter, daughter of Saturn*, 1, 4, et al.; **Iūnō īnferna**, *the Juno of the lower world, Proserpine*, 6, 138.

Iūnōnius, a, um, adj. (Iūnō), *pertaining to Juno, under the influence of Juno; Juno's*, 1, 671.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m., *Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of the gods*, 1, 223; **Iuppiter Stygius**, *Pluto*, 4, 638.

iūre, see iūs.

iūrgium, iī, n. (iūrgō, *dispute*), *a lawsuit; a quarrel; reproof*, 11, 406.

iūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (iūs), *to take an oath*, 4, 426; *call to witness, swear by*, w. prep. *per*, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 351; w. acc. of thing and person, 12, 197.

iūs, iūris, n., *law, right, equity, justice*, freq.; *obligation*, 2, 157; pl., **iūra**, um, *justice*, 1, 293; *laws, courts*, 1, 426; *rules*, 1, 731; **dare iūra**, *to administer laws* or *justice; dispense laws, rule* (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 293; abl. adv., **iūre**, *with right, justly*, 9, 642.

iussum and **iussō**, see iubeō.

1. **iussus**, a, um, p. of iubeō.

2. **iussus**, ūs, m., only in abl. sing. (iubeō), *by command, order, decree*, 2, 247.

iūstitia, ae, f. (iūstus), *righteousness, justice, equity*, 1, 523, et al.

iūstus, a, um, adj. (iūs), *righteous, just*, 1, 544, et al.; *fair, equal*, 1, 508; subst., **iūstum**, ī, n., *that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough*.

Iūturna, ae, f., *a Naiad, sister of Turnus*, 12, 154, et al.

iuvenālis, e, adj. (iuvenis), *pertaining to youth; youthful*, 2, 518.

iuvenca, see iuvencus.

iuvencus, a, um, adj. (iuvenis), *young;* subst., **iuvencus**, ī, m., *a young bullock*, 3, 247, et al.; **iuvenca**, ae, f., *a heifer*, 8, 208, et al.

iuvenis, e, adj., *young; in the vigor* or *flower of life; young, youthful*, freq.; subst., **iuvenis**, is, c., *a young person, youth; young man*, 1, 321, et al.

iuventa, ae, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; youth*, 1, 590, et al.

iuventās, ātis, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; youthful vigor*, 5, 398.

iuventūs, ūtis, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth;* collective, *young people, the youth; warriors*, 1, 467.

iuvō, iūvī, iūtus, 1, a. and n., *to help, aid, assist*, 1, 571; *delight;* impers., **iuvat**, *it is of use, it avails, helps*, 10, 56; *pleases, delights, gratifies*, 1, 203.

iūxtā, adv. and prep. w. acc. (rel. to iungō), *near, close, near by*, 2, 513; *at the same time*, 2, 666; *near to*, 3, 506.

Ixīōn, onis, m., *the father of Pirithous, and king of the Lapithae, who was bound to an ever revolving wheel in Hades for offering violence to Juno*, 6, 601.

K

Karthāgō, inis, f. (Καρχηδών, *new city*), *a city built by Phoenician adventurers on the northern coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis*, 1, 13, et al.

L

labefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., pass., **labefīō**, fierī, factus (labō *and* faciō), *to cause to totter* or *waver;* p., **labefactus**, a, um, *shaken*, 4, 395; *yielding, melting*, 8, 390.

labefactus, p. of labefaciō.

lābēs, is, f. (1. lābor), *a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil* or *ruin, downward step*, 2, 97; *corruption, stain, blemish*, 6, 746.

Labīcī, ōrum, m., *the Labici*, or *people of Labicum* or *Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonna*, 7, 796.

labō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to give way, begin to yield; totter*, 2, 492; of the mind, *waver*, 4, 22; *falter, flag, despond*, 12, 223.

1. **lābor**, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slide, glide down*, or *slip*, freq.; *fall down*, 2, 465; *ebb*, 11, 628; *pass away*, 2, 14; *descend*, 2, 262; *glide, sail, skim along*, 8, 91; *flow*, 3, 281; *fall, perish*, 2, 430; *decline*, 4, 318; *faint*, 3, 309.

2. **labor** (labōs), ōris, m., *labor, effort, toil, working, work*, 1, 431, et al.; *care; task*, 4, 115; *effort, activity*, of man, 11, 425; *adventure, enterprise*, 2, 385; *burden*, 2, 708; *fatigue, difficulty, hardship*, 1, 330; *struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering*, 1, 10, et al.; *hard fate*, 12, 727; *an eclipse*, 1, 742; the product of work, *workmanship, work*, 1, 455; personif., **Labōs**, *Toil*, 6, 277.

labōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), *to toil, make effort; work out; prepare, knead*, 8, 181; *fashion; embroider*, 1, 639.

1. **labrum**, ī, n., *a lip*, 11, 572.

2. **lābrum**, ī, n., *a vat* or *tub; a bowl, vase, vessel*, 8, 22.

Labyrinthus, ī, m., *the Labyrinth*, 5, 588.

lac, lactis, n., *milk*, 3, 66, et al.; *juice*, 4, 514.

Lacaena, ae, adj. f., *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan;* subst., *the Spartan woman; Helen*, 2, 601.

Lacedaemōn, onis (acc. ona), f., *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta, the capital of Laconia*, 7, 363.

Lacedaemonius, a, um, adj., *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*, 3, 328.

lacer, era, erum, adj., *torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated*, 5, 275.

lacerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lacer), *to tear, mutilate; wound*, 3, 41; *rend*, 12, 98

lacerta, ae, see 2. lacertus.

1. **lacertus**, ī, m., *the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm*, 5, 141, et al.

2. **lacertus**, ī, m., and **lacerta**, ae, f., *a lizard.*

lacessītus, a, um, p. of lacessō.

lacessō, cessīvī, cessītus, 3, intens. a., *to provoke, rouse, irritate, incite*, 5, 429; *call forth, summon, rouse*, 10, 10; *challenge, attack, assail*, 11, 585; *strike, smite*, 7, 527; slap with the hand, *caress, cheer*, 12, 85.

Lacīnius, a, um, adj. (Lacīnium), *of Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian;* **Dīva Lacīnia**, *the Lacinian goddess; Juno*, 3, 552.

lacrima, ae, f., *a tear*, 1, 228, et al.

lacrimābilis, e, adj. (lacrimō), *that calls for tears; piteous*, 3, 39; *causing tears; woeful, disastrous*, 7, 604.

lacrimō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (lacrima), *to shed tears, weep*, 1, 459.

lacrimōsus, a, um, adj. (lacrima), *tearful; sad, mournful, piteous*, 11, 274.

lacteō, uī, 2, a. and n. (lac), *to suck.*

lacteus, a, um, adj. (lac), *milky, full of milk; milk-white*, 8, 660.

lacus, ūs, m., *a lake, pool, source*, 8, 74; *fen*, 2, 135.

Ladēs, is, m., *a Lycian follower of Aeneas, slain by Turnus*, 12, 343.

Lādōn, ōnis, acc. -ōna, m., *Ladon, a follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

laedō, laesī, laesus, 3, a., *to strike violently; smite*, 2, 231; *bruise, strike, hit*, 7, 809; *hurt, injure, offend, thwart*, 1, 8; *violate*, 12, 496.

laena, ae, f., *an upper garment; cloak, mantle*, 4, 262.

Lāertius, a, um, adj. (Lāertēs), *of Laertes, father of Ulysses; Laertian*, 3, 272.

laesus, a, um, p. of laedō.

laetitia, ae, f. (laetus), *joy*, 1, 514, et al.

laetor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (laetus), *to rejoice*, w. abl., gen., infin., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.

laetus, a, um, adj., *joyful, joyous, glad*, 4, 418, et freq.; *delighting in* (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; *springing*, 10, 643; *sparkling, radiant*, 1, 591; *happy, auspicious*, 1, 605; *abounding, rich, full* (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 441; *well fed, fat*, 3, 220; *blissful, blessed*, 6, 744.

laeva, laevō, laevum, see laevus.

laevus, a, um, adj., *the left*, 10, 495; (situated) *on the left*, 3, 412; *the left*, 3, 420; fig., *ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful*, 10, 275; *infatuated, blind*, 2, 54; subst., **laeva**, ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 1, 611; ab **laevā**, *on the left side*, 8, 460; pl., **laeva**, ōrum, n., *the left-hand places; waters* or *waves on the left hand*, 5, 825; adv., **laevum**, *on the left*, 2, 693.

Lagus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 381.

lambō, ī, itus, 3, a., *to lick*, 2, 211; of flame, *touch, lick*, 3, 574.

lāmenta, ōrum, n. (sing. not in good use), *a wailing, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, moaning*, 4, 667.

lāmentābilis, e, adj. (lāmentor, *deplore*), *deplorable, pitiable; to be deplored*, 2, 4.

lampas, adis, f., *a light, torch*, 6, 587; *firebrand*, 9, 535.

Lamus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

Lamyrus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

lancea, ae, f., *a lance, light spear, javelin*, 12, 375.

lancēs, see lanx.

langueō, uī, 2, n., *to be faint, to languish, grow feeble*: p., **languēns**, entis, of the sea, 10, 289; of flowers, *drooping*, 11, 69.

languēscō, languī, 3, inc. n. (langueō), *to become faint*, *grow weak*, *droop*, 9, 436.

languidus, a, um, adj. (langueō), *languid*, 12, 908.

lāniger, era, erum, adj. (lāna, *wool*, *and* gerō), *bearing wool; fleecy*, 3, 660.

laniō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lacerate*, *mangle*, *mutilate*, 6, 494.

lānūgo, inis, f., *down*.

lanx, lancis, f., *a broad dish* or *plate; a charger*, *platter*, 8, 284; pl., **lancēs**, *the basins of weighing scales; scales*, 12, 725.

Lāocoōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo*, 2, 41; *serving also as priest of Neptune*, 2, 201.

Lāodamīa, ae, f., *daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, who killed herself after her husband was slain by Hector*, 6, 447.

Lāomedontēus, a, um, adj. (Lāomedon), *pertaining to Laomedon*, *father of Priam; Laomedontean*, *Trojan*, 4, 542.

Lāomedontiadēs, ae, m. (Lāomedon), *a son* or *descendant of Laomedon*, 8, 162; pl., *the Trojans*, 3, 248, et al.

lapidōsus, a, um, adj (lapis), *full of stones; hard as stone*, *stony*, 3, 649.

lapis, idis, m., *a stone*, *rock*, 12, 906, et al.; *marble*.

Lapitha, ae, c., *one of the Lapithae;* pl., **Lapithae**, ārum (um, 7, 305); *the Lapithae, a race of Thessalians, who fought with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae*, 6, 601, et al.

lāpsō, āre, freq. n. (1. lābor), *to fall down; slip*, 2, 551.

1. **lāpsus**, a, um, p. of 1. lābor.

2. **lāpsus**, ūs, m. (1. lābor), *a slipping; gliding*, 2, 225; *gliding movement*, 2, 225; *turning*, *movement*, 2, 236; *descent*, *flight*, 3, 225; *course*, 4, 524.

laquear, āris, n., *a ceiling with hollows* or *panels; a paneled* or *fretted ceiling*, 1, 726.

Lār, Laris, m., *a fireside*, *hearth*, or *household god*, 5, 744; **hesternum Larem**, *the household god of yesterday*, 8, 543; meton., *household*, *property*, *home*, *dwelling*.

largior, ītus sum, 4, dep. (largus), *to give largely; bestow*, *grant*, 10, 494.

largus, a, um, adj., *ample; spacious*, *expansive*, 6, 640; *plentiful*, *copious*, *flowing*, 1, 465; *bountiful*, *free*, 10, 619; w. gen., *lavish*, 11, 338.

Lārīdēs, is, m., *a Rutulian*, *son of Daucus*, 10, 391.

Lārīna, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 655.

Larīsaeus, a, um (Larissa), *of Larissa*, *a Thessalian town*, *on the southern bank of the Peneus; Larissaean*, 2, 197.

lassus, a, um, adj., *faint*, *tired*, *wearied*, 2, 739.

Latagus, ī, m., *a Tyrrhenian*, 10, 697.

lātē, adv. (lātus), *widely*, *far and wide*, 1, 21; *on all sides*, *far around*, 1, 163; *all over*, 12, 308.

latebra, ae, f. (lateō), *a hiding place; recess*, *lodgment*, *retreat*, 12, 389; usually in pl., **latebrae**, ārum, *an ambuscade; covert*, *retreat; cavern*, 3, 424; *recess*, *cavity*, 2, 38; *the hatches* of a ship, *the hold*, 10, 657.

latebrōsus, a, um, adj. (latebra), *full of lurking places* or *recesses; full of holes; porous*, 5, 214; *secret*, 8, 713.

latēns, entis, p. of lateō.

lateō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be hidden*, *lie concealed*, 2, 48; *to lurk; be sheltered*, 10, 805; be unknown to, escape the knowledge of, 1, 130; Pr.

latēns, entis, *hidden, concealed*, 3, 237; *hiding, lurking*, 2, 568.

latex, icis, m., *a liquid; liquor; wine*, 1, 686; *water*, 4, 512.

Latīna, see 2. Latīnus.

Latīnī, see 2. Latīnus.

1. **Latīnus**, ī, m. (Latium), *Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Lavinia, became the wife of Aeneas*, 6, 891, et al.

2. **Latīnus**, a, um, adj. (Latium), *of Latium; Latin*, 1, 6, et al.; subst., **Latīnī**, ōrum, m., *the people of Latium; the Latins*, 12, 823, et al.; **Latīna**, ae, f., *a Latin woman*, 12, 604.

Latium, iī, n. (2. latus; Virgil, 8, 323, derives it from lateō), *a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the lower Tiber to Campania*, 1, 6; meton., for *Latīnī, the Latins, people of Latium*, 10, 365, et al.

Lātōna, ae, f., *the mother of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 502.

Lātōnius, a, um, adj. (Lātōna), *of Latona, Latonian*, 9, 405, et al.; subst., **Lātōnia**, ae, f., *Diana*, 11, 534.

lātrātor, ōris, m. (lātrō), *one who barks like a dog; a barker, the barking*, 8, 698.

lātrātus, ūs, m. (lātrō), *a barking; baying*, 5, 257, et al.

1. **lātrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bark, snarl, bay*, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.

2. **latrō**, ōnis, m., *a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman*, 12, 7.

1. **lātus**, a, um, adj., *wide, broad*, 1, 313; *spacious, ample, large*, 4, 199; *widespread, far-extending*, 1, 225.

2. **latus**, eris, n., *a side*, 1, 105, et al.; *coast*, 8, 416; **laterum iūnctūrae**, *joinings of the sides of a belt*, i.e., *ends of a belt*, 12, 274.

laudō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (laus), *to praise*, 2, 586; *commend*, 11, 460.

Laurēns, entis, adj. (Laurentum), *of Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latium; Laurentine, Laurentian*, 5, 797, et al., subst., **Laurentēs**, um, pl. m., *the Laurentians*, 7, 63, et al.

Laurentius, a, um, adj. (Laurentum), *of Laurentum; Laurentian*, 10, 709.

Laurentum, ī, n., *a town on the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*, 8, 1.

laurus, ī, f., *the laurel* or *bay tree*, 2, 513; *a laurel crown* or *wreath*, 3, 81.

laus, laudis, f., *praise*, 1, 609, et al.; *fame, glory*, 2, 584; *praiseworthy conduct, prowess, heroism, virtue, merit*, 1, 461, et al.

Lausus, ī, m., *an Etruscan chief, son of Mezentius*, 7, 649, et al.

lautus, a, um, see lavō.

Lāvīnia, ae, f., *a Latin princess, daughter of King Latinus*, 6, 764, et al.

Lāvīnium, iī, n. (Lāvīnia), *a city of Latium, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia*, 1, 270, et al.

Lāvīnius, a, um, and **Lāvīnus**, a, um, adj. (Lāvīnium), *of* or *belonging to Lavinium*, 4, 236.

lavō, lāvī, lautus, *and* lōtus, 1 and 3, a. and n., *to wash, bathe*, 3, 663; *wet, sprinkle*, 6, 227; p., **lautus**, a, um, *washed; neat, elegant; stately, magnificent*, 8, 361.

laxō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (laxus), *to loosen, slacken; unfasten, undo, open*, 2, 259; *uncoil, let out*, 3, 267; *open, clear*, 6, 412; of the body, *relax*, 5, 836; of the mind, *relieve*, 9, 225.

laxus, a, um, adj., *loose; disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open*, 1, 122;

slack, loosened, free, 1, 63; *unbent*, 11, 874.

lebēs, ētis, m., *a kettle* or *caldron*, 3, 466.

1. **lēctus**, a, um, p. of legō.

2. **lēctus**, ī, m. (legō, *to gather*), *a gathering*, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; *a couch*, 4, 496.

Lēda, ae, f., *wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, 1, 652.

Lēdaeus, a, um, adj. (Lēda), *pertaining to Leda; Ledaean; daughter of Leda*, 7, 364; *descendant of Leda*, 3, 328.

lēgātus, ī, m. (lēgō, lēgāre, *to delegate*), *a legate, envoy, ambassador*, 8, 143, et al.

legēns, entis, p. of legō.

lēgifer, era, erum, adj. (lēx *and* ferō), *law-bringing, law-giving*, 4, 58.

legiō, ōnis, f. (legō, *to choose*), *a levy of troops;* the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; *a legion; host*, 7, 681; *army*, 8, 605.

legō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a., *to gather, collect*, 5, 209; *cull, pick, gather; gather in, furl*, 3, 532; *wind up*, 10, 815; *select, elect, choose*, 1, 426; *take to one's self, claim*, 10, 79; take in point after point in travel or with the eye, *coast along, pass by*, 3, 292; *trace, pursue*, 9, 393; *traverse*, 2, 208; 12, 481; *read; survey, review*, 6, 755; p., **lēctus**, a, um, *gathered, collected*, 6, 228; *picked, culled; chosen, choice*, 9, 272, et al.

Leleges, um, m., *Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece*, 8, 725.

Lēmnius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean Sea; the home of Vulcan; Lemnian*, 8, 454.

Lēnaeus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the winepress; Bacchic, Lenaean*, 4, 207.

lēniō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. and n. (lēnis), *to render mild; allay; soothe*, 4, 528; *quiet, calm*, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.

lēnis, e, adj., *mild*, 3, 70; *gentle, quiet*, 2, 782.

lentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lentus), *to make flexible;* of oars, *bend, ply*, 3, 384.

lentus, a, um, adj., *adhesive, clammy, sticky, viscid; tough*, 12, 773; *pliant, limber*, 6, 137; *ductile, malleable*, 7, 634; *slender*, 3, 31; 12, 489; *sluggish, creeping*, 5, 682; *quiet*, 7, 28; *inactive*, 12, 237.

leō, leōnis, m., *a lion*, 2, 722, et al.

lepus, oris, m., and epicene, *a hare*, 9, 563, et al.

Lerna, ae, f., *Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaean hydra was slain by Hercules*, 6, 287, et al.

Lernaeus, a, um, adj. (Lerna), *of Lerna, Lernaean*, 8, 300.

lētālis, e, adj. (lētum), *deadly, fatal, mortal*, 4, 73; *ominous of death*, 12, 877.

Lēthaeus, a, um, adj., *of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades; oblivious, Lethean*, 5, 854, et al.

lētifer, era, erum, adj. (lētum *and* ferō), *death-bringing; deadly*, 3, 139.

lētum, ī, n. (cf. dēleō), *death, destruction*, 2, 134, et al.

Leucaspis, is, m., *Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas*, 6, 334.

Leucātēs, ae, m., *Leucata, a promontory of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Acarnania*, 3, 274.

levāmen, inis, n. (2. levō), *an alleviation; relief, mitigation; solace*, 3, 709.

1. **lēvis**, e, adj., *smooth; slippery*, 5, 328; *polished*, 5, 91.

2. **levis**, e, adj., *of little weight, light*, 2, 682, et al.; *thin, slender*, 10, 817;

delicate, tender, 12, 207; *light-armed*, 11, 868; *fleeting, fleet, swift, flying*, 1, 147; *flitting, airy*, 10, 663; *sudden*, 12, 489; *insignificant, small*, 7, 232; *mean*, 12, 764.

1. **lēvō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. lēvis), *to make smooth, polish*, 5, 306.

2. **levō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (2. levis), *to render light; lighten; lift, aid*, 1, 145; *raise*, 4, 690; fig., *ease, relieve of* (w. abl.); *support, rest*, 10, 834; *reënforce, help*, 2, 452; *mitigate*, 3, 36; *allay*, 7, 495; *cure*, 7, 755; *relieve*, 7, 571.

lēx, lēgis, f., *a bill* proposed to the people for enactment; *statute, law, decree*, 1, 507, et al.; pl., **lēgēs**, um, *government*, 4, 231; *conditions, terms*, 4, 618.

lībāmen, inis, n. (lībō), *a libation; sacrifice, offering*, 6, 246.

libēns, p. of libet.

libeō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to please;* impers., **libet**, uit *or* libitum est, 2, *it pleases, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind;* p., **libēns**, entis, *willing; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely*, 3, 438, et al.

1. **Līber**, erī, m., *Liber, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Grecian Bacchus*, 6, 805, et al.

2. **līber**, era, erum, adj. (rel. to libet), *acting at pleasure; free, unrestrained*, 12, 74; *freeborn*, w. abl., *set free, loosed from, loose*, 11, 493; w. gen., 10, 154; adv., **līberē**, *freely*.

3. **liber**, brī, m., *the rind; inner bark of a tree*.

līberē, adv., see 2. līber.

lībertās, ātis, f. (2. līber), *liberty, freedom*, 6, 821.

libet, see libeō.

lībō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to taste, sip; to touch lightly; kiss*, 1, 256; *pour out as a drink offering*, 1, 736; *make a libation*, 3, 354; w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, *to pour libations on*, 12, 174.

lībrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lībra, *a balance*), *to balance, poise;* of weapons, *to aim*, 5, 479; *to dart*, 9, 417.

lībum, ī, n. (lībō), *a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifice*.

Liburnī, ōrum, m., *the Liburni* or *Liburnians, a warlike people, inhabiting Liburnia, near the head of the Adriatic Sea on the Illyrian coast*, 1, 244.

Libya, ae, f., *Libya; northern Africa;* by poetic license, *Africa*, 1, 22, et al.

Libycus, a, um, adj., *Libyan*, 1, 339, et al.; subst., **Libycum**, ī, n., *the Libyan* or *African sea*, 5, 595.

Libystis, idis, adj., *Libyan*, 5, 37.

licenter, adv. (licēns), (comp. **licentius**), *without restraint, freely*, 7, 557.

liceō, uī, itus, 2, n.; impers., **licet**, licuit *or* licitum est, 2, *it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may*, 5, 82, et al.; p. and adj., **licitus**, a, um, *allowed, allowable; free*, 8, 468; conj., **licet**, as a concessive, *though, albeit, although*, 6, 802, et al.

1. **licet**, v. impers., see liceō.

2. **licet**, concessive conj., see liceō.

Lichās, ae, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 315.

licitus, a, um, p. of liceō.

Licymnia, ae, f., *Licymnia, a slave*, 9, 546.

Liger, erī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 576, et al.

lignum, ī, n., *wood; structure, frame*, 2, 45; *tree*, 12, 767.

ligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie, fasten, bind*, 2, 217; with *in*, *encumber*, 10, 794.

Ligus, uris, m., *a Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont;* pl., **Ligurēs**, um, *the Ligurians*, 10, 185.

līlium, iī, n., *a lily*, 6, 709.

Lilybēius, a, um, adj. (Lilybaeum), *of Lilybaeum, the western promontory of Sicily; Lilybaean*, 3, 706.

limbus, ī, m., *a border, hem, fringe*, 4, 137.

līmen, inis, n., *that which binds; a threshold* or *lintel; a threshold*, 2, 242, et al.; meton., *door, gate, portal*, 2, 480; *a dwelling, abode, palace*, 1, 389; *realm*, 6, 696; *border, limit*, 10, 355; *the line where the race begins* or *ends, the "calx," the starting point*, 5, 316; **in līmine**, *near at hand, in sight*, 7, 598.

līmes, itis, m. (rel. to līmen), *a cross path* bounding two fields; *border, boundary, train*, 2, 697; *track, passage*, 10, 514.

līmōsus, a, um, adj. (1. līmus), *full of mud; miry, slimy*, 2, 135.

1. **līmus**, ī, m., *mud, mire, slime*, 6, 416.

2. **līmus**, ī, m., *a girdle* or *apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendants*, 12, 120.

līneus, a, um, adj. (līnum), *flaxen*, 5, 510.

lingua, ae, f., *the tongue*, 2, 211, et al.; *speech*, 11, 338; *voice, note*, 3, 361.

linō, lēvī, litus, 3, a., *to besmear, daub; stop, seal up*.

linquō, līquī, 3, a., *to leave*, 1, 517, and freq.; *desert, abandon, flee from*, 3, 213; *pass by*, 3, 705; *depart from, leave*, 3, 124; of death, *yield up*, 3, 140; *give up* or *over, desist from*, 3, 160.

linteum, ī, n. (līnum), *linen cloth; sailcloth; a sail*, 3, 686.

līnum, ī, n., *flax* or *hemp*.

Liparē, ēs, f., *Lipara* or *Lipare, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily*, 8, 417.

liquefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., pass.; **liquefīō**, fierī, factus sum (liqueō *and* faciō), *to render liquid; melt, liquefy*, 3, 576.

liquefactus, a, um, p. of liquefaciō.

1. **liquēns**, entis, p. of liqueō.

2. **līquēns**, entis, p. of līquor.

liqueō, liquī, 2, n., *to be fluid;* p., **liquēns**, entis, *liquid, fluid*, 5, 238.

liquēscō, licuī, 3, inc. n. (liqueō), *to become fluid* or *liquid; melt*, 8, 446.

liquidus, a, um, adj. (liqueō), *flowing, liquid, fluid*, 5, 217, et al.; *clear, serene*, 6, 202.

līquor, 3, dep. n., *to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow*, 3, 28; p., **līquēns**, entis, *liquid, fluid*, 1, 432.

Līris, is, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 11, 670.

līs, lītis, f., *a strife, contest, dispute*, 12, 898.

litō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sacrifice auspiciously; atone, expiate, make atonement*, 2, 118; *to offer* in sacrifice, 4, 50.

lītoreus, a, um, adj. (lītus), *pertaining to the seashore; on the shore;* very rarely, *on the river bank*, 3, 390; *of the shore, seashore*, 12, 248.

1. **lītus**, oris, n., *the seashore, beach, strand; shore, coast*, 1, 3, et al.; *shore*, 6, 900.

2. **litus**, a, um, p. of linō.

lituus, ī, m., *an augur's staff* or *wand*, 7, 187; *a cornet, trumpet, clarion*, 6, 167.

līveō, 2, n., *to be bluish, pallid, livid*, 7, 687.

līvidus, a, um, adj. (līveō), *lead-colored, livid, dusky*, 6, 320.

locō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (locus), *to place, put*, 1, 213, et al.; *lay*, 1, 428; *found*, 1, 247.

Locrī, ōrum, m., *the Locrians; inhabitants of Locris*, in Greece; *Locri Epizephyrii*, in Bruttium, 3, 399; *the Opuntii*, of Opus, in Locris, 11, 265.

locus, ī, m., pl. **loca**, n., and **locī**, m., *a place*, 1, 159, and freq.; *site*, 1, 425; *country, locality, region*, 1, 51; *station*, 2, 30; *way*, 2, 633; *place, point*, 2, 322; *lot*, 5, 492; *room, opportunity, place*, 4, 319; *space, course*, 11, 180.

locūtus, a, um, p. of loquor.

longaevus, a, um, adj. (longus *and* aevum), *of advanced age; aged*, 2, 525, et al.

longē, adv., see longus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus), *far distant*, in space or time; *distant, remote, long*, 3, 415.

longius, comp. of longē.

longum, adv., see longus.

longus, a, um, adj., *long*, 1, 186, and freq.; *extended, far-extending*, 3, 383; *distant*, 2, 780; *far-receding, deep*, 1, 159; in time, *long, protracted*, 2, 109; *long-continued*, 4, 463; *many*, 10, 549; *lingering*, 8, 488; *abiding, lasting*, 3, 487; superl., *very long*, 1, 641; **ex longō**, *long*, 9, 64; adv., **longum**, *for a long time, long*, 10, 740; *a long distance;* adv., **longē**, *at a long distance, far; far off, remote*, 1, 252; *from afar*, 3, 556; *far out*, or *forward*, 11, 606; *in a long train*, 11, 94; **longē esse**, *to be far away;* fig., *to be unavailing*, 12, 52; comp., **longius**, *farther; too far*, 5, 461.

loquāx, ācis, adj. (loquor), *talkative; prattling, chirping*, 12, 475; *noisy*, 11, 458.

loquēla, ae, f. (loquor), *a talking; speech; a word*, 5, 842.

loquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to speak*, 1, 614, et al.; *tell*, 6, 266; *say*, 1, 731; *sing*, 6, 662.

lōrīca, ae, f. (lōrum), *a leather corselet; a corselet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail*, 3, 467; 10, 485, et al.

lōrum, ī, n., *a leather strap* or *thong*, 2, 273; pl., **lōra**, ōrum, *reins*, 1, 156, et al.; *harness*, 9, 318.

lūbricus, a, um, adj., *smooth, slippery*, 2, 474; fig., *subtle, cunning, slippery*, 11, 716; subst., **lūbrica**, ōrum, n., *a slippery place*, 5, 335.

Lūcagus, ī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 575.

Lūcās, ae, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 10, 561.

lūceō, lūxī, 2, n., *to shine, beam, gleam, glisten*, 10, 137, et al.; *to be exposed to view, show*, 11, 693.

Lūcetius, iī, m., *a Latin slain by Ilioneus*, 9, 570.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. (lūceō), *bright, shining, gleaming, glittering*, 5, 306; *clear*, 3, 585.

Lūcifer, erī, m. (lūx *and* ferō), *the light bearer; Lucifer; Venus as morning star*, 2, 801, et al.

lūctāmen, inis, n. (lūctor), *a striving; toil*, 8, 89.

lūctificus, a, um, adj. (lūctus *and* faciō), *causing grief; woe-bearing*, 7, 324.

lūctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to struggle, strive, contend*, 1, 53; *wrestle*, 6, 643; w. inf., 12, 387.

lūctus, ūs, m. (lūgeō), *a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation*, 2, 298, and freq.; personif., 6, 274.

lūcus, ī, m., *a consecrated wood; sacred grove*, 6, 259, et al.; in general, *a grove, wood, forest*.

um, iī, n. (lūdō), *a mocking; ery, sport*, 6, 75.

, cra, crum, adj. (lūdus), *sport- vain, trivial*, 12, 764.

isī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., *to play, :, sport*, 1, 397, et al.; *play* with 9, 336; *make sport of, mock, le, deceive*, 1, 352; *make one's* , 11, 427.

ī, m. (lūdō), *play, sport, pas-* 9, 606; *mirth;* pl., **lūdī**, ōrum, 's, public or national, 3, 280.

, f., *a pestilence, plague, conta- blight*, 3, 139; *disorder, infec-* 7, 354.

lūxī, lūctus, 2, n. and a., *to* 'n, 11, 287; *bewail, deplore*, 2, p., **lūgēns**, entis, *wailing,* 'ning; *of mourning*, 6, 441.

ē, adv. (lūgubris, adj., *mourn-* , *mournful, mournfully, dis-* v, *ominously*, 10, 273.

inis, n. (lūceō), *light*, 2, 683, ; *a light; a luminary, star; a* ', *candle*, 8, 411; *fire*, 9, 189; *ght, dawn, day*, 6, 356; *beam*, 8, 69; *the eye*, 1, 226, et al.; 2, 85; *air*, 3, 600; *glow, bright- beauty, luster*, 1, 590; pl., em- ic for sing., 12, 63, et al.; **na ducum**, *splendid leaders*, 349.

e, f. (rel. to lūceō), *the moon*, 2, et al.; *moonlight*, 2, 340, et al.

ivī, ātus, 1, a., *to shape like a moon;* p., **lūnātus**, a, um, *ed like the half moon; crescent- ed, crescent-*, 1, 490.

, 3, a. (rel. to λύω, *loosen*), *to* '*ee by atonement; pay for, atone expiate*, 1, 136, et al.; *suffer*, 349.

e, f. (cf. lupus), *a she-wolf*, 1,

al, *cālis, n., the Lupercal, a cave on the Palatine at Rome, sacred to Lupercus* or *Pan*, 8, 343.

Lupercī, ōrum, m., *priests of Lupercus* or *Lycean Pan*, 8, 663.

lupus, ī, m., *a wolf*, 3, 428, et al.

lūstrālis, e, adj. (lūstrum), *pertaining to the lustrum; expiatory*, 8, 183.

lūstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lūstrum), *to purify by atonement*, 3, 279; *go round the fields with the victims;* hence *to bless, ask for a blessing on; go* or *dance around* an altar or the image of a god, 7, 391; *traverse, pass across, around*, or *over*, 1, 608; *pass in review, parade before*, 5, 578; *run through*, 2, 528; *search*, 1, 577; *observe, survey*, 1, 453; *watch, mark*, 11, 763; of the sun, *illuminate*, 4, 607.

1. **lustrum**, ī, n., *a slough* or *fen; a covert, den* or *haunt* of wild beasts.

2. **lūstrum**, ī, n., (luō, *to atone*), *a purifying atonement; the national lustrum* or *atoning sacrifice, the suovetaurilia, made at Rome every fifth year, at the taking of the census; the period of a lustrum, five years; an indefinite period; age*, 1, 283.

lūteus, a, um, adj. (lūtum, *a plant yielding a yellow dye*), *yellowish; gold-colored, saffron-hued*, 7, 26.

lūx, lūcis, f. (cf. lūceō), *light*, 1, 306, and freq.; *day* or *hour*, 2, 668; *life*, 4, 631; *the upper world* as opposed to Hades; *flame*, 12, 115; mental *light*, 12, 669; metaph., *glory, light*, 2, 281; **lūce**, *in the light, by day*, 9, 153.

lūxuriō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and **lūxurior**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (lūxuria, *abundance*), *to luxuriate*, foll. by ablat.; *to abound, be full; rejoice*, 11, 497.

lūxus, ūs, m., *excess, extravagance; luxury, sumptuousness, magnificence*, 1, 637; wanton pleasure, *sensuality*, 4, 193.

1. **Lyaeus**, ī, m., *one who sets free; the wine-god, Bacchus*, 4, 58.

2. **Lyaeus**, a, um, adj. (1. Lyaeus), *pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchic, Lyaean*, 1, 686.

1. **Lycaeus**, ī, m., *a mountain in Arcadia noted for the worship of Zeus and Pan.*

2. **Lycaeus**, a, um, adj. (1. Lycaeus), *of Lycaeus, Lycaean*, 8, 344.

Lycāōn, ōnis, m., *a Gnossian* or *Cretan maker of arms*, 9, 304.

Lycāonius, a, um, adj., *of Lycaonia, a country of Asia Minor*, 10, 749.

lychnus, ī, m., *a lamp, light*, 1, 726.

Lycia, ae, f., *a country on the S. W. coast of Asia Minor*, 4, 143.

Lycius, a, um, adj. (Lycia), *Lycian*, 6, 334, et al.; pl., **Lyciī**, ōrum, m., *the Lycians*, 1, 113.

Lyctius, a, um, *of Lyctus, a town in Crete; Lyctian, Cretan*, 3, 401.

Lycūrgus, ī, m., *son of Dryas, and king of the Thracian Edoni, punished by Bacchus with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the Bacchanalian orgies*, 3, 14.

Lycus, ī, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 222.

Lȳdī, ōrum, m. (from the adj. Lȳdus, a, um, used as subst., *the people of Lydia; the Lydians; Etruscans*, descendants of the Lydians, 9, 11.

Lȳdia, ae, f., *a country in the western part of Asia Minor.*

Lȳdius, a, um., adj. (Lȳdia), *of Lydia; Lydian*, 8, 479; also *Etruscan* or *Tuscan* (as the Etrusci were supposed to have sprung from the Lydians), 2, 781, et al.

lympha, ae, f., *clear spring water; water*, 4, 635, et al.; pl., for sing., 1, 701, et al.

lymphō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (lympha), *to dilute with water; to craze;* p., **lymphātus**, a, um, *mad, distracted, frenzied, furious*, 7, 377.

Lynceus (dissyll.), eī, m., *one of the companions of Aeneas*, 9, 768.

lynx, lyncis, c., *a lynx*, 1, 323, et al.

Lyrnēsius, a, um, adj. (Lyrnēsus), *of Lyrnesus; Lyrnesian*, 10, 128.

Lyrnēsus, ī, f., *Lyrnesus* or *Lyrnessus, a town in the Troad*, 12, 547.

M

Machāōn, onis, m., *a Grecian prince, surgeon of the Greeks at Troy, and said to have been the son of Aesculapius*, 2, 263.

māchina, ae, f., *a machine, fabric, engine*, 2, 46, et al.

maciēs, ēī, f., *emaciation, leanness; ghastliness*, 3, 590.

mācte, see māctus.

māctō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to magnify* by worship; *to sacrifice, immolate*, 2, 202; *slay, slaughter*, 8, 294, et al.

māctus, a, um, adj., only used in nom. and vocat., *honored;* voc., **mācte**, *well done! go on!* 9, 641.

macula, ae, f., *a spot*, 5, 566, et al.

maculō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (macula), *to spot; stain; defile*, 3, 29; fig., 10, 851.

maculōsus, a, um, adj. (macula), *covered with spots; speckled, spotted*, 1, 323.

madefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass., **madefīō**, factus sum, fierī (madeō *and* faciō), *to make wet, to wet, moisten*, 5, 330.

madēns, p. of madeō.

madeō, 2, n., *to be moist, wet; drenched*, 12, 691; p., **madēns**, entis, *wet, moist; besmeared, perfumed*, 4, 216.

madēscō, maduī, 3, inc. n. (madeō), *to become wet; drip, be drenched*, 5, 697.

madidus, a, um, adj. (madeō), *wet, dripping, drenched*, 5, 179.

Maeander, drī, m., *a river of Ionia, famous for its windings*; met., *a winding; a waving* or *winding border*, 5, 251.

Maeōn, onis, m., *Maeon, a Rutulian*, 10, 337.

Maeonia, ae, f., *the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans to Italy*; hence, for *Etruria*, 8, 499.

Maeonidae, ārum, m., *Maeonians* or *Lydians; people of Lydian descent*; hence, *Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Etruscans*, 11, 759.

Maeonius, a, um, adj., *of Maeonia; Maeonian, Lydian*, 4, 216, et al.

Maeōtius, a, um, adj. (Maeōtae), *pertaining to the Maeotae*, or *Scythians on the Palus Maeotis*, or *Sea of Azof; Maeotian*, 6, 799.

maereō, 2, n. and a. (cf. miser), *to be sorrowful, sad; mourn, grieve*, 1, 197, et al.

maestus, a, um, adj. (maereo), *sad, sorrowful*, 2, 270, et al.; *melancholy, depressing*, 1, 202; *gloomy, mournful*, 3, 64; *betokening grief*, 11, 35.

māgālia, ium, n. pl. (a Punic word), *huts, dwellings*, 1, 421.

mage, adv., see magis.

magicus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to magi*, or *magicians; magic*, 4, 493.

magis, and short form, **mage**, adv. (rel. to māgnus), *in a greater measure; more*, 5, 94; 10, 481; *the more*, 7, 787; for *potius, by preference, rather*, 5, 29; *better*, 4, 452.

magister, trī, m. (rel. to māgnus *and* μέγας, *great*), *master; governor, instructor*, 5, 669, et al.; *leader, chief*, 5, 562; *helmsman, pilot*, 1, 115; *herdsman*, 12, 717.

magistra, ae, f. (magister), *a mistress, directress*; appositive, *masterly, skill-giving*, 8, 442; *teaching, instructive*, 12, 427.

magistrātus, ūs, m. (magister), *magistracy; a civil officer, magistrate*, 1, 426.

māgnanimus, a, um, adj. (māgnus *and* animus), *possessing a great soul; noble-minded; great, generous, noble*, 5, 17; *brave*, 10, 139; *mighty*, 12, 144; of animals, *high-spirited, high-bred*, 3, 704.

māgnus, a, um; compar., **māior**, ius; superl., **māximus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to μέγας, *great*), *great*, 1, 602, and freq.; *wide, vast, extended, expansive*, 1, 300; *grand, stately, lofty, towering*, 3, 703; in number, 1, 148; in weight, 5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 241; *mighty*, 5, 414; *venerable*, 6, 544; *formidable, direful*, 2, 190; comp., **māior**, with or without *nātū*, *the elder*; **māximus**, a, um, with or without *nātū*, *eldest*, 1, 654, et al.; subst., **māgnum**, ī, n., *a great, noble, difficult, lofty thing*, freq.; **māgna**, ōrum, *great things; great rewards*, 2, 161; adv., **māgnum**, *largely, widely, greatly, loudly*, 9, 705.

Magus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 521.

Māia (dissyll.), ae, f., *one of the Pleiades* or *seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who became by Jupiter the mother of Mercury*, 1, 297.

māiestās, ātis, f. (māgnus, māius), *greatness; majesty, dignity, authority, power*, 12, 820.

māior, **māius**, see māgnus.

māla, ae, f., *the cheek bone, jaw*, 5, 436; pl., **mālae**, *cheeks*, 9, 751; *teeth*, 3, 257.

male, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly*; for *parum*, or *nōn, not, un-*, 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8.

Malea, ae, f., *one of the southern promontories of Peloponnesus*, 5, 193.

malesuādus, a, um, adj. (male *and* suādeō), *crime-impelling; desperate*, 6, 276.

mālifer, era, erum, adj. (2. mālum *and* ferō), *fruit-producing, fruitful*, 7, 740.

malīgnus, a, um, adj. (malus *and* genō), *spiteful, malicious, malignant*, 5, 654; *treacherous*, 6, 270; = inīquus, *inadequate, confined*, 11, 525.

mālō, māluī, mālle, irreg. a. (magis *and* volō), *to wish rather* or *more; to prefer*.

1. **malum**, see malus.

2. **mālum**, ī, n., in general, fruit of the apple kind; *an apple*.

1. **malus**, a, um, adj., *bad; noxious, baneful, poisonous*, 2, 471; morally, *hostile*, 3, 398; *evil, wicked, impious*, 1, 352; *ill-boding;* subst., **malus**, ī, m., *a wicked man* or *person;* pl., *the wicked*, 6, 542; subst., **malum**, ī, n., *an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery*, 1, 198; *misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness*, 6, 739; *pest, curse, scourge*, 4, 174; *mischief, poison*, 7, 375; comp., **pēior**, ius, *worse*.

2. **mālus**, ī, m., *a standing pole; a mast*, 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ae, f., *the breast*, 1, 492.

mandātum, see 1. mandō.

1. **mandō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (manus *and* dō), *to give in hand* or *consign;* w. acc. alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; *to commission, charge, bid, command*, 4, 222; *place, deposit; commit, consign, confide, intrust*, 3, 50; of burial, *to inter; order*, w. inf.; p. subst., **mandātum**, ī, n., *a charge, order, command*, 4, 270, et al.

2. **mandō**, mandī, mānsus, 3, a., *to chew, bite, champ*, 4, 135; *eat, devour*, 3, 627; of falling in battle, *bite* the dust, 11, 669.

maneō, mānsī, mānsus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to μένω, *remain*), *to stay, remain; abide*, 3, 409; *last, continue, endure*, 1, 609; *abide by, adhere to, keep*, w. dat., 2, 160; w. acc., *await*, 3, 505; *attend*, 9, 299.

Mānēs, ium, m., *the deities of the lower world*, 6, 896; *gods* or *powers below*, 12, 646; *the spirits* or *souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Manes*, 3, 63; *penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory*, 6, 743; *abode of the dead*, 4, 387; *infernal regions, the world below*, 10, 820.

manica, ae, f. (manus), *something connected with the hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve;* found only in the pl., **manicae**, ārum, *sleeves*, 9, 616; *handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles*, 2, 146.

manifēstē, adv. (manifēstus), *manifestly;* comp., **manifēstius**, *more plainly, evidently, clearly*, 8, 16.

manifēstus, a, um, adj., *made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident*, 2, 309; *manifest, visible*, 3, 151, et al.

manīplus, ī, m. (manus *and* pleō), *a handful, a bundle, bunch; the standard* or *ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay;* hence, meton., *a troop, a company*, 11, 463, et al.

Mānlius, iī, m., *M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpeian rock for alleged treason*, 8, 652.

mānō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to ooze forth*, 3, 175; *distill, trickle, drop*, 3, 43; *flow*.

mantēle, is, n., *a handcloth, a napkin, towel*, 1, 702.

Mantō, ūs, f., *a nymph and prophetess, mother of Ocnus, founder of Mantua*, 10, 199.

Mantua, ae, f., a city of northern Italy, on the Mincius.

manus, ūs, f., *the hand*, 1, 487; freq.; meton., *action, movement of the hand; work, art, handiwork*, 3, 486; *prowess, heroic deed, action*, 2, 434; *force, violence*, 2, 645; *a collection of persons; a band, crew, troop; an army*, 2, 29; *forces*, 5, 623; *multitude*, 6, 660; pl., **manūs**, *workmen*, 11, 329; **dare manūs**, *to yield*, 11, 558; **extrēma manus**, *the finishing hand* or *touch*, 7, 572.

Mārcellus, ī, m., *the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse* (212, B.C.), 6, 855; *and his descendant, C. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Gaius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth*, 23 B.C., 6, 883.

mare, is, n., *the sea*, freq.; *ocean*, 1, 84; *water, flood*, 1, 246.

Marīca, ae, f., *a nymph of the river Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins*, 7, 47.

marīnus, a, um, adj. (mare), *of the sea; sea-*.

marītus, i, m. (mās), *a husband*, 3, 297; *suitor*, 4, 35.

marmor, oris, n., *marble*, 6, 69; of the surface of the sea, 10, 208.

marmoreus, a, um, adj. (marmor), *of marble, marble*, 4, 392; *like marble; smooth, marble-*, 6, 729; *fair*.

Marpēsius, a, um, adj. (Marpēsus), *of Marpesus, a mountain in Paros; Marpesian, Parian*, 6, 471.

Marruvius, a, um, adj. (Marruvium), *of Marruvium, the capital of the Marsi; Marsian*, 7, 750.

Mārs (archaic form, **Māvors**), Mārtis, *Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war and tutelar god of the Romans*, 1, 274, et al.; meton., *martial spirit, courage, warlike fury*, 6, 165; *battle, conflict*, 2, 335, et al.

Mārsī, ōrum, m., *a tribe of the Apennines, among the most warlike of the Italians*, 10, 544, et al.

Mārsus, a, um, adj. (Mārsī), *Marsian*, 7, 758.

Mārtius, a, um, adj. (Mārs), *pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial; received in battle, honorable*, 7, 182; *sacred to Mars*, 9, 566.

mās, maris, *a male*.

māssa, ae, f., *a lump, mass*, 8, 453.

1. **Massicus**, a, um, adj. (Massicus), *of Mount Massicus*, in Campania; *Massic;* subst., **Massica**, ōrum, n. (sc. iuga), *the Massic hills*, 7, 726.
2. **Massicus**, ī, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 10, 166.

Massȳlī, ōrum *or* um, m., *the Massyli, a people in the northern part of Numidia*, 6, 60.

Massȳlus, a, um, adj. (Massȳlī), *Massylian, Libyan*, 4, 132.

māter, matris, f. (μήτηρ), *a mother, matron*, 1, 314; 2, 489; *parent stem, trunk, plant*, or *tree*, 12, 209; *native, motherland*, 10, 172; **Māter Īdaea, Māter** (māgna), *the Idaean Mother, the Great Mother of the gods, Cybele*, 9, 619.

māteriēs, ēī, f. (rel. to māter), *matter, stuff, material*, 11, 328.

māternus, a, um, adj. (māter), *pertaining to a mother; mother's, ma-*

ternal, 4, 144; *maternal, on the mother's side*, 4, 258; *of a mother's gift*, 12, 107.

mātrōna, ae, f. (māter), *a matron, mother*, 11, 476.

mātūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (mātūrus), *to bring to maturity, ripen;* fig.; *hasten, speed*, 1, 137.

mātūrus, a, um, adj., *ripe, mature; advanced*, 5, 73.

mātūtīnus, a, um, adj. (Mātūta), *pertaining to Matuta, goddess of the morning; in the morning, early, morning*, 8, 456.

Maurūsius, a, um, adj., *Moorish, Mauretanian*, 4, 206.

Māvors, tis, see Mārs.

Māvortius, a, um, adj. (Māvors), *pertaining to Mavors* or *Mars; of Mars*, 1, 276; *son of Mars*, 6, 777; *warlike*.

1. **māximus**, a, um, see māgnus.

2. **Māximus**, ī, m., *a title of Fabius Rullianus* (cons. B.C. 322) *and his descendants, the most illustrious of whom was Fabius Cunctator*, 6, 845.

meātus, ūs, m. (meō), *a going; passage, course, movement, motion*, 6, 849.

mēcum, see ego.

medeor, 2, dep. a. and n., *to heal, cure;* ger. abl. impers., **medendō**, *by treatment*, 12, 46.

medicīna, ae, f. (medicīnus, sc. ars), *the healing art*, 7, 772; *medicine, remedy*.

medicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., and **medicor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (medicus), *to heal with drugs; heal*, 7, 756; *mix with drugs* or *poisons; medicate, drug*, 6, 420.

medicus, a, um, adj. (medeor), *healing*.

meditor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to think upon; meditate*, 10, 455; *design, purpose*, 4, 171; *practice, play*.

medium, see medius.

medius, a, um, adj., *mid*, said of an inner point or part of a thing; *midway, midst*, 3, 665, et al.; of one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.; of the location of a person or thing; *intervening, between*, 6, 634; *in the midst*, 5, 76; *disturbing, untimely*, 1, 682; *discordant*, 1, 348; subst., **medius**, iī, m., *a mediator*, 7, 536; **medium**, iī, n., *the middle, midst*, 2, 218; *the intervening space*, 6, 131; **ad medium**, *in the middle of the body*, 12, 273; **in medium**, *into the midst, in public; before them*, 5, 401; *for the common weal*, 11, 335.

Medōn, ontis, m., *one of the Trojan leaders* or *allies of Troy*, 6, 483.

medulla, ae, f. (rel. to medius), pl. **medullae**, ārum, *the marrow*, 4, 66.

Megaera, ae, f., *one of the Furies*, 12, 846.

Megarus, a, um, adj. (Megara), *of* or *belonging to Megara; pertaining to the Sicilian Megara; Megarean*, 3, 689.

meī, gen. of ego.

mel, mellis, n., pl., **mella**, abl., **mellibus** (no gen. or dat.), *honey*, 6, 420.

Melampus, odis, m., *a companion of Hercules*, 10, 320.

Meliboeus, a, um, adj. (Meliboea), *of Meliboea in Thessaly; Meliboean*, 3, 401.

melior, see bonus.

Melitē, ēs, f., *Melite, a sea nymph*, 5, 825.

melius, adv. (n. of melior), *better; more*, 1, 452. See bonus.

membrum, ī, n., *a limb, joint, part, member*, 1, 691, et al.

meminī, isse, def. a. and n. (rel. to mēns), w. acc., gen., or inf., *to have in mind; remember, be mindful, recollect*, 1, 203; *distinguish*, 3, 202.

Memmius, iī, m., *Memmius, a Roman gentile* or *family name*, 5, 117.

Memnōn, onis, m., *Memnon, son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, and slain by Achilles at Troy*, 1, 489.

memor, oris, adj. (rel. to mēns *and* meminī), *mindful, remembering*, 1, 23; *heedful*, 9, 480; *thankful, grateful*, 4, 539; *not forgetting; relentless*, 1, 4; with *nōn* or *nec*, *unmindful, regardless*, 12, 534.

memorābilis, e, adj. (memorō), *deserving to be remembered; memorable, remarkable, famous, honorable*, 2, 583.

memorandus, a, um, p. of memorō.

memorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (memor), *to call to memory; mention, rehearse, relate*, 1, 8; *say, speak*, 3, 182; *name*, 1, 327; *mention proudly, boast of*, 5, 392; p., **memorandus**, a, um, *worthy of mention; famed, renowned*, 10, 793.

mendāx, ācis, adj. (mentior), *given to lying; false, deceitful*, 2, 80.

Menelāus, ī, m., *son of Atreus, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; who joined his brother Agamemnon in the war against Troy, and after its capture returned with Helen to Sparta*, 2, 264, et al.

Menestheus, see Mnestheus.

Menoetēs, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan pilot*, 5, 161. 2. *An Arcadian slain by Turnus*, 12, 517.

mēns, mentis, f., *the thinking faculty; rational soul*, 6, 727; *reason, intellect, mind*, 2, 736, et al.; *sense*, 10, 640; *disposition*, 1, 304; *spirit*, 10, 629; *heart, confidence*, 12, 609, et al.; *a thought, design, purpose, plan, intention, will*, 2, 170, et al.

mēnsa, ae, f., *a table*, 1, 640; *dish, food, viands*, 1, 216; *course* of food, 1, 723.

mēnsis, is, m., *a month*, 1, 269.

mentior, ītus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (mēns), *to devise; falsify, lie, pretend*, 2, 540; *feign, counterfeit*; p., **mentītus**, a, um; pass., 2, 422.

mentītus, a, um, p. of mentior.

mentum, ī (minor, *to project*), *the chin*, 4, 250; *the beard*, 6, 809.

mephītis, is, f., *a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas*, or *exhalation*, 7, 84.

mercēs, mercēdis, f. (merx, *merchandise, and* cēdō), *that which goes for gain; reward; condition, consideration; cost, penalty*, 7, 317.

mercor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (merx, *merchandise*), *to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase*, 1, 367.

Mercurius, iī, m., *Mercury, an Italian god, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods*, 4, 222, et al.

mereō, uī, itus, 2, a. and n., and **mereor**, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to deserve, merit*, 2, 585; *earn, gain, win*, 11, 224; *deserve well*, 6, 664; w. *ut*, 2, 434; p., **meritus**, a, um, *having deserved, deserving*, 3, 667; pass., *deserved, merited*, 4, 611; *due*, 5, 652; subst., **meritum**, ī, n., *the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit*, 1, 74; adv., **meritō**, *by desert, worthily, with justice*, 11, 392; **bene merēre**, *to deserve well*, 4, 317.

mergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to dip, immerse, plunge*, w. abl. alone, or w. prep., 6, 342; *cover*, 6, 267; fig., *involve, overwhelm*, 6, 615.

mergus, ī, m. (mergō), *a sea bird, gull, diver*, 5, 128.

meritō, see mereō.

meritum, ī, see mereō.

meritus, a, um, p. of mereor.

Merops, opis, *a Trojan*, 9, 702.

mersus, a, um, p. of mergō.

merum, see merus.

merus, a, um, adj., *pure, unmixed*, 5, 77; subst. n., **merum** (sc. vīnum), *unmixed wine; wine*, 1, 729.

Messāpus, ī, m., *a Latin chief, allied with Turnus*, 7, 691, et al.

messus, a, um, p. of metō.

mēta, ae, f. (mētior), *a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning point of the course; a turning point, goal*, 5, 129; fig., *limit, extremity, end, bound*, 1, 278; 8, 594; *meridian, zenith*, 5, 835; **mētae mortis**, *the bounds of death;* i.e., *fixed by death*, 12, 546.

Metabus, ī, m., *the father of Camilla*, 11, 540.

metallum, ī, n., *a mine; metal*, 6, 144.

mētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure*, 12, 360; *traverse*.

Metiscus, ī, m., *the charioteer of Turnus*, 12, 469, et al.

metō, messuī, messus, 3, a., *to reap, mow, cut*, 4, 513; of any harvest, *gather, harvest*.

Mettus, ī, m., *Mettus Fuffetius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery*, 8, 642.

metuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a. and n. (metus), *to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of; to experience fear; fear*, 6, 733; w. dat., *fear for, be careful for;* p., **metuēns**, entis, *apprehensive of*, 5, 716.

metus, ūs, m., *fear, dread, terror*, 1, 218; *awe, reverence*, 7, 60; personif., **Metus**, *the demon of fear, Fear*, 6, 276.

meus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (mē), *my, mine, my own*, 1, 664, et al.; pl., **meī**, m., *my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants*, etc., 2, 587, et al.; **mea**, ōrum, n., *my possessions, enjoyments*, 12, 882.

Mēzentius, iī, m., *tyrant of Agylla* or *Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus*, 7, 648.

mī, short form of *mihi*, 6, 104.

micō, micuī, 1, n., *to vibrate, dart*, 2, 475; *flash, glitter, gleam*, 1, 90; *tremble, quiver*, 10, 396.

migro, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to go* or *move* from one place to another; *migrate, go away, depart*, 4, 401.

mihī, see ego.

mīles, itis, m., *a soldier*, 2, 7; collectively, *a body of soldiers; armed men, troops, soldiery*, 2, 20.

mīlitia, ae, f. (mīles), *warfare, war*, 11, 261; *discipline*, 8, 516.

mīlle, num. adj., indecl., *a thousand*, 1, 499; subst. pl., **mīlia**, ium, n., *thousands*, 1, 491.

Mimās, antis, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 702.

minae, ārum, f. (cf. -mineō in immineō, etc.), *the projecting parts; points, pinnacles, battlements*, 4, 88; *threats, menaces*, 4, 44; *perils*, 6, 113; *curses*, 3, 265.

mināx, ācis, adj. (minor), *projecting; overhanging; threatening*, 8, 668; *wrathful*, 10, 817.

Mincius, iī, m., *the river Mincius, flowing by Mantua northerly into the Po.*

Minerva, ae, f., *an Italian goddess, understood to be the same as the Greek Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the liberal and industrial arts, and of systematic or strategic warfare*, 2, 31, et al.; meton., *wisdom, wit; household work, spinning, the loom*, etc., 5, 284, et al.

minimē, adv., see parvus.

Miniō, ōnis, m., *a small river in the southern part of Tuscany*, 10, 183.

minister, trī, m. (cf. minus), *a subordinate; an attendant, minister, waiter, servant*, 1, 705; *helper, creature, tool, agent*, 2, 100.

ministerium, iī, n. (minister), *service, attendance, office*, 6, 223.

ministra, ae, f. (minister), *a female attendant; maid servant; counselor, attendant*, 11, 658.

ministrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (minister), *to serve, attend to, manage*, 6, 302; *to minister, give, furnish, supply*, 1, 150.

minitō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., and **minitor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (1. minor), *to threaten*, 12, 762.

Mīnōius, a, um, adj. (Mīnōs), *pertaining to Minos, king of Crete; of Minos*, 6, 14.

1. **minor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (minae), *to jut out, project; ascend, tower*, 1, 162; *threaten, menace*, 3, 540.

2. **minor**, us, see parvus.

Mīnōs, ōis, m., *king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather of Minos, the husband of Pasiphae; one of the judges of Hades*, 6, 432.

Mīnōtaurus, ī, m., *the Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphae, born with the head of a bull and body of a man, and confined by Minos in the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 26.

minus, adv., see parvus.

mīrābilis, e, adj. (mīror), *wonderful, extraordinary, wondrous, admirable*, 1, 652, et al.; *strange*, 2, 680.

mīrandus, see mīror.

mīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to wonder at, admire*, 1, 421; *marvel, wonder*, 6, 317; w. genit., 11, 126; p., **mīrandus**, a, um, *to be wondered at; wonderful, strange*, 1, 494.

mīrus, a, um, adj. (mīror), *wonderful, wondrous, marvelous*, 9, 304; *strange*, 1, 354; *extraordinary, great*, 7, 57.

misceō, miscuī, mixtus *or* mistus, 2, a., *to mix; mingle* (the object with which is in dat., or in abl. alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; *unite*, 4, 112; *multiply*, 12, 720; *assemble, flock together*, 7, 704; *confuse, disturb, confound, agitate*, 1, 134; *scatter*, 1, 191.

Mīsēnus, ī, m., *son of Aeolus; a skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania*, 3, 239.

miser, era, erum, adj. (cf. maereō), *wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy*, 1, 344; *morbid; consuming, passionate, deep*, 5, 655; *mean, paltry, wretched;* subst., **miser**, erī, m., *unhappy one*, 3, 41; **miserum**, as interj., *ah! cruel lot!* superl., **miserrimus**, a, um, 2, 655, et al.

miserābile, adv., see miserābilis.

miserābilis, e, adj. (miseror), *that deserves to be pitied; pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched*, 1, 111; adv., **miserābile**, *wretchedly, pitiably*, 12, 338.

miserandus, a, um, see miseror.

misereō, uī, itus, 2, n., and **misereor**, itus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), *to pity, commiserate, have compassion*, 2, 645; impers., **miseret** (mē, tē, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, *it grieves me for, I pity*, etc., 5, 354.

miserēscō, 3, inc. n. (misereō), *to feel pity*, alone, or w. genit., 2, 145; 8, 573.

miseret, see misereō.

miseror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (miser), *to express, manifest*, or *feel pity for; compassionate, pity*, 1, 597; p., **miserandus**, a, um, *to be pitied*, 11, 259; p., *unhappy*, 6, 882; *wretched*, 3, 591; *deplorable, direful*, 3, 138.

miserrimus, a, um, superl. of miser.

missilis, e, adj. (mittō), *that is sent* or *cast; missive, thrown, hurled*, 10, 421; subst., **missilia**, ium, n., *missile weapons, darts, missiles*, 10, 802.

1. **missus**, a, um, p. of mittō.

2. **missus**, ūs, m. (mittō), *a sending; a dispatch, command*, 7, 752.

mistus, a, um, p. of misceō.

mītēscō, 3, inc. n. (mītis), *to become mellow; to become mild, gentle, peaceful*, 1, 291.

mītigō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (mītis *and* agō), *to make soft* or *mild; to soothe, appease*, 5, 783.

mītis, e, adj., *mellow; ripe, ripening;* of a lake or pool, *mild, gentle; calm, still*, 8, 88.

mitra, ae, f., *headband; turban, cap*, 4, 216.

mittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send*, freq.; *dispatch*, 2, 115; *conduct, convey; bring, present, offer*, 6, 380; *fling, throw, cast*, 4, 254; fig., *put, bring*, 4, 231; *suggest, impart*, 12, 554; *let go, lay aside, dismiss*, 1, 203; 6, 85; *bring to an end, end*, 5, 545; *pass over, omit*, 11, 256; pass., **mittī**, *be conveyed; arrive, reach*, 3, 440; **sē mittere**, *descend*, 9, 645; *to yield one's self* or *themselves*, 12, 191; **sub iugum mittere**, *to subject, conquer*, 8, 148.

mixtus, a, um, p. of misceō.

Mnestheus, and **Menestheus**, eī *and* eos, m., *Mnestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas*, 5, 117; 10, 129, et al.

mōbilitās, ātis, f. (mōbilis), *movableness; swiftness, speed, velocity*, 4, 175.

modo, adv. (abl. of modus, *with limit* or *qualification*), *only, but*, 1, 389; *lately, just now*, 5, 493; *provided that, in case*, 3, 116; **modo nōn**, *almost*, 9, 141.

modulor, ātus sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), *to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play.*

modus, ī, m., *a method*, 4, 294; *mode, manner, way*, 1, 354, et al.; *a measure*, of song, *measure, strain, note*, 7, 701, et al.; *bound, limit, end*, 4, 98, et al.; *fashion*, of building, 11, 328; abl., **modō**, *in the manner* or *fashion; like*, 9, 119.

moenia, ium, n., *fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls*, 1, 7; *battlements*, 11, 506; *town, city*, 1, 410; *prison house*, 6, 549.

mola, ae, f., *a mill;* meton., *ground* or *cracked grain; cracked spelt* or *coarse meal*, 4, 517.

molāris, is, m. (mola), *a millstone;* meton., *a huge stone*, 8, 250.

mōlēs, is, f., *a cumbrous mass; a heavy pile* or *fabric; mound, rampart*, 9, 35; *dike*, 2, 497; *a mass of buildings, vast buildings*, 1, 421; *structure*, 11, 130; *frame* or *figure*, 2, 32; *bulk*, 5, 118; *weight*, 7, 589; *pile, mass*, 1, 61; *gigantic frame*, 5, 431; *warlike engine, siege tower*, 5, 439; *array, pomp, train*, 12, 161; *body of soldiers, phalanx*, 12, 575; *heavy storm, tempest*, 5, 790; *toil, work, labor*, 1, 33.

mōlior, ītus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (mōlēs), *to pile up; build, erect, construct*, 1, 424; *plan, undertake, attempt*, 2, 109; *pursue*, 6, 477; *cleave*, 10, 477; *contrive, devise*, 1, 564; *occasion*, 1, 414; *prepare, equip*, 4, 309; *arrange, adjust*, 12, 327; of missiles, *discharge, hurl*, 10, 131.

mōlītus, a, um, p. of mōlior.

molliō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (mollis), *to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease*, 1, 57.

mollis, e, adj., *soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft*, 1, 693; *soft-cushioned*, 8, 666; *subtle*, 4, 66; *tamed, gentle; yielding, accessible, favorable*, 4, 293; **haud mollia**, *things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome*, 12, 25.

molliter, adv., comp., **mollius** (mollis), *softly, gently, sweetly; delicately, skillfully*, 6, 847.

momordī, see mordeō.

moneō, uī, itus, 2, a. (rel. to meminī *and* mēns), *to remind; admonish, warn, instruct*, 2, 183; *forewarn, foretell*, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; p. subst., **monitum**, ī, n., *an admonition; counsel; advice, warning*, 4, 331; *command*, 8, 336; *influence*, 10, 689.

monīle, is, n., *a necklace, collar*, 1, 654; *a poitrel*, 7, 278.

monitum, ī, n., see moneō.

1. **monitus**, a, um, p. of moneō.

2. **monitus**, ūs, m. (moneō), *an admonition, warning*, 4, 282.

Monoecus, ī, m., *a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa*, 6, 830.

mōns, montis, m. (rel. to -mineō, *project*), *a mountain, hill, mount*, 3, 105; *rock, crag, cliff*, 6, 360; *a mighty* or *huge rock*, 12, 687; *a great wave*, 1, 105.

mōnstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (mōnstrum), *to show, point out, indicate*, 1, 444; *inform, tell*, 1, 321; *direct, incite*, 9, 44; *ordain, appoint, prescribe*, 4, 636.

mōnstrum, ī, n. (moneō), *the thing which warns; an omen, a portent*, 3, 26; *supernatural token, sign*, 12, 246; *a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror*, 3, 583; *monster*, 2, 245.

montānus, a, um, adj. (mōns), *pertaining to mountains; mountain-*, 2, 305.

montōsus, a, um, adj. (mōns), *abounding in hills* or *mountains; hilly, mountainous*, 7, 744.

monumentum, ī, n. (cf. moneō), *a means of admonishing, reminding*, or *instructing; a memorial*, 3, 486; *record, tradition*, 3, 102; *memento*, 12, 945; *token*, 6, 512.

mora, ae, f., *delay*, 3, 453; *cessation, pause, respite, stay*, 5, 458; *hindrance, obstacle*, 1, 746; *bulwark*, 10, 428.

morbus, ī, m., *disease, sickness, malady*, 6, 275; *plague, pestilence*, 12, 851; personif., **Morbī**, ōrum, m., *Diseases*, 6, 275.

mordeō, momordī, morsus, 2, a. and n., *to bite*, 1, 418; *rub, bind, confine*, 12, 274.

moribundus, a, um, adj. (morior), *in a dying condition; ready to die, dying*, 4, 323; *lifeless*, 10, 341; *mortal*, 6, 732.

Morinī, ōrum, m., *a tribe dwelling on the northwestern coast of Gaul*, 8, 727.

morior, mortuus sum, morī, 3 and 4, dep. n., *to die, perish*, 2, 353, et al.; fut. p., **moritūrus**, a, um, *destined to die*, 12, 55; *resolved to die*, 4, 519.

moror, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (mora), *to delay, linger, tarry*, 2, 102; *retard, hinder, detain, delay*, 2, 373; *think upon*, 7, 253; *notice, regard*, 2, 287; **nihil** or **nōn morārī**, *not to consider as important; to think nothing of*, 11, 365; *not to value*, 5, 400.

mors, mortis, f. (cf. morior), *death*, freq.; *deadly wound*, 9, 348; pl., **mortēs**, various kinds of death, 10, 854; personif., **Mors**, *the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Death*, 11, 197.

morsus, ūs, m. (mordeō), *a biting; eating*, 3, 394; *tooth*, 7, 112; *fang*, 2, 215; *gripe, hold*, 12, 782; *fluke*, 1, 169.

mortālis, e, adj. (mors), *subject to death, mortal*, 10, 375; *of mortal nature, lineage*, or *descent; earthly, human*, 1, 328; *made by man, mortal*, 12, 740; subst., **mortālēs**, ium, c., *mortals, men, mankind*, 2, 142; **mortālia**, ium, n., *human affairs; fortunes, woes*, 1, 462.

mortifer, era, erum, adj. (mors *and* ferō), *bringing death; deadly*, 6, 279.

mortuus, a, um, p. of morior.

mōs, mōris, m., *a manner, way, custom; practice, wont*, 1, 336; *form*, 3, 65; *rule, law, condition, terms*, 6, 852; pl., **mōrēs**, um, *laws*, 1, 264; *character, virtues, morals*, 6, 683; **mōre**, *in the manner, like*, 4, 551; **sine mōre**, *without restraint, violently*, 5, 694; *in violation of right, wrongfully*, 8, 635; **in mōrem**, and **dē** or **ex mōre**, *after* or *according to the custom, form, fashion, usage*, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

1. **mōtus**, a, um, p. of moveō.

2. **mōtus**, ūs, m. (moveō), *a moving, motion*, freq.; *swiftness, agility*, 5, 430; *impetus, swift fury*, 12, 503; pl., *movements*, 4, 297.

moveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a. and n., *to set in motion; to move*, freq.; *to wield*, 8, 565; *break up*, 3, 519; *shake*, 3, 91; *remove*, 5, 349; *take away*, 3, 700; fig., *affect, move*, 1, 714; *influence, persuade*, 3, 187; *excite, arouse, stir up, raise*, 2, 96; *inspire*, 7, 641; *disturb, trouble*, 6, 399; *revolve, meditate*, 3, 34; *unfold, rehearse, declare*, 1, 262; *open up, enter upon*, 7, 45; **signa movēre**, *break up the camp, march, advance;* **arma movēre**, *to get ready for battle*, 12, 16.

mox, adv., *soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then*, 3, 274, et al.

mūcrō, ōnis, m., *a sharp point* or *edge*, esp. of a weapon, 2, 333; *point* of a spear, 11, 817; *a sword, blade*, 2, 449.

mūgiō, īvī *or* iī, 4, n., *to low, bellow*, 8, 218; fig., of a trumpet, 8, 526; of the tripod, 3, 92; *to make a roaring sound, rumble*, of the ground, 4, 490.

mūgītus, ūs, m. (mūgiō), *a lowing; bellowing*, 2, 223.

mulceō, mulsī, mulsus *or* mulctus, 2, a., *to stroke; lick*, 8, 634; fig., *soothe, caress, comfort*, 1, 197; *mitigate, soften, calm*, 1, 66; *to make harmonious, charm*, 7, 34.

Mulciber, eris *and* erī, m. (mulceō), *one who softens, Mulciber* or *Vulcan, the god of the forge*, 8, 724.

mulcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to punish*, 11, 839.

muliebris, e (mulier), *of woman; women's; female*, 11, 687.

mulier, eris, f., *a woman*, 7, 661.

multiplex, plicis, adj. (multus *and* plicō), *having many folds*, 5, 264; *manifold, various*, 4, 189.

multō, see multus.

multus, a, um, adj., *much*, freq.; *abundant, abounding, great*, 3, 151; *powerful*, 3, 372; *many a*, 1, 334; *dense, thick*, 1, 412; pl., *many*, freq.; subst., **multī**, ōrum, m., *many men, many*, 2, 124, et al.; **multa**, ōrum, n., *many things, fortunes, hardships*, etc., 1, 750; adv., **multum**, *much, greatly, exceedingly*, 3, 348, et al.; also pl., **multa**, 4, 390, et al.; adv., **multō**, *much, by much, by far, far*, 2, 199, et al.; compar., **plūs**, plūris,

n., *more*, freq.; pl., **plūrēs**, plūra, *more*, freq.; *several, many;* pl., **plūra**, *more things, words; more*, 1, 385, et al.; adv., **plūra**, *more*, 5, 381; superl., **plūrimus**, a, um, *the most; most abundant, greatest*, 11, 312; *very much, abundant, great*, 6, 299; *very large, high*, 1, 419; *very many a, many a*, 2, 369; pl., *very many; countless*, 2, 364; subst., **plūrima**, n., *very many, many things*, 4, 333; adv., **plūrima**, *much*, 9, 335.

mundus, i, m., *ornament;* fig., *the universe, world.*

mūniō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (moenia), *to inclose with walls; fortify; construct, build*, 1, 271.

mūnus, eris, n., *a charge, service, office, employment, function, duty*, 5, 846; *attribute*, 12, 393; *aid, kindness, favor*, 4, 429; *gift, present*, 1, 636; *prize*, 5, 109; *libation*, 3, 177; *festival*, 5, 652; *an honor*, 12, 520.

mūrālis, e, adj. (mūrus), *pertaining to walls; battering*, 12, 921.

mūrex, icis, m., *the murex* or *purple fish; a sharp-pointed shellfish from which was obtained the Tyrian purple;* meton., *purple dye, purple*, 4, 262; *a pointed* or *jagged rock*, 5, 205.

murmur, uris, n., *a murmur*, 6, 709; *uproar*, 1, 124; *roaring, reverberation*, 1, 55; *acclamation, applause*, 5, 369; *thunder*, 4, 160.

murmurō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (murmur), *to murmur, mutter, roar*, 10, 212.

murra, ae, f., *the myrrh tree; gum of the myrrh tree; myrrh*, 12, 100.

Murrānus, ī, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 12, 529.

mūrus, ī, m. (rel. to mūniō *and* moenia), *a wall*, artificial or natural, 1, 423; 3, 535; *a rampart*, 9, 371.

mūs, mūris, c., *a mouse.*

Mūsa, ae, f., *a muse; one of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses who preside over the liberal arts of poetry, music*, etc., 1, 8, et al.; meton., *a poem* or *song.*

Mūsaeus, ī, m., *Musaeus, a Greek poet contemporary with Orpheus*, 6, 667.

mussō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (mūtiō, *mutter*), *to speak low; mutter, complain*, 11, 454; *whisper, hesitate*, or *fear to speak out*, 11, 345; *waver*, 12, 657; *to low faintly*, 12, 718.

mūtābilis, e, adj. (mūtō), *changeable, unstable, fickle, inconstant*, 4, 569; *changeful, that brings changes*, 11, 425.

mūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. freq. (moveō), *to change* the position or location of anything; *change, alter, shift*, 3, 581; of form or condition; *change, transform*, 1, 658; *change one thing for* or *with another*, w. acc. and abl.; *revolve*, 5, 702; *unsettle, disturb, distract*, 4, 595.

mūtus, a, um, adj., *speechless, dumb, mute*, 12, 718; *not spoken* or *heard of; unfamed, humble*, 12, 397.

Mutusca, ae, f., *a city of the Sabines*, 7, 711.

mūtuus, a, um, adj. (mūtō), *interchangeable, reciprocal; on both sides*, 10, 755; **per mūtua**, *mutually, to each other*, 7, 66.

Mycēnae, ārum, and **Mycēna**, ae, f., *Mycenae, an ancient city of Argolis; the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and Agamemnon*, 1, 284, et al.

Mycēnaeus, a, um, adj. (Mycēnae), *of Mycenae; the Mycenaean* (*king*); *Agamemnon*, 11, 266.

Myconos, ī, f., *Myconos, one of the Cyclades, N. E. of Delos*, 3, 76.

Mygdonidēs, ae, m., *Mygdonides* or *Coroebus, a son of Mygdon, king of*

Phrygia, and ally of the Trojans, 2, 342.

Myrmidones, um, m., *the Myrmidons, Thessalian followers of Achilles, once dwelling in Aegina, where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of Aeacus, grandfather of Achilles*, 2, 7, et al.

myrteus, a, um., adj. (myrtus), *of myrtle, myrtle-*, 6, 443.

myrtus, ī and ūs, f., *a myrtle;* sacred to Venus, *a myrtle shaft* or *spear*, 7, 817; *a myrtle grove*, 3, 23; *myrtle wreath*, 5, 72.

N

nactus, a, um, p. of nancīscor.

nam, conj. caus., *for, because*, 1, 731, et al.; beginning a parenthesis, 3, 374.

namque, conj. (nam emphasized by -que), *for indeed, since indeed, for*, 4, 633; affirmative, *indeed*, 10, 614.

nancīscor, nactus *or* nanctus sum, 3, dep. a., *to obtain, secure, get*, 7, 511; *find, overtake*, 12, 749.

Nār, Nāris, m., *the Nar, a river of Umbria*, 7, 517.

nāris, is, f., *a nostril;* pl., **nārēs**, ium, *the nostrils; the nose*, 6, 497.

nārrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell*, 2, 549.

Nārycius, a, um, adj. (Nāryx *or* Nāricium), *of Naryx, a town of the Locri; Narycian*, 3, 399.

nāscor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, **gnāscor**, from rt. gen rel. to genō), *to be born*, 1, 286; *be produced, spring up, grow; rise*, 10, 275; *arise*, 7, 44; p., **nāscēns**, entis, *coming into the world, new-born; new-foaled*, 4, 515; p., **nātus**, a, um, *born, sprung, descended*, 8, 315; w. abl., **nātus deā**, *goddess-born*, 1, 582; subst., **nātus**, ī, m., *a son*, 1, 407; pl., **nātī**, *children, sons*, 5, 285; *young offspring*, 8, 45; **nāta**, f., *a daughter*, 1, 256.

nāta, ae, see nāscor.

nātō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. freq. (nō), *to swim*, 5, 181; *float*, 4, 398; *overflow, swim with*, 3, 625.

nātūra, ae, f. (nāscor), *a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature*, 10, 366.

1. **nātus**, see nāscor.

2. **nātus**, ūs, m. (nāscor); used only in the abl., **nātū**, *birth, age*, see māgnus.

nauta, ae, m. (nāvis), *a boatman, ferryman*, 6, 315; *sailor, mariner*, 3, 207.

Nautēs, is, m., *a Trojan soothsayer*, 5, 704.

nauticus, a, um, adj., *of ships; pertaining to seamen* or *sailors; nautical*, 3, 128.

nāvālis, e, adj. (nāvis), *pertaining to ships; naval*, 5, 493; subst., **nāvālia**, ium, n., *dock, docks, dockyard, naval arsenal*, 4, 593; *naval equipments*, 11, 329.

nāvifragus, a, um, adj. (nāvis *and* frangō), *shipwrecking*, 3, 553.

nāvigium, iī, n. (nāvigō), *a boat, craft, ship*, 5, 753.

nāvigō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (nāvis *and* agō), *to sail; set sail*, 4, 237; w. acc., *sail over, sail upon*, 1, 67.

nāvis, is, f., *a ship*, 1, 120.

nāvita, ae, m. (nāvis), *a sailor; boatman, ferryman*, 6, 385.

Naxos, ī, f., *Naxos, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus*, 3, 125.

1. **-ne**, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 32; in indirect questions, *whether*, 5, 703; followed

by *an* or *-ne*, **-ne — an**, **-ne — -ne**, *whether — or*, 1, 308; with apostrophe, 3, 319.

2. **nē**, adv., *not*, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 3, 453; **nē — quidem**, *not even;* conj., *in order that not, that not, lest*, 2, 187, freq.

Nealcēs, ae, m., *a Latin*, 10, 753.

nebula, ae, f., *a cloud*, 10, 82; *mist, fog*, 1, 412.

nec or **neque**, adv. and conj., *and not: neither, nor*, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; **neque (nec) — neque (nec)**, *neither — nor*, 5, 21, et al.; **nec — et**, or **-que**, may be rendered *neither — nor*, 12, 801; 2, 534; **nec nōn**, *and also, nor less*, 6, 183; **nec nōn et**, *and also*, 1, 707.

necdum, adv., *nor yet; and not yet*, 1, 25.

necesse (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj., *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*, 3, 478.

necō, āvī *or* uī, ātus, 1, a., *to slay, kill*, 8, 488.

nectar, aris, n., *nectar, the drink of the gods; honey*, 1, 433.

nectō, nexuī, *or* nexī, nexus, 3, a., *to tie, bind, fasten*, 4, 239; *bind together* or *round*, 1, 448; *join, unite*, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 9, 219.

nefandus, a, um, adj. (nē *and* farī), *not to be spoken; impious, execrable, accursed, abominable*, 5, 785; *perfidious*, 4, 497; subst., **nefandum**, ī, n., *wrong*, 1, 543.

nefās, indecl. n., *that which is contrary to divine law; sin, impiety, wrong*, 2, 719; *wickedness, guilt, crime*, 2, 184; *a ghastly deed*, 10, 497; *impious* or *guilty word*, 2, 658; *mischief*, 7, 386; *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 8, 688; exclamatory, *fearful sight!* 7, 73; *fearful penalty!* 7, 596; of a person, *a monster, wretch*, 2, 585; adj., *horrible*, 3, 365; **nefās est**, *it is unlawful, wicked, impious*, 6, 391.

negō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (perhaps nē *and* āiō), *to say no; say that not* or *no; deny, refuse*, 3, 171.

Nemea, ae, f., *Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games*, 8, 295.

nēmō, inis (gen. not used in class. Latin), c. (nē *and* homō), *no one, none*, 5, 305.

nemorōsus, a, um, adj. (nemus), *abounding in woods, woody*, 3, 270.

nemus, oris, n. *a wood, forest*, or *grove*, 1, 165, et al.

neō, nēvī, nētus, 2, a., *to spin; interweave*, 10, 818.

Neoptolemus, ī, m., *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, 3, 333. See also Pyrrhus.

nepōs, ōtis, m., *a grandson*, 2, 702; pl., **nepōtēs**, um, *grandchildren; posterity, descendants*, 2, 194.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. (Neptūnus), *pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian*, 2, 625; *son* or *descendant of Neptune*, 7, 691.

Neptūnus, ī, m., *Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno, and Pluto; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek Poseidon*, 1, 125.

neque, see nec.

nequeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to be unable; can not*, 1, 713.

nēquīquam, adv., *in vain, to no purpose*, 2, 515.

nēquis, nēqua, nēquod, nēquid, see 2. quis at the end.

Nērēïs, idis *or* idos, f. (Nēreus), *a Nereid, any one of the daughters of*

Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph, 3, 74.

Nērēius, a, um, adj. (Nēreus), *of Nereus; Nereian*, 9, 102.

Nēreus (dissyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Nereids*, 2, 419, et al.; metom., *the sea*, 10, 764.

Nēritos, ī, f., *Neritos, a small island near Ithaca*, 3, 271.

Nersae, ārum, f., *Nersae, a town of the Aequi*, 7, 744.

nervus, ī, m., *a nerve; sinew, tendon*, 10, 341; *bow-string*, 5, 502; *string* of the lyre, 9, 776.

Nēsaeē, ēs, f., *one of the Naiads.*

nesciō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (nē *and* sciō), *not to know, to be ignorant of*, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.

nescio quis, quid, quod, see 1. quis.

nescius, a, um, adj. (nesciō), *not knowing, unaware, ignorant*, 1, 299; *that knows not how, that can not.*

nēve or **neu**, conj., *or not, and not, nor, neither*, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; **ne — neu** (**nēve**), *that not — nor, lest — or lest*, 2, 188.

nex, necis, f. (necō), *murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death*, 2, 85, et al.

nexus, a, um, p. of nectō.

nī, conj., *not, lest, that not*, 3, 686; for *nisi, if not, unless, except*, 5, 356, et al.

nīdor, ōris, m., *vapor, steam; a smell*, 12, 301.

nīdus, ī, m., *a nest; brood, nestling*, 5, 214.

niger, gra, grum, adj., *black; dark, swarthy, dusky*, 6, 134; *gloomy.*

nigrāns, antis, see nigrō.

nigrēscō, uī, 3, inc. n. (niger), *to become* or *turn black; grow dark*, 4, 454.

nigrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (niger), *to be* or *make black;* p., **nigrāns**, antis, *black, dusky, dark*, 5, 97; *cloud-covered*, 8, 353; *gloomy*, 9, 87.

nihil (**nīl**), n. indecl. (nē *and* hīlum, *a trifle*), *nothing*, 2, 287; adv., *not at all; by no means, not*, 2, 402, and freq.

Nīlus, ī, m., *the Nile*, 6, 800.

nimbōsus, a, um, adj. (nimbus), *full of storms; stormy, rainy*, 1, 535; *cloud-covered*, 3, 274.

nimbus, ī, m., *a violent rain; storm, tempest*, 1, 51; *a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud*, 3, 587; *a bright cloud; the nimbus* surrounding a god, 2, 616; *cloud* of smoke, 5, 666; *a multitude*, 7, 793.

nīmīrum, adv. (nī, *for* nē, *and* mīrum), *without wonder* or *doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless*, 3, 558.

nimis, adv., *too much, overmuch; too well*, 9, 472.

nimium, see nimius.

nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis), *too great, too much, excessive;* adv., **nimium**, *too; very much; but too*, 6, 514.

Niphaeus, ī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 10, 570.

nisi and **nī**, conj., *if not, unless*, 5, 49, et al.

1. **nīsus**, a, um, p. of nītor.

2. **nīsus**, ūs, m. (nītor), *a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position* of resistance, 5, 437; *effort, exertion*, 3, 37; *descent*, 11, 852.

3. **Nīsus**, ī, m., *a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 294.

1. **nītēns**, p. of nītor.

2. **nitēns**, p. of niteō.

niteō, uī, 2, n., *to shine;* p., **nitēns**, entis, *shining, glittering, sparkling; bright*, 1, 228; fig., *sleek, well-fed*, 3, 20.

nitēscō, nituī, 3, inc. n. (niteō), *to become bright; to shine, glisten*, 5, 135.

nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteō), *shining, bright, glittering*, 2, 473.

nītor, nīsus *or* nīxus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean* or *rest upon*, w. abl., 6, 760; *tread, walk upon*, 2, 380; *to be borne upon, poised* or *balanced upon*, 4, 252; *push, press, struggle forward* or *upward; ascend*, 2, 443.

nivālis, e, adj. (nix), *snowy; snow-covered*, 7, 675; *snowy*, 3, 538.

niveus, a, um, adj. (nix), *snowy, of snow; snow-white*, 1, 469.

nix, nivis, f., *snow*, 4, 250.

nīxor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. intens. (nītor), *to lean upon* with the idea of effort; *struggle forward on*, 5, 279.

nīxus, a, um, p. of nītor.

nō, nāvī, nātus, 1, n., *to swim*, 1, 118.

nōbilis, e, adj. (nōscō), *well-known, illustrious, famous*, 7, 564.

nōbilitās, ātis, f. (nōbilis), *renown; high birth, noble lineage*, 11, 341.

noceō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure; do mischief*, 5, 618.

noctivagus, a, um, adj. (nox *and* vagus, *wandering*), *night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal*, 10, 216.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. (nox), *pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night*, 4, 490.

nōdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nōdus), *to tie with a knot; bind, fasten*, 4, 138.

nōdus, ī, m., *a knot*, 1, 320, et al.; of a tree, 11, 553; *bond*, 1, 296; *coil*, 2, 220; fig., *difficult point; center* of strife, 10, 428.

Noēmōn, onis, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

nomas, adis, c., *a nomad;* pl., **Nomades**, um, m., *the Numidians*, 4, 320.

nōmen, inis, n. (nōscō), *a name*, 1, 248, et al.; *designation, name*, indicating attribute, invention, *gift for mischief*, 7, 337; *word*, 3, 444; *fame, renown*, 2, 583, et al.

Nōmentum, ī, n., *Nomentum, a town of Latium*, 6, 773.

nōn, adv., *not*, freq.; sometimes for *nē* in prohibitions, 12, 78.

nōndum, adv., *not yet*, 3, 109, et al.

nōnne, interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer, *not, whether not.*

nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), *the ninth*, 5, 64.

nōs, see ego.

nōscō, nōvī, nōtus, 3, a., *to get knowledge of, become acquainted with; recognize*, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, *know, knew*, etc., 4, 423, et al.; p., **nōtus**, a, um, *known*, 1, 669; *wonted, usual*, 2, 773; *well-known*, 3, 657; *famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated*, 1, 379; *familiar, well proved*, 12, 759; **nōtum**, n., referring to a following clause, *the knowledge*, etc., 5, 6.

noster, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (nōs), *our, ours, our own*, freq.; *of us*, or *me*, given by me, 12, 51; *favorable to us, auspicious*, 12, 187, et al.; subst. pl., **nostrī**, ōrum, m., *our friends, kindred, allies*, etc., 2, 411.

nostrī, gen. pl. of ego, 10, 72.

nota, ae, f. (nōscō), *a distinguishing mark; mark, spot*, 5, 87; *letter, character*, 3, 444.

nothus, a, um, adj., *illegitimate, bastard:* subst., **nothus**, ī, m, *a bastard son*, 9, 697; *a horse of mixed breed*, 7, 283.

notō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nota), *to mark: to observe, note, mark*, 3, 515.

1. **nōtus**, a, um, p. of nōscō.

2. **Notus**, ī, m., identical in meaning with *auster; the south-wind*, 1, 85; *wind*, 6, 355; *storm*, 1, 575.

novem, num. adj., indecl., *nine*, 1, 245.

noverca, ae, f., *a step-mother.*

noviēns (**noviēs**), num. adv. (novem), *nine times*, 6, 439.

novissimus, a, um, see novus.

novitās, ātis, f. (novus), *newness*, 1, 563.

novō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (novus), *to make new, renew, renovate, repair*, 5, 752; *change*, 5, 604; *build*, 4, 260; **rēs novāre**, *to change one's purpose* or *plans; take new measures*, 4, 290.

novus, a, um, adj., *new*, freq.; *recent, fresh*, 2, 98; *unusual, strange, unknown*, 1, 307; superl., **novissimus**, a, um, *last*, 4, 650.

nox, noctis, f., *night*, freq.; *darkness*, 1, 89; *dark cloud, black storm-cloud*, 3, 198; *sleep*, 4, 530; *death*, 12, 310; personif., **Nox**, *Night, the goddess of night*, 3, 512.

noxa, ae, f. (noceō), *hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence*, 1, 41.

noxius, a, um, adj. (noxa), *hurtful, baneful*, 6, 731; *destructive*, 7, 326.

nūbēs, is, f., *a cloud*, 1, 516, et al.; *storm*, 10, 809; *the air*, 12, 856; fig., *flock, multitude*, 7, 705.

nūbigenae, ārum, c. (nūbēs *and* genō), *the cloud-born; a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud*, 8, 293.

nūbilis, e, adj. (nūbō, *marry*), *marriageable; grown up*, 7, 53.

nūbilus, a, um, adj. (nūbēs), *cloudy*; subst., **nūbilum**, ī, *cloudy weather*; pl., **nūbila**, ōrum, *clouds*, 3, 586.

nūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nūdus), *to make bare, naked; lay open, bare*, 1, 211; fig., *expose*, 5, 586; *lay open, disclose*, 1, 356.

nūdus, a, um, adj., *naked, bare*, 1, 320; *open*, 2, 512; *unburied*, 5, 871.

nūllus, a, um, gen. nūllīus, dat. nūllī, adj. (nē *and* ūllus), *no, not any*, 1, 184; *unobservant, regardless*, 11, 725; subst., *no one, nobody, none*, 4, 456.

num, interrog. adv., in single independent questions, untranslated; in dependent questions, *whether*, 4, 369.

Numa, ae, m., *the name of two Rutulian warriors*, 9, 454; 10, 562.

Numānus, ī, m., *Numanus* or *Remulus, a Rutulian slain by Ascanius*, 9, 592.

nūmen, inis, n. (nuō, *nod*), *a command; will;* espec. *the divine will* or *purpose*, 1, 8; *divine command*, 7, 385; *divine power*, 1, 666; *authority, revelation*, 3, 363; *impulse*, 1, 674; *assistance*, 5, 56; *divine keeping, protection*, 2, 703; *divine regard, favor*, 4, 611; *permission*, 6, 266; *presence*, 1, 447; *manifestation*, 2, 623; *majesty, divinity*, 1, 48; *divine attribute*, 10, 221; *a deity, god, divinity*, 2, 735; *sacred image*, 2, 178.

numerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (numerus), *to number, count, reckon.*

numerus, ī, m., *a number*, 1, 193; *multitude*, 2, 424; *order*, 3, 446; in music or poetry, *measure, number*, 6, 646; pl., *numbers, measures; melody, tune.*

Numīcus, ī, m., *a river of Latium near Lavinium*, 7, 150.

Numida, ae, m., *a Nomad; a Numidian*, 4, 41.

Numitor, ōris, m. 1. *Numitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Ilia* or *Rhea Silvia*, 6, 768. 2. *A Rutulian warrior*, 10, 342.

numquam, adv. (nē *and* unquam), *never*, freq.

numquis, see 1. quis.

nunc, adv., *now, at this time*, 4, 283; *even now; in our times, at the present time*, 6, 234.

nūntia, see nūntius.

nūntiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. *and* n. (nūntius), *to announce, report, make known, announce, declare*, 1, 391, et al.

nūntius, a, um, adj., *announcing;* subst., **nūntius**, iī, m., *a messenger*, 3, 310; *a message, dispatch, tidings; injunction, command*, 4, 237; **nūntia**, ae, f., *a messenger*, 4, 188.

nūper, adv. (novus *and* -per), *recently, not long since, lately*, 6, 338.

Nursia, ae, f., *a Sabine town*, 7, 716.

nurus, ūs, f., *a daughter-in-law*, 2, 501.

nūsquam, adv. (nē *and* ūsquam), *nowhere*, 2, 620; sometimes transf. to time; *on no occasion; never*, 5, 853.

nūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (nuō, *nod*), *to nod; sway to and fro*, 2, 629; *move, wave*, 9, 682.

nūtrīmentum, ī, n. (nūtriō), *nourishment; fuel*, 1, 176.

nūtriō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a., *to nourish, suckle*, 11, 572; *breed, rear, train*, 7, 485.

nūtrīx, icis, f. (nūtriō), *a nurse*, 1, 275.

nūtus, ūs, m. (nuō, *nod*), *a nod*, 9, 106; *will, decree, command, pleasure*, 7, 592.

nympha, ae, f., *a bride, a maiden; a nymph*, one of the inferior deities, presiding over fountains, woods, etc., 1, 71, et al.

Nȳsa, ae, f., *a city on Mount Meros in India, which, according to one of the myths, was the birthplace of Bacchus*, 6, 805.

O

ō, interj. expressing joy, grief, astonishment, desire, or indignation. *O! oh! ah!* w. voc., 2, 281, et al.; w. *sī* and the subj., *oh that*, 11, 415; sometimes placed after the word to which it relates, 2, 281.

ob, prep. (ἐπί), properly indicating motion toward or against, or rest before; *owing to, for, on account of*, 1, 4; *for the sake of*, 6, 660.

obdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to draw* or *lead towards; draw over*, 2, 604.

obductus, a, um, p. of obdūcō.

obeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go towards* or *to; meet; visit, travel over, traverse*, 6, 801; *survey* (with the eye), 10, 447; *surround, encircle, encompass*, 6, 58; *enter, take part in, engage in*, 6, 167; *undergo, suffer*, 10, 641.

ōbex, icis, m. and f. (ob *and* iaciō), *an obstacle; a barrier*, 10, 377; *a bolt, bar*, 8, 227.

obiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ob *and* iaciō), *to throw against* or *towards; throw to*, 6, 421; *present, oppose*, 2, 444; *bar against, shut*, 9, 45; *cast upon*, 7, 480; *subject, expose*, 4, 549; pass., *to be presented, appear*, 5, 522; p., **obiectus**, a, um, *thrown towards* or *against; opposite, projecting*, 3, 534.

obiectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (obiciō), *to throw towards, before*, or *against; to expose to*, 2, 751.

1. **obiectus**, a, um, p. of obiciō.
2. **obiectus**, ūs, m. (obiciō), *a throwing against; projection, opposition*, 1, 160.

1. **obitus**, a, um, p. of obeō.
2. **obitus**, ūs, m. (obeō), *a going to; an encountering one's time, day*, or *death; destruction, death*, 4, 694.

oblātus, a, um, p. of offerō.

oblīquō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (oblīquus), *to bend, turn to one side, veer*, 5, 16.

oblīquus, a, um, adj., *turning sideways; slanting, lying across*, 5, 274; fig., *indirect, cowardly, dastardly*, 11, 337.

oblītus, a, um, p. of oblīvīscor.

oblīvīscor, oblītus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to forget*, w. acc. or gen. of object,

2, 148; *to be heedless, unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 174; p., **oblītus**, a, um, *having forgotten; forgetful*, 4, 528.

oblīvium, iī, n. (oblīvīscor), *oblivion, forgetfulness*, 6, 715.

obloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak to* or *against; sing* or *play in response*, w. acc., 6, 646.

obluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to strive, struggle, press against*, 3, 38.

obmūtēscō, mūtuī, 3, inc. n., *to become speechless* or *dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute*, 4, 279.

obnīsus, a, um, p. of obnītor.

obnītor, nīxus *or* nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press, push against*, w. dat., 12, 105; without an object, *push*, 4, 406; *struggle, resist*, 4, 332; *bear up*, 5, 21; *strive, strike against*, 5, 206.

obnīxus, a, um, p. of obnītor.

obnūbō, nūpsī, nūptus, 3, a., *to cover up*, 11, 77.

oborior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth*, 3, 492.

obortus, a, um, p. of oborior.

obruō, uī, utus, 3, a., *to cover over; bury; overwhelm*, 1, 69; *overpower*, 2, 424; *destroy*, 5, 692.

obrutus, a, um, p. of obruō.

obscēnus, a, um, adj. (caenum), *filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul*, 3, 241; *horrible*, 3, 367.

obscūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (obscūrus), *to darken*, 12, 253.

obscūrus, a, um, adj., *dim, dark, dusky, obscure*, 1, 411; *uncertain;* of persons, *unseen*, 2, 135; *in the darkness*, 6, 268; pl., **obscūra**, ōrum, *dim places; obscurity, uncertainty*, 6, 100.

obserō, sēvī, situs, 3, a., *to plant upon* or *over;* p., **obsitus**, a, um, *overgrown, covered over*, 7, 790; *hoary*, 8, 307.

observō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to note, observe, mark, watch*, 6, 198; *remember*, 9, 393; *observe, respect, revere.*

obsessus, a, um, p. of obsideō.

obsideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. and a. (ob *and* sedeō), *to sit in* or *on; abide; hold, occupy*, 3, 421; *besiege, beset*, 2, 441; *throng*, 12, 133; *obstruct, fill up, choke.*

obsidiō, ōnis, f. (obsideō), *a blockade* or *siege*, 3, 52.

obsīdō, 3, a., *to set before, watch*, 9, 159; *block up, beset*, 11, 516; *invade, occupy*, 7, 334.

obsitus, a, um, p. of obserō.

obstipēscō, stipuī (stupuī), 3, inc. n., *to become stupefied; to be astonished, amazed*, 1, 613.

obstō, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to stand before* or *against; withstand, oppose, hinder, restrain*, 4, 91; *to be obnoxious*, 6, 64.

obstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to build before* or *against; to stop, close up*, 4, 440.

obtēctus, a, um, p. of obtegō.

obtegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover up* or *over*, 2, 300.

obtendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a., *to stretch before; draw, spread*, 10, 82; *spread over.*

1. **obtentus**, a, um, p. of obtendō.

2. **obtentus**, ūs, m. (obtendō), *a spreading over; a covering*, 11, 66.

obtestor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call to witness; conjure, implore*, 7, 576; *beseech*, 10, 46; *swear*, 9, 260.

obtexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave over; cover, cloud, darken*, 11, 611.

obtorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn round, twist*, 5, 559.

obtortus, a, um, p. of obtorqueō.

obtruncō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lop off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay*, 2, 663.

obtundō, tudī, tūsus, 3, a., *to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull;* p., **obtūsus**, a, um, *enfeebled, blunted, unfeeling*, 1, 567.

obtūtus, ūs, m. (obtueor), *a looking at; look, gaze*, 1, 495.

obumbrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to overshadow; darken*, 12, 578; *screen, protect, shield*, 11, 223.

obuncus, a, um, adj., *bent in, hooked*, 6, 597.

obūstus, a, um, adj. (ob *and* ūrō), *burnt, hardened in the fire*, 7, 506.

obvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn towards*, 6, 3; *turn round* (towards the sea), 3, 549; p., **obversus**, a, um, *turned* or *turning, wheeling*, 11, 601; *turning against; directly opposite, facing towards*, 9, 622.

obvius, a, um, adj. (ob *and* via), *in the way; presenting one's self* or *itself; meeting*, 1, 314; *against*, 6, 880; *opposing*, 9, 56; *in the way of; exposed to*, 3, 499; **obvius fierī**, *to encounter, meet*, 10, 380.

occāsus, ūs, m. (1. **occidō**), *a going down; setting; the west*, 11, 317; *fall, ruin, destruction*, 1, 238.

1. **occidō**, cidī, cāsus, 3, n. (ob *and* cadō), *to go down; set; fall, perish*, 2, 581; *die*.

2. **occīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (ob *and* caedō), *to slay, kill, slaughter*, 11, 193.

occīsus, a, um, p. of 2. occīdō.

occubō, 1, n., *to lie, rest* (in death), 1, 547.

occulō, culuī, cultus, 3, a., *to cover up; hide, conceal*, 1, 312; p., **occultus**, a, um, *secret, hidden*, 3, 695.

occultē, adv. (occultus), *secretly*, 12, 418.

occultō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (occulō), *to hide carefully; [illegible] up; hide, conceal, [illegible]*, 2, [illegible].

occultus, a, um, p. of occulō.

occumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (ob *and* cubō), *to sink, fall upon; die*, 1, 97; *meet*, 2, 62.

occupō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ob *and* capiō), *to take against* or *before, get beforehand; take possession; seize*, 7, 446; *possess, cover*, 4, 499; *fill, reach*, 3, 294; *smite*, 9, 770; *surprise, hit by surprise*, 10, 384; *anticipate* in striking, *strike beforehand*, 10, 699; *hit first*, 12, 300.

occurrō, currī or cucurrī, cursus, 3, n. (ob *and* currō), *to run, hasten to*, or *to meet*, 3, 82; *meet*, 10, 220; *make an attack, encounter*, 10, 282; *present one's self, intervene, appear*, 1, 682; *meet in speech, respond, reply*, 12, 625.

Ōceanus, ī, m., *the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean*, 1, 287; distinguished as eastern and western, 7, 101.

ōcior, ius, adj. comp. (superl., **ōcissimus**, a, um), *swifter, more fleet*, 5, 319, et al.; adv., **ōcius**, *more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly*, 12, 681.

Ocnus, ī, m., *founder of Mantua*, 10, 198.

ocrea, ae, f., *a greave; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg*, 7, 634, et al.

oculus, ī, m., *an eye*, 1, 228, et al.; **nūllīs oculīs**, *with unconcerned, untroubled eyes* (as if without sight), 11, 726.

ōdī, ōsūrus, def. a., perf. with present meaning, *to hate*, 2, [illegible]; *curse*, [illegible].

odium, [illegible], n. ([illegible]), *hatred*, 1, [illegible]; [illegible], 2, [illegible], et al.

odor, ōris, m., *scent, smell, odor, fragrance*, 1, [illegible]; [illegible] *stench*, 3, 228; *fra. fumes*, [illegible].

odōrātus, a, um, p. (odōrō), *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, 6, 658.
odōrifer, era, erum, adj. (odor *and* ferō), *bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented*, 12, 419.
odōrus, a, um, adj. (odor), *that emits a smell; having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented*, 4, 132.
Oebalus, ī, m., *an Italian prince, ally of Turnus*, 7, 734.
Oechalia, ae, f., *a city of Euboea*, 8, 291.
Oenōtrius, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, adj. (Oenōtria), *of Oenotria, an ancient name of Southern Italy; Italian, Oenotrian*, 1, 532, et al.
offa, ae, f., *a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel*, 6, 420.
offēnsus, a, um, p. of offendō.
offerō, obtulī, oblātus, ferre, irreg. a. (ob *and* ferō), *to bring towards; present, offer, oppose*, 6, 291; w. reflex. pron., *present one's self* or *itself*, 2, 61; *expose*, 7, 425; *appear*, 1, 450.
officium, iī, n. (officiō, *come in the way of*), *anything done for another; service, duty, favor, kindness*, 1, 548.
offulgeō, fulsī, 2, n. (ob *and* fulgeō), *to shine against, flash upon*, 9, 110.
Oīleus (trisyll.), eī, ī, *or* eos, patronymic, *son of Oileus, the king of Locris*, 1, 41.
olea, ae, f., *an olive, olive berry, olive tree.*
Ōlearos, ī, f., *one of the Cyclades, southwest of Paros*, 3, 126.
oleaster, trī, m. (olea), *the wild olive.*
oleō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to emit a smell; to smell of;* p., **olēns**, entis, *smelling; fragrant*, 11, 137; *strong-scented.*
oleum, ī, n., *olive oil, oil*, 3, 281.
ōlim, adv. (from archaic ollus for ille), *in that place, at that time; some time ago; formerly, once*, 1, 653, et al.; *at some future time; hereafter, some time*, 1, 20; *at times, ofttimes*, 5, 125.
olīva, ae, f., *an olive tree*, 6, 230; *olive branch, olive wreath*, 5, 309.
olīvifer, fera, ferum, adj. (olīva *and* ferō), *olive-bearing, abounding in olives*, 7, 711.
olīvum, ī, n. (olīva), *olive oil*, 6, 225, et al.
olle, a, ud, pron., archaic form of ille, 5, 197.
olor, ōris, m., *a swan*, 11, 580.
olōrīnus, a, um, adj. (olor), *of the swan; swan's*, 10, 187.
Olympus, ī, m., *Olympus, the name of several mountains in Greece and Asia Minor, the most famous of which was Mount Olympus in the northeastern part of Thessaly; the home of the superior gods; heaven, Olympus*, 1, 374; referring to the gods, 8, 533.
ōmen, inis, n., *a prognostic, token, sign, omen*, 2, 182; meton., *evil*, 2, 190; *auspicious beginning*, 7, 174; pl., *auspices; rites*, 1, 346; **in ōmen**, *as* or *for a warning*, 12, 854.
omnigenus, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnigenum), *of all sorts, of every kind*, 8, 698.
omnīno, adv. (omnis), *wholly, entirely, altogether*, 4, 330.
omniparēns, entis, adj. (omnis *and* pariō), *all-producing, parent, mother of all*, 6, 595.
omnipotēns, entis, adj. (omnis *and* potēns), *all-powerful, almighty*, 1, 60; *supreme, sovereign*, 10, 1; subst., *The Almighty*, 4, 220.
omnis, e, adj., *all, the whole*, 6, 138; *every*, 1, 160; *universal, supreme*, 1, 236; subst., **omnēs**, ium, m., *all men;* **omnia**, ium, n., *all things*, 6, 33; *everything*, 1, 91.
onerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (onus), *to load;* the thing or material with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc., 1,

706; ***stow, lade, store away,*** w. dat. of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig., ***burden, overwhelm,*** 4, 549.

onerōsus, a, um, adj. (onus), *burdensome, heavy,* 5, 352.

onitēs, ae, m., *a Rutulian,* 12, 514.

onus, oneris, n., *a load, burden,* 2, 723.

onustus, a, um, adj. (onus), *loaded, laden,* 1, 289.

opācō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (opācus), *to shade,* 6, 195.

opācus, a, um, adj., *shady,* 6, 283; *obscure, dark,* 3, 619; subst., **opāca**, ōrum, n., partitive; **opāca viārum**, *dark pathways, roads,* 6, 633.

opera, ae, f. (opus), *a working; work; pains, labor, duty,* 7, 332.

operiō, uī, tus, 4, a. (cf. aperiō), *to cover up; cover,* 4, 352; p., **opertus**, a, um, *covered;* subst., **opertum**, ī, n., *a covered* or *secret place;* partitive, **operta tellūris**, *hidden, unseen regions* of the earth, 6, 140.

operor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (opus), *to work; be occupied with, engaged in* (w. dat.), 3, 136; of religious rites, *to sacrifice.*

opertum, ī, see operiō.

opertus, a, um, p. of operiō.

opēs, see ops.

Opheltēs, ae, m., *the father of Euryalus,* 9, 201.

opīmus, a, um, adj. (ops), *rich, fertile,* 1, 621; *sumptuous,* 3, 224; **spolia opīma**, *the arms taken by a general from a general slain in battle,* 6, 855.

Ōpis, is, f., *one of Diana's nymphs,* 11, 532.

opperior, perītus *or* pertus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to wait for, await,* 1, 454.

oppetō, petīvī *or* petiī, petītus, 3, a. (ob *and* petō), *to encounter;* with or without *mortem, to die, fall, perish,* 1, 96.

oppidum, ī, n., *a walled town; town.*

oppōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a. (ob *and* pōnō), *to place* or *put before* or *against,* 5, 335; *oppose,* 7, 300; *present, expose,* 2, 127; p., **oppositus**, a, um; *placed in the way, opposed,* 12, 292; *opposing,* 2, 333.

opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ob *and* portus, *opposite to,* or *at the entrance of a harbor*), *convenient, fit,* 8, 235; *proper.*

oppositus, a, um, p. of oppōnō.

oppressus, a, um, p. of opprimō.

opprimō, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (ob *and* premō), *to press against; press down, overpower, overwhelm,* 1, 129; *come upon suddenly; surprise,* 9, 398.

oppūgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ob *and* pūgnō), *to fight against; attack, lay siege to,* 5, 439.

ops, opis, f. (in the sing. only the gen., acc., and abl. are used), *power, might, ability,* 1, 601; *splendor, pomp, magnificence,* 8, 685; *aid, assistance,* 2, 803; pl., **opēs**, um, *means, resources, strength, riches, wealth,* 1, 14; *supplies, assistance,* 1, 571; *power, dominion,* 2, 4.

optātō, adv., see optō.

optimus, a, um, see bonus.

optō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to choose,* w. acc., 3, 109; *desire, wish,* 1, 76; w. inf., 6, 501; p., **optātus**, a, um, *desired, longed for, much desired,* 1, 172; adv., **optātō**, *according to one's wish; in good time,* 10, 405.

opulentia, ae, f. (opulēns, *wealthy*), *wealth, riches,* 7, 262.

opulentus, a, um, adj. (ops), *abounding in means; wealthy, rich,* 1, 447; *mighty,* 8, 475.

1. **opus**, eris, n., *work, labor,* 1, 436; *task, toil,* 6, 183; *enterprise,* 3, 20; the thing produced by work;

work (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.

2. **opus**, indecl. n., *need, necessity*, w. abl. of the thing needed, 6, 261.

ōra, ae, f., *a margin, border*, 12, 924; *coast, shore*, 3, 396; *region*, 2, 91; *rim, extremity*, 10, 477; pl., *outline, compass*, 9, 528.

ōrāculum (**ōrāclum**), ī, n. (ōrō), *a divine utterance; oracle, response*, 3, 456; meton., *the place of the response; oracular shrine, oracle*, 3, 143.

ōrātor, ōris, m. (ōrō), *a speaker; envoy, ambassador*, 7, 153.

orbis, is, m., *a circle, ring; orb, disk*, 2, 227; *coil, fold*, 2, 204; *the globe, world, earth*, 1, 331; *circular movement, revolving course, revolution*, 1, 269; *orbit*, 3, 512; *a winding, turning round*, 12, 743; of the eyes, 12, 670.

orbus, a, um, adj., *deprived, bereaved*, w. abl., 11, 216.

Orcus, ī, m., *Orcus, the lower world, Hades*, 4, 242; personif., *the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto.*

ōrdior, ōrsus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to weave, spin; to begin; begin to speak; begin*, 1, 325; p. subst., **ōrsa**, ōrum, n., *words, speech*, 7, 435; *beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs*, 10, 632.

ōrdō, inis, m. (rel. to ōrdior), *an arranging; line*, 1, 395; *train; order, rank* of oars, 5, 271; *order*, 5, 349; *train, procession*, 6, 754; *series, succession, course* of events, 3, 376; *estimate, class, position*, 2, 102; abl., **ōrdine**, *in due course, properly*, 3, 548; *in historical order, in detail*, 3, 179; **ex ōrdine**, *in succession*, 5, 773.

Orēas, adis, f., *an Oread, a mountain nymph*, 1, 500.

Orestēs, ae *or* is, m., *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena*, 4, 471.

orgia, ōrum, n., *orgies; the rites of Bacchus*, 4, 303.

orichalcum, ī, n., *mountain copper, brass*, 12, 87.

Ōricius, a, um, adj. (Ōricus), *of Oricus* or *Oricum, a seaport of Epirus; Orician*, 10, 136.

oriēns, entis, see orior.

orīgō, inis, f. (orior), *a source, origin, beginning*, 1, 372; *descent, lineage, birth*, 1, 286; *source, root, founder*, 12, 166.

Ōrīōn, ōnis, m., *a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter; the constellation Orion*, 1, 535, et al.

orior, ortus sum, 4 (pres. oritur, 3 conj.), *to rise, spring up; appear, occur*, 2, 680; *arise*, 2, 411; *be born of, spring, descend*, 1, 626; p., **oriēns**, *rising*, 7, 138; subst., **Oriēns**, entis, m., *the rising; morning, morn*, 5, 42; *the east*, 1, 289; *the rising sun*, 5, 739; p., **ortus**, a, um, *sprung, risen*, 7, 149.

Ōrīthyīa (quadrisyll.), ae, f., *daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas.*

ōrnātus, ūs, m. (ōrnō), *an equipping, fitting out: adornment, attire*, 1, 650.

ōrnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to adorn, equip*, 10, 638.

ornus, ī, f., *a mountain-ash*, 2, 626, et al.

Ornȳtus, ī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Camilla*, 11, 677.

ōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (1. ōs), *to use the mouth in utterance; to speak*, 7, 446; w. acc., *argue, plead*, 6, 849;

beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech, 1, 525; *ask, pray, beg for,* 4, 451; w. two acc., 11, 111; w. subj., 6, 76; w. inf., 6, 313.

Orōdēs, is, m., *an Etruscan slain by Mezentius,* 10, 732.

Orontēs, is, ī, *or* ae, *a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas,* 6, 334.

Orpheus (dissyl.), eī, m., *an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice,* 6, 119, et al.

ōrsa, ōrum, see ōrdior.

Orsēs, ae, m., *a Trojan,* 10, 748.

Orsilochus, ī, m., *a Trojan,* 11, 636.

ōrsum, ī, see ōrdior.

ōrsus, a, um, p. of ōrdior.

Ortīnus, a, um, adj. (Orta), *of Orta, a Tuscan city; Ortine,* 7, 716.

1. **ortus**, a, um, p. of orior.

2. **ortus**, ūs, m. (orior), *a rising,* 4, 118.

Ortygia, ae, f., *quail-island. 1. Ortygia, an ancient name of Delos,* 3, 124. 2. *Ortygia, an island forming part of the city of Syracuse,* 3, 694.

Ortygius, iī, m., *a Rutulian killed by Caeneus,* 9, 573.

1. **ōs**, ōris, n., *the mouth,* 1, 559; *visage, face, countenance,* 12, 101; *language, speech, words,* 2, 423; *an entrance, door,* 6, 53; *opening,* 2, 482; **ōs summum**, *the lips,* 1, 737; pl., **ōra**, *features, face, visage, form, countenance,* 4, 499; *images,* 4, 62; **ante ōra**, *before one's face,* 12, 82.

2. **os**, ossis, n., *a bone,* 2, 121.

Oscī, ōrum, m., *the Oscans, an ancient people of Campania,* 7, 730.

ōsculum, ī, n. (1. ōs), *the lip,* 1, 256; *kiss,* 1, 687.

Osīnius, iī, m., *king of Clusium,* 10, 655.

Osīris, *is or idis, m., a Latin,* 12, 458.

ostendō, tendī, tēnsus *or* tentus, 3, a., *to hold out towards; point out, show,* 6, 368; *offer, promise,* 1, 206; **sē ostendere**, *appear,* 6, 188.

ostentō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (ostendō), *to hold out to view; display, disclose,* 3, 703; *point out, show,* 6, 678; *make a show of, display,* 5, 521.

ōstium, iī, n. (1. ōs), *a mouth; entrance, gate, door,* 6, 81; pl., **ōstia**, ōrum, *harbor, port,* 5, 281; *mouth of a river,* 1, 14.

ostrum, ī, n., *the purple fluid of the murex; purple dye, purple,* 5, 111; *purple cloth, covering* or *drapery,* 1, 700; *purple decoration,* 10, 722; *purple trappings, housings,* 7, 277.

Ōthryadēs, ae, m., *Othryades, son of Othrys; Panthus,* 2, 319.

Ōthrys, yos, m., *a mountain in Thessaly,* 7, 675.

ōtium, iī, n., *leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction,* 4, 271.

ovāns, antis, see ovō.

ovīle, is, n. (ovis), *a sheepcote, sheepfold.*

ovis, is, f., *a sheep,* 3, 660.

ovō, ātus, 1, n., *to shout, rejoice,* 3, 544; *triumph,* 6, 589; p., **ovāns**, antis, *exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant,* 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

P

pābulum, ī, n. (pāscō), *feeding material; food, pasturage, pasture,* 1, 473.

Pachȳnum, ī, n., *Pachynum* or *Pachynus, the southeastern promontory of Sicily,* 3, 429.

pācifer, era, erum, adj. (pāx *and* ferō), *peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful,* 8, 116.

pacīscor, pactus sum, 3, dep. n., *to make a bargain;* to agree upon, stipulate, *contract,* 4, 99; purchase, 12,

49; *hazard, stake*, 5, 230; *plight, betroth*, 10, 722; p. subst., **pacta**, ae, f., *one contracted for; a bride*, 10, 79.

pācō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pāx), *to render peaceful; to quiet*, 6, 803.

pacta, ae, see pacīscor.

Pactōlus, ī, m., *a river of Lydia which was said to wash down golden sand*, 10, 142.

pactus, a, um, p. of pacīscor.

Padus, ī, m., *the river Po, the mythical Eridanus*, 9, 680, et al.

Padūsa, ae, f., *a branch of the Po*, 11, 457.

Paeān, ānis, m. (acc. paeāna *and* -em), originally *Paean, the god of healing;* later applied to *Apollo;* hence, *a hymn in honor of Apollo*, or *of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paean*, 6, 657; *song* or *shout of victory*, 10, 738.

paenitet, uit, 2, impers. *or* a. and n., lit. *it repents one; one repents, regrets*, 1, 549, et al.

Paeonius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Paeon, god of medicine; medicinal, healing*, 7, 769.

Pagasus, ī, m., *an Etruscan*, 11, 670.

Palaemōn, onis, m., *Palaemon, a sea-god, son of Athamas and Ino; also called Melicerta*, 5, 823.

palaestra, ae, f., *a place for wrestling; mead, turf*, 6, 642; pl., *wrestling, gymnastic*, or *palaestric games*, 3, 281.

palam, adv., *openly*, 9, 153; *plainly*, 7, 428.

Palamēdēs, is, m., *Palamedes, son of the Euboean king Nauplius, who derived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses*, 2, 82.

Palātīnus, a, um, adj. (Palātium), *belonging to, dwelling on the Palatine hill*, 9, 9.

Palīcī, ōrum, m., *the Palici; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia* or *Aetna*, 9, 585.

Palinūrus, ī, m. 1. *The pilot of Aeneas*, 3, 202, et al. 2. *Promontory said to have been named from him, Palinurus*, now *Palinuro*, 6, 381.

palla, ae, f., *a long and ample robe; mantle*, 1, 648.

Palladius, a, um, adj. (Pallas), *pertaining to Pallas* or *Minerva, Palladian;* subst., **Palladium**, iī, n., *the Palladium* or *image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city*, 2, 166, et al.

Pallantēum, ī, n., *the city of Evander on the Palatine*, 8, 54, et al.

Pallantēus, a, um, adj. (Pallantēum), *pertaining to Pallanteum* or *the city of Evander; Pallantean*, 9, 241.

1. **Pallas**, adis, f., *Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva*, 1, 39; **rāmus Palladis**, *the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive*, 7, 154.

2. **Pallās**, antis, m. 1. *A king of Arcadia, great-grandfather of Evander*, 8, 51. 2. *Pallas, son of Evander*, 8, 104, et al.

palleō, uī, 2, n., *to be pale;* p., **pallēns**, entis, *pallid, wan, pale*, 4, 26.

pallidus, a, um, adj. (palleō), *pale, pallid*, 3, 217; *ghastly*, 8, 197.

pallor, ōris, m. (palleō), *paleness, pallor*, 4, 499.

palma, ae, f., *the palm of the hand*, 8, 69; *the hand*, 1, 93; *palm branch*, 5, 111; *a palm branch* or *wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize*, 5, 349; *victory; a victor*, 5, 339.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palma), *full of palm trees; palmy,* 3, 705.

palmula, ae, f. (palma), *a small palm; an oar-blade,* 5, 163.

Palmus, ī, m., *a Trojan,* 10, 697.

pālor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to wander about, wander,* 9, 21; *go astray; straggle, retreat, flee,* 5, 265.

palūs, ūdis, f., *a marsh, swamp, moor, fen,* 6, 107; *water,* 6, 414; *pond, lake,* 8, 88.

pampineus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), *covered with vine tendrils; entwined with vines, vine-wreathed,* 6, 804.

Pān, Pānos (acc. Pāna), m., *the god of fields and woods,* 8, 344, et al.

panacēa, ae, f., *an herb which cured all diseases; all-heal,* 12, 419.

Pandarus, ī, m., *Pandarus, a Mysian chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow,* 5, 496, et al.

pandō, pandī, passus *or* pānsus, 3, a., *to spread out* or *open,* 7, 641; *unfurl,* 3, 520; *extend, expose,* 6, 740; *break through, open,* 2, 234; *unbind, dishevel,* 1, 480; fig., *disclose, declare, explain, reveal,* 3, 179.

pangō, pēgī *or* pepigī, pāctus, 3, a., *to fasten; strike, covenant, agree to, contract,* 10, 902; *appoint,* 11, 133; *devise, attempt, undertake,* 8, 144.

Panopēa, ae, f., *Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus,* 5, 240.

Panopēs, is, m., *Panopes, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates,* 5, 300.

Pantagiās, ae, m., *Pantagias, a river on the east coast of Sicily,* 3, 689.

panthēra, ae, f., *a panther,* 8, 460.

Panthūs (Panthous), ī, m., *Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy,* 2, 318, et al.

papāver, *eris, n., the poppy,* 4, 486.

Paphos (-us), ī, f., *Paphos, a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus,* 1, 415.

papilla, ae, f., *a nipple; the breast,* 11, 803.

pār, paris, adj., *equal,* 1, 705; *like,* 2, 794; *equal, well-poised, steady,* 4, 252; *side by side,* 5, 580; *well-matched,* 5, 114.

Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl., **Parcae,** ārum, f., *the Fates* (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allotter, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.

parcō, pepercī, parcitus, 3, n. (rel. to parcus, *scanty*), *to spare,* w. dat.; *refrain from using, save,* 8, 317; *spare, forbear to hurt* or *persecute,* 1, 526; *cease, abstain, refrain from,* 1, 257; *regard, yield to,* 10, 880; w. inf., *beware, forbear.*

1. **pārēns,** entis, p. of pāreō.

2. **parēns,** entis, c. (pariō), *a parent; father, sire,* 1, 75, et al.; *mother,* 2, 591; *ancestor,* 2, 448, et al.

pāreō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to appear; to present one's self; to obey,* 1, 689; *to be subject, under command; to follow,* 10, 179; *answer, reveal signs* or *omens,* 10, 176.

pariēs, etis, m., *a wall,* whether partition or external wall, 5, 589; 2, 442.

pariō, peperī, partus, 3, a., *to bring forth, bear,* 6, 89; *procure,* 6, 435; *win,* 2, 578; *secure,* 3, 495; p., **partus,** a, um, *born; produced, prepared,* 2, 784; *won,* 5, 229.

Paris, idis, m., *Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta; slain by the arrow of Philoctetes,* 4, 215, et al.

pariter, adv. (pār), *equally,* 2, 729; *also, in like manner,* in the same manner, on equal terms, 1, 572

side by side, 2, 205; *at the same time*, 10, 865; **pariter — pariter**, 8, 545.

Parius, a, um, adj. (Paros), *of Paros; Parian*, 1, 593.

parma, ae, f., *a small round shield* or *buckler*, usually carried by light troops, 11, 693, et al.; in gen., *a shield*, 2, 175.

parō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to make ready, prepare, build*, 3, 160; w. inf., *begin, get ready*, 1, 179; *undertake*, 6, 369; n., 2, 121.

Paros, ī, f., *Paros, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble*, 3, 126.

Parrhasius, a, um, adj. (Parrhasia), *of Parrhasia in Arcadia; Parrhasian* or *Arcadian*, 11, 31.

pars, partis, f., *a part*, freq.; *share, portion*, 3, 223; *side, part*, 4, 153; *way*, 8, 21; *quarter, direction*, 12, 521; *partnership, share*, 12, 145; w. ellipsis of first *pars*, 5, 108.

Parthenius, iī, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 748.

Parthenopaeus, ī, m., *Parthenopaeus, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes*, 6, 480.

Parthī, ōrum, m., *the Parthi, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians.*

partim, adv. (pars), *in part; partly*, 10, 330, et al.

partior, ītus sum, 4, dep. a. (pars), *to share, divide, distribute*, 1, 194; *separate*, 5, 562.

partītus, a, um, p. of partior.

1. **partus**, a, um, p. of pariō.

2. **partus**, ūs, m. (pariō), *a bringing forth; birth*, 1, 274; *offspring; son*, 7, 321.

parum, adv. (cf. parvus), *only a little, too little; little; not*, 6, 862.

parumper, adv. (parum *and* -per), *a little while; for a short time*, 6, 382.

parvulus, a, um, adj. (parvus), *very little; small, little*, 4, 328.

parvus, a, um (comp., **minor**, us; sup., **minimus**, a, um), adj., *small, little*, 2, 677, et al.; *a child, infant*, 10, 317; subst., **parvum**, ī, n., *a small estate*, 6, 843; *small property, little*, 9, 607; pl., *small affairs*, 1, 24; abl., **parvō**, *at small expense*, 10, 494; comp., **minor**, us, *less, smaller; younger*, 9, 593; *inferior*, 10, 129; pl., **minōrēs**, um, m., *descendants, posterity*, 1, 532; adv. comp., **minus**, *less; otherwise*, 3, 561; superl., **minimē**, *least; very little; in the least degree; not at all*, 6, 97.

pāscō, pāvī, pāstus, 3, a. and n., *to furnish with food; to feed; rear, breed*, 6, 655; *nourish*, 1, 608; fig., 1, 464; *let grow*, 7, 391; *cherish, indulge, nourish*, 10, 627; pass. as dep., **pāscor**, pāstus sum, 3, a. and n., *to graze*, 1, 186; *feed upon, eat*, 2, 471; *use for pasture, to pasture*, 11, 319.

Pāsiphaē, ēs, f., *Pasiphaë, daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeos, Phaedra, Ariadne, and the Minotaur*, 6, 25.

passim, adv. (passus), *spread* or *scattered about; here and there, in all directions; everywhere*, 2, 364, et al.

1. **passus**, a, um, p. of patior.

2. **passus**, a, um, p. of pandō.

3. **passus**, ūs, m. (pandō), *a spreading* or *stretching; a step, pace*, 2, 724.

pāstor, ōris, m. (pāscō), *one who feeds; herdsman, shepherd*, 2, 58.

pāstōrālis, e, adj. (pāstor), *pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic*, 7, 513.

1. **pāstus**, a, um, p. of pāscō and pāscor.

2. **pāstus**, ūs, m. (pāscō), *a pasturing, feeding; pasture*, 11, 494.

Patavium, iī, n., *Patavium*, now *Padua, an ancient town in northern Italy*, 1, 247.

patefaciō, fēcī, factus (pass. **patefierī**), 3, a. (pateō *and* faciō), *to open*, 2, 259.

patefactus, a, um, p. of patefaciō.

patēns, entis, see pateō.

pateō, uī, 2, n., *to be* or *stand open*, 1, 298; *fly open, open*, 6, 81; *to lie open, to open, extend*, 12, 710; *stretch*, 6, 578; *stand exposed* or *ready*, 11, 644; fig., *be evident, patent, clear, manifest*, 1, 405; p., **patēns**, entis, *open; broad, gaping*, 11, 40.

pater, tris, m. (πατήρ), *a father*, 1, 60, et al.; *sire, ancestor, forefather*, 1, 641; often for Jupiter, 1, 60; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al; often to rivers and lakes; pl., *parents*, 2, 579; *elders, senators, fathers, chiefs*, 4, 682; **pater Rōmānus**, *Augustus* (or, perhaps, *the Roman citizen*), 9, 449.

patera, ae, f. (pateō), *a broad, saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations; a libation cup, patera*, 1, 729.

paternus, a, um, adj. (pater), *pertaining to a father; a father's, of a father*, 5, 81; *derived from a father; paternal, ancestral*, 3, 121.

patēscō, patuī, 3, inc. n. (pateō), *to begin to be open; to be open to view, stand open*, 2, 483; *open*, 3, 530; *become evident, manifest*, 2, 309.

patiēns, entis, p. of patior.

patior, passus sum, 3, dep. a., *to suffer, permit, allow*, 1, 644; *submit to, bear, undergo, endure*, 1, 219; p., **patiēns**, entis, *submissive, patiently*, 5, 390; w. gen., *yielding, submitting*, 6, 77.

patria, ae, f., see patrius, at the end.

patrius, a, um, adj. (pater), *pertaining to one's father* or *ancestors; a father's*, 2, 658; *paternal, natural to a father*, 1, 643; *exacted by a father*, 7, 766; *due to, felt for a father* or *parent*, 9, 294; *ancestral, hereditary*, 3, 249; *of one's country, native*, 3, 281; *belonging to the nation, of the country*, 11, 374; subst., **patria**, ae, f. (sc. terra), *father* or *native land; one's country*, 2, 291, et al.; *ancestral land*, 1, 380; *a country, land*, 1, 540.

Patrōn, ōnis, m., *Patron, a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 298.

patruus, ī, m. (pater), *a father's brother, paternal uncle, uncle*, 6, 402.

patulus, a, um, adj. (pateō), *opening, wide; wide, broad.*

paucus, a, um, adj., *small, little;* pl., **paucī**, ae, a, *few, a few;* subst., **paucī**, ōrum, *few, a few* (persons), 1, 538, et al.; **pauca**, ōrum, n., *a few things; few words*, 3, 313, et al.

paulātim, adv. (paulum), *little by little; gradually*, 1, 720.

paulisper, adv. (paulum *and* -per), *for a short time, a little while*, 5, 846.

paulum, adv. (paulus, *small*), *a little*, 3, 597.

pauper, eris, adj., *of small means; dependent, poor*, 2, 87; *little, lowly, humble*, 6, 811.

pauperiēs, ēī, f. (pauper), *narrow* or *straitened circumstances; poverty*, 6, 437.

pavidus, a, um, adj. (paveō, *fear*), *trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken*, 2, 489; *solicitous, trembling* with expectation, *eager*, 5, 575.

pavitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (paveō), *to be much agitated:* tremble, quake *with fear; be terrified*, 2, 107.

pavor, ōris, m. (paveō), *a trembling, panic, fear, terror*, 2, 229; *throbbing; eager, trembling, anxiety*, 5, 138.

pāx, pācis, f. (cf. paciscor), *peace*, 1, 249; *alliance, friendship*, 7, 266; *indulgence, favor, pardon*, 3, 261; *favor, assistance*, 3, 370.

peccātum, ī, n. (peccō), *a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime*, 10, 32.

peccō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend*, 9, 140.

pecten, ˈinis, m. (pectō), *a comb; a weaver's sley; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a plectrum*, 6, 647.

pectō, pexī, pexus, 3, a., *to comb*, 12, 86.

pectus, oris, n., *the breast*, 1, 44; *stomach*, 5, 182; fig., *mind*, 1, 227; *thought*, 5, 7; *breast, heart, soul, feeling*, freq.; *spirit, courage*, 6, 261, et al.; personif.; *person, soul, spirit*, 2, 349.

1\. **pecus**, oris, n., *a flock* or *herd*, freq.; *cattle; brood*, 1, 435.

2\. **pecus**, udis, f., *one animal of a flock* or *herd; an animal*, 1, 743; *a sheep*, 3, 120; *victim* for sacrifices, 4, 63.

pedes, itis, m. (pēs), *one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot*, 12, 510; *a foot-soldier*; collectively, *infantry, soldiery*, 6, 516.

pedestris, e, adj. (pedes), *pedestrian; unmounted; on foot*, 10, 364.

pēior, us, see malus.

pelagus, ī, n., *the sea; open sea, main*, 1, 138; *flood*, 1, 246.

Pelasgī, ōrum, m., *the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean*; in general for *Greeks*, 1, 624, et al.

Pelasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgī), *Pelasgian; Grecian*, 6, 503.

Peliās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 436.

Pēlīdēs, ae, m. 1. *The son of Peleus, Achilles*, 2, 548. 2. *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus*, 2, 263, et al.

pellāx, ācis, adj. (pelliciō), *leading into error; wily, deceitful, artful*, 2, 90.

pellis, is, f., *a skin, hide*, 2, 722, et al.

pellō, pepulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive; impel, throw, shoot*, 12, 320; *slay*, 11, 56; *drive away, expel, banish*, 1, 385; *repel*, 10, 277; *dismiss*, 5, 812; *strike* with sound, *cause to echo*, 7, 702; *to clash, reverberate*, 8, 529.

Pelopēus, a, um, adj. (Pelops), *of Pelops; Pelopeian, Argive, Grecian*, 2, 193.

Pelōrus, ī, m., and **Pelōrum**, ī, n., *the northeastern cape of Sicily*, 3, 411.

pelta, ae, f., *a light crescent-shaped shield*, 1, 490.

Penātēs, ium, m. (penus), *gods of the household; hearth-, fireside gods*, 2, 514, et al.; *tutelary gods of the state* as a national family, 1, 68; fig., *fireside, hearth, dwelling-house, abode*, 1, 527.

pendeō, pependī, 2, n., *to hang*, foll. by abl. alone or w. prep., 2, 546, et al.; 5, 511; *be suspended*, 1, 106; *cling*, 9, 562; *bend, stoop forward*, 5, 147; meton., *linger, delay*, 6, 151; *listen, hang upon*, 4, 79.

pendō, pependī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to hold suspended; to hang, balance, weigh; weigh out* money; hence, fig., *to pay* or *suffer* punishment or penalty, 6, 20.

Pēneleus (trisyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *Peneleus, a Grecian warrior, said to have been one of the suitors of Helen*, 2, 425.

prep. w. acc., *within one's* or *possession*, 12, 59.

bilis, e, adj. (penetrō), *that e pierced;* in an active sense, *ing*, 10, 481.

ilis, e, adj. (penetrō), *innermost*, , 2, 297; subst., **penetrālia**, n., *the interior of a house; uary, shrine, chapel* (of a dwell- r temple), 2, 484, et al.

, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. nitus), *to penetrate, reach*, 1, *attain to, go as far as, pene- to*, 7, 207.

, adv. (cf. penes), *inwardly, within, deep, deeply*, 1, 200; *y, entirely*, 6, 737; *afar*, 11, *far away*, 1, 512.

(**pinna**), ae, f., *a feather*, 12, *wing, pinion*, 3, 258; in the *pinna, a pinnacle, battlement, ade*, 7, 159.

us, a, um, adj. (penna), *winged*, 3.

i, ī, n. (pendō), *that which is ied out* or *assigned for a day's ing; a day's work; task*, 8, *a web*, 9, 476.

silēa, ae, f., *Penthesilea; the of the Amazons slain by lles at Troy*, 1, 491.

us (dissyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *heus, king of Thebes, grandson dmus, and son of Echion and e; torn to pieces by his mother her Bacchanalian companions ocking at the orgies of Bacchus*, 9.

a, ae, f., *want, destitution, need*, 3.

ūs *and* ī, m. *and* f., *also* **penus**, n. (rel. to penes, Penātēs, pe-), *that which is stored within; household store of provisions; , provisions, viands*, 1, 704.

peplum, ī, n., *a mantle, robe*, or *shawl* worn over the other garments; *the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena*, 1, 480.

per, prep. w. acc., *through*, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; *through*, 4, 357, et al.; *along*, 1, 576; *over*, 1, 498; *on*, 5, 335; *by, at*, 4, 56; *through, throughout, during*, 1, 31; *in*, 9, 31; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, *by*, 2, 141, et al.

perāctus, a, um, p. of peragō.

peragō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a., *to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform*, 4, 653; *pursue*, 6, 384; *fulfill, achieve*, 3, 493; *go through with, distribute*, 5, 362; *go through* mentally, 6, 105.

peragrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (per *and* ager), *to go through fields* or *lands; to roam, travel; traverse*, 1, 384.

percellō, culī, culsus, 3, a., *to strike, smite vehemently; strike down*, 5, 374; *overthrow*, 11, 310.

percipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (per *and* capiō), *to take in completely; perceive; feel*, 7, 356; *understand*, 9, 190.

percurrō, cucurrī *or* currī, cursus, 3, n. and a., *to run through* or *over*, 8, 392; fig., *run over* in narration, *relate briefly*, 6, 627.

percussus, a, um, p. of percutiō.

percutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (per *and* quatiō), *to smite through; strike, smite*, 4, 589; p., **percussus**, a, um, *struck, smitten*, 7, 503; of the effect of sound, *reverberating, echoing, penetrated, filled*, 1, 513; 8, 121.

perditus, a, um, p. of perdō.

perdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put through completely; ruin, undo, kill, destroy*, 7, 304; *to abandon; lose*, 11, 58.

peredō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat through* or *completely; eat up; consume*, 6, 442.

peregrīnus, a, um, adj. (peregre from per *and* ager), *of foreign lands; foreign, barbarian*, 11, 772.

perēmptus, a, um, p. of perimō.

perennis, e, adj. (per *and* annus), *throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless*, 9, 79.

pereō, iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go out of sight; to be lost, undone*, 4, 497; *perish*, 2, 660; *die*, 2, 408.

pererrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to wander through* or *over*, 2, 295; *survey*, 4, 363; *explore, try*, 5, 441; *pervade*, 7, 375.

perēsus, a, um, p. of perēdō.

perfectus, a, um, p. of perficiō.

perferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry* or *bear through; carry, restore, return*, 11, 717; *report*, 5, 665; *convey completely, carry home*, 10, 786; *reach the mark*, 12, 907; *undergo, endure, suffer*, 3, 323; w. reflex. pron., *betake one's self, go*, 1, 389; p., **perlātus**, a, um, *carried* to the mark; *striking*, 11, 803.

perficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (per *and* faciō), *to make completely; finish, complete*, 6, 745; *perform*, 3, 178; p., **perfectus**, a, um, *worked, wrought, executed*, 5, 267; *fulfilled*, 3, 548.

perfidus, a, um, adj. (per *and* fidēs), *violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, 4, 305; of things, *disappointing; deceptive, treacherous*, 12, 731.

perflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to blow through* or *over; sweep over*, 1, 83.

perfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig* or *pierce through, transfix*, 11, 10.

perforō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bore* or *pierce through*, 10, 485.

perfossus, a, um, p. of perfodiō.

perfrāctus, a, um, p. of perfringō.

perfringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (per *and* frangō), *to break through; break completely; dash* or *break in pieces, crush*, 10, 279; *break, dash*, 11, 614.

perfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour over* or *along; wash*, 3, 397; *overspread, overflow*, 11, 626; *spot, stain*, 2, 221; *anoint*, 5, 135; *besprinkle*, 12, 611.

perfurō, uī, 3, n., *to rage wildly; rave*, 9, 343.

perfūsus, a, um, p. of perfundō.

Pergama, ōrum, see Pergamum.

Pergamea, adj. (sc. *urbs*), *the city built by Aeneas in Crete*, 3, 133.

Pergameus, a, um, adj. (Pergamus), *of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan*, 3, 110.

Pergamum, ī, and **Pergama**, ōrum, n., and **Pergamus** (-os), ī, f. 1. *The citadel* or *walls of Troy*, 3, 87; *Troy*, 4, 344, et al. 2. *The Trojan citadel of Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 336.

pergō, perrēxī, perrēctus, 3, n. and a. (per *and* regō), *to direct one's course right onward; go on*, 1, 389; *march*, 11, 521; *continue*, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

perhibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (per *and* habeō), *to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report*, 4, 179.

periculum (**periclum**), ī, n., *a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril*, 1, 615, et al.

Peridīa, ae, f., *the mother of Onites*, 12, 515.

perimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (per *and* emō), *to take away completely; annihilate, destroy*, 5, 787; *slay, kill*, 6, 163.

Periphās, antis, m., *Periphas, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus*, 2, 476.

periūrium, iī, n. (periūrus), *a false oath; perjury, perfidy, treachery*, 4, 542.

periūrus, a, um, adj. (per *and* iūs), *violating one's oath; perjured, forsworn*, 2, 195.

perlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide through* or *over*, 1, 147; *reach, come down* in tradition, 7, 646.

perlātus, a, um, p. of perferō.

perlegō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a., *to scan narrowly; survey, examine*, 6, 34.

permētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure completely; traverse*, 3, 157.

permisceō, miscuī, mistus *or* mixtus, 2, a., *to mix completely; mix, mingle*, 1, 488; fig., *disturb, confound*, 7, 348.

permissus, a, um, p. of permittō.

permistus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to let go without hindrance; allow, permit*, 1, 540; *give up, commit, consign*, 4, 640; *surrender*, 4, 104.

permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permulceō, mulsī, mulsus *or* mulctus, 2, a., *to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer*, 5, 816.

permūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to exchange*, 9, 307.

pernīx, īcis, adj., *nimble, fleet, swift, agile*, 4, 180, et al.

pērō, ōnis, m., *a boot* or *high shoe made of rawhide*, 7, 690.

perōdī, ōdisse, ōsus sum, def. a. (per *and* ōdī), *to hate, abhor, loathe*, 6, 435.

perōsus, a, um, p. of perōdī.

perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

perpetior, pessus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per *and* patior), *to bear completely; suffer, endure*, 9, 60; *permit*, 12, 644.

perpetuus, a, um, adj. (per *and* petō), *continuing through; perpetual, continual*, 4, 32; *stretching out, long extending* or *reaching*, 8, 183.

perplexus, a, um, adj., *much entangled; puzzling, intricate*, 9, 391.

perrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break, burst through*, 2, 480.

persentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to feel deeply; feel*, 4, 448; *perceive*, 4, 90.

persequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow continually; follow*, 9, 218; *pursue, follow closely*, 10, 562.

persolvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a., *to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return*, 1, 600, et al.; *sacrifice, offer*, 5, 484.

personō, sonuī, sonitus, 1, n. and a., *to sound loudly; sing, play*, 1, 741; *cause to* or *make resound*, 6, 171.

perstō, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to continue standing; remain fixed*, 5, 812; *persist*, 2, 650.

perstringō, strīnxī, strīctus, 3, a., *to bind tightly; graze*, 10, 344.

pertaedet, taesum est, 2, impers., with *mē, tē*, etc., *it much wearies me, thee*, etc.; *one is weary, disgusted*; w. gen. of the thing, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertemptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., *to handle completely; test, prove; to search through; thrill, penetrate, pervade, fill*, 1, 502, et al.

perterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to fill with terror; to affright, dismay*, 10, 426.

perterritus, a, um, p. of perterreō.

perveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come to the end; arrive, reach*, 2, 81.

perversus, a, um, p. of pervertō.

pervertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn completely*; p., **perversus**, a, um, *turned the wrong way; contrary, adverse*, 7, 584.

pervius, a, um, adj. (per *and* via), *that can be passed through; unobstructed, free*; common, 2, 453.

pervolitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (pervolō), *to fly about; flit around*, 8, 24.

pervolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly through* or *over*, 12, 474.

pēs, pedis, m. (ποῦς, ποδός), *the foot; claw, talon, paw, hoof*, freq.; of the current of a river, 9, 125; *the foot-rope at the lower corner of a sail, the sheet*, hence, **facere pedem**, *to manage the sheet, shift the sail; tack*, 5, 830; **pedem reprimere**, *to retreat, draw back*, 2, 378; **ferre pedem**, *go*, 2, 756; **efferre pedem**, *go out, depart*, 2, 657; **pedem advertere**, *approach, draw near*, 6, 386; **aequō pede**, *in equal combat*, 12, 465.

pestifer, era, erum, adj. (pestis *and* ferō), *pest-bringing; pestilential*, 7, 570.

pestis, is, f. (perdō), *destruction*, 5, 699; *plague, pest, scourge*, 3, 215; *death*, 9, 328; *infection, pollution*, 6, 737; *fatal, baneful passion*, 1, 712.

Petēlia, ae, f., *Petelia, a town on the eastern coast of Bruttium*, 3, 402.

petītus, a, um, p. of petō.

petō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 3, a., *to fall upon, attack, assail*, 3, 603; *seek*, 1, 181; *strike*, 11, 9; *advance towards*, 2, 213; *follow up, pursue*, 5, 226; *make for*, 1, 158; *repair to*, 1, 519; *hasten, approach to*, 1, 717; *greet*, 1, 611; *aim at*, 5, 508; fig., *assail, try*, 4, 675; *purpose, intend*, 2, 151; *apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, crave, ask, seek*, 4, 433, et al.; w. inf., 7, 96; **petere terram**, *fall prostrate upon the ground*, 3, 93.

Phaeāces, um, m., pl., *the Phaeacians, the Homeric name of the inhabitants of Corcyra, the modern Corfu*, 3, 291.

Phaedra, ae, f., *one of the daughters of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of Theseus, king of Athens*, 6, 445.

Phaëthōn, ontis, m., *Phaëthon, the son of Helios and Clymene; for the sun-god, the sun*, 5, 105.

phalanx, ngis, f., *a body of troops in compact array; a battalion, army, host*, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 254.

phalārica, ae, f., *a heavy spear wound with combustibles; fiery dart*, 9, 705.

phalerae, ārum, f., *bosses of metal wor[n] on the corselet; trappings*, 9, 458; *trappings* or *caparisons for the head[s], necks, and breasts of horses*, 5, 310.

Phaleris, is, m. (acc. -im), *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

pharetra, ae, f., *a quiver*, 1, 323, et al.

pharetrātus, a, um, adj. (pharetra), *bearing the quiver*, 11, 649.

Pharus, ī, and **Pharō**, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 322.

Phēgeus (dissyll.), ī *or* eos, m. 1. *A follower of Aeneas*, 5, 263. 2. *Another follower of Aeneas*, 12, 371.

Pheneos (-**us**), eī, f., *a town of Arcadia*, 8, 165.

Pherēs, ētis, m., *an Arcadian, follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Philoctētēs, ae, m., *son of the Thessalian king Poeas of Meliboea, companion of Hercules, from whom he inherited the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris*, 3, 402.

Phīnēius, a, um, adj. (Phīneus), *pertaining to Phineus, king of Salmydessus, who was smitten by the gods with blindness and tormented by the Harpies, for putting out the eyes of his sons*, 3, 212.

Phlegethōn, ontis, m., *a river of Tartarus*, 6, 551.

Phlegyās, ae, m., *a son of Mars and king of the Lapithae*, 6, 618.

Phoebē, ēs, f., *the sister of Apollo*; *Diana, Luna*.

Phoebēus, a, um, adj. (Phoebus), *pertaining to Phoebus or the sun; Phoebean*, 3, 637.

Phoebigena, ae, m. (Phoebus *and* genō), *the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius*, 7, 773.

Phoebus, ī, m., *Phoebus* or *Apollo*, 1, 329, et al.

Phoenīces, um, m., *the Phoenicians*, 1, 344.

Phoenissus, a, um, adj., *Phoenician*, 1, 670; subst., **Phoenissa**, ae, f., *a Phoenician woman; Dido*, 1, 714, et al.

Phoenīx, īcis, m., *Phoenix, son of Amyntor, and companion of Achilles*, 2, 762.

Pholoē, ēs, f., *a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas*, 5, 285.

1. **Pholus**, ī, m., *a centaur, son of Ixion.*

2. **Pholus**, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 341.

Phorbās, antis, m., *Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy*, 5, 842.

1. **Phorcus**, ī, m., *a sea-god, son of Neptune* or *Pontus and Gaia*, 5, 240.

2. **Phorcus**, ī, m., *a Latin patriarch*, 10, 328.

Phryges, um, m., *Phrygians; the inhabitants of Phrygia, which originally included the Troad;* hence, also, *Trojans*, 1, 468, et al.; sing., **Phryx**, ygis, m., *a Phrygian* or *Trojan*, 12, 99.

Phrygia, ae, f. (Phryx), *Phrygia, the Troad*, 7, 207.

Phrygius, a, um (Phryx), *Phrygian, Trojan*, 1, 381; subst., **Phrygiae**, ārum, f., *Phrygian* or *Trojan women*, 6, 518.

Phryx, see Phrygēs.

Phthīa, ae, f., *Phthia, the native town of Achilles in Thessaly*, 1, 284.

piāculum, ī, n. (piō), *an expiation; expiatory sacrifice, offering*, 4, 636; *purifying sacrifice; lustration*, 6, 153; meton., that which requires such expiation; *sin, crime*, 6, 569.

picea, ae, f. (pix), *the pitch-pine; the pine*, 6, 180.

piceus, a, um, adj. (pix), *of pitch; smoking with pitch, pitchy*, 9, 75; *pitch-black*, 3, 573.

pictūra, ae, f. (pingō), *the art of painting; painting*, 1, 464.

pictūrātus, a, um (pictūra), *adorned with painting; embroidered*, 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, p. of pingō.

Pīcus, ī, m., *the son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, changed by Circe into a woodpecker*, 7, 48, et al.

pietās, ātis, f. (pius), *piety, reverence, devotion, love* with respect to gods or parents, 1, 10; in other relations: *dutiful affection; fidelity, regard; righteousness;* pity for the injured, *just retribution, justice*, 2, 536; *pity, compassion, mercy*, 5, 688; **patria pietās**, *affection for a parent*, 9, 294.

piget, uit, 2, impers. a., *to cause disgust, vexation, irksomeness;* with *mē, tē*, etc., *am, art, is, are vexed, displeased, annoyed; regret*, 4, 335, et al.

pīgnus, oris, n. (rel. to pangō *and* pacīscor), *a pledge, stake, token, assurance*, 3, 611.

pīla, ae, f., *a pier; mole*, 9, 711.

pīlātus, a, um, adj. (pīlum), *armed with the pilum, javelin*, or *dart*, 12, 121.

pīlentum, ī, n., *a chariot, carriage*, 8, 666.

pīlum, ī, n., *the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionary soldier; the pilum.*

Pīlumnus, ī, m., *a Latin deity, ancestor of Turnus*, 10, 619, et al.

Pīnārius, a, um, adj. (Pīnārius), *of Pinarius, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules; Pinarian*, 8, 270.

pīneus, a, um, adj. (pīnus), *of pine, made of pine, produced from pine, piny*, 11, 786; *pine-*, 2, 258; *piny, pine-growing*, 11, 320.

pingō, pīnxī, pictus, 3, a., *to paint*, 5, 663; *color, stain, dye*, 7, 252; *tattoo*, 4, 146; p., **pictus**, a, um, *embroidered*, 1, 708; *many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated*, 4, 525.

pinguis, e, adj., *fat*, 1, 215; *well-fed*, 1, 635; *fertile; reeking*, 4, 62; *fat* or *rich* with victims, 9, 585.

pīnifer, era, erum, adj. (pīnus *and* ferō), *pine-bearing, pine-covered*, 4, 249.

pinna, ae, see penna.

pīnus, ūs *or* ī, *a pine tree, pine*, 3, 659, et al.; meton., *a ship*, 5, 153; *a torch*, 7, 397; *a pine brand* or *torch*, 9, 522.

piō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pius), *to atone for, expiate*, 2, 184; *appease*, 6, 379; *avenge, punish*, 2, 140.

Pīrithous, ī, m., *son of Ixion and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Proserpina from the abode of Pluto*, 6, 393 et al.

Pīsae, ārum, f., *a city of Etruria*, now *Pisa*, 10, 179.

piscis, is, m., *a fish*.

piscōsus, a, um, adj. (piscis), *abounding in fish; haunt of fish*, 4, 255.

pistrīx, īcis, f. (cf. pristis), *a sea monster*, 3, 427.

pius, a, um, adj., *dutiful, pious*, especially to gods and parents, 1, 220, et al.; *pious, reverent, devout*, 1, 526; *sacred, holy*, 4, 637; *righteous, good*, 1, 603; *pure*, 3, 42; *blessed*, 5, 734; of the gods, *righteous, just*, 4, 382, et al.

pix, picis, f., *pitch*.

plācābilis, e, adj. (plācō), *that can be appeased; placable, propitious*, 7, 764.

placeō, uī *or* placitus sum, 2, n., *to be agreeable, pleasing; to please*, 4, 38; impers., **placet**, uit *or* placitum est, *it pleases* (me, thee, etc.); *I resolve, decree, will*, 1, 283; p., **placitus**, a, um, *agreeable, pleasing*, 4, 38.

placidē, adv., see placidus.

placidus, a, um, adj. (placeō), *gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, serene*, 5, 848; *inactive, idle*, 9, 187; *friendly, propitious*, 3, 266; adv., **placidē**, *gently, softly, quietly, calmly*, 5, 86.

placitum, see placeō.

placitus, a, um, p. of placeō.

plācō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to placeō), *to appease*, 2, 116; *calm, quiet, still*, 1, 142; *subdue, quell*, 6, 803.

1. **plāga**, ae, f., *a blow, wound; lash, whip*, 7, 383.

2. **plaga**, ae, f., *a tract, region*, 1, 394; *zone*, 7, 226.

3. **plaga**, ae, f., *a net, hunter's net; a toil*, 4, 131.

plangō, plānxī, planctus, 3, a. (cf. 1. plāga), *to beat, strike, smite* the breast; hence, intransitive, *lament, wail*, 11, 145.

plangor, ōris, m. (plangō), *lamentation* by beating the breast; *lamentation, wailing, cry of grief*, 2, 487.

plānitiēs, ēī, f. (plānus, *flat*), *a level surface, plain*, 11, 527.

planta, ae, f. (cf. plānus, *flat*), *the sole of the foot*, 4, 259.

plaudō, plausī, plausus, 3, a. and n., *to beat, slap, stroke*, 12, 86; *clap, flutter*, 5, 516; of the dance, *perform by beating, beat*, 6, 644.

plaustrum, ī, n., *a cart, car, wain*.

1. **plausus**, a, um, p. of plaudō.

2. **plausus**, ūs, m. (plaudō), *a beating, clapping, flapping; fluttering sound*, 5, 215; *plaudit, applause*, 5, 148.

plēbs (plēbēs), is (ēī *and* ī), f., *the multitude, throng*, 9, 343; *mass, common people*.

Plēmyrium, iī, n., *Plemyrium, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse*, 3, 693.

plēnus, a, um, adj. (cf. -pleō in compleō, impleō, etc.), *full*, 1, 460; *mature*, 7, 53; *swelling*, 1, 400; *overflowing*, 1, 739.

plicō, cāvī *or* cuī, cātus *or* citus, 1, a., *to wind together, fold, coil*, 5, 279.

plūma, ae, f, *the soft under-feather; a soft feather; plume, feather*, 3, 242; *plumage*, 11, 771.

plumbum, ī, n., *lead*, 5, 405; *a leaden bullet*, 9, 588.

pluō, uī *or* ūvī, 3, n. and a., pers. and impers., *to rain*, 10, 807.

plūrimus, a, um, see multus.

plūs, plūris, see multus.

Plūtōn, ōnis, m., *Pluto, son of Saturn, king of Hades*, 7, 327.

pluvia, ae (sc. aqua), f. (pluvius), *rain*.

pluviālis, e, adj. (pluvia), *causing rain; rainy*, 9, 668.

pluvius, a, um, adj. (pluō), *causing rain* or *attended by rain; rainy*, 1, 744.

pōculum, ī, n. (cf. pōtō, *drink*), *a drinking-cup; goblet*, 1, 706; *draught, drink*.

Podalīrius, iī, m., *a Trojan follower of Aeneas*, 12, 304.

poena, ae, f., *penalty, punishment*, 1, 136; *pain, torture, torment*, 6, 543; *revenge, vengeance*, 2, 572; 7, 766.

Poenī, ōrum, m., *the Carthaginians*, 1, 302; *Africans*, 12, 4.

poliō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a., *to smooth, furbish, polish: finish*, 8, 426; *make bright, adorn*, 8. 436.

Polītēs, ae, m., *Polites, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus*, 2, 526.

polītus, a, um, p. of poliō.

pollex, icis, m. (polleō), literally *the strong member; the thumb*, 11, 68.

polliceor, licitus sum, 2, dep. a., *to promise*, 1, 237.

pollicitus, a, um, p. of polliceor.

polluō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to soil, pollute, defile*, 3, 234; *break, violate*, 3, 61.

pollūtus, a, um, p. of polluō.

Pollūx, ūcis, m., *son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor*, 6, 121.

polus, ī, m., *the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole;* meton., *the heavens, sky*, 1, 90; *air*, 1, 398.

Polydōrus, ī, m., *son of Priam and Hecuba*, 3, 49.

Polyphēmus, ī, m., *a cyclops, son of Neptune*, 3, 657.

Polyphoetēs, ae, m., *a Trojan priest of Ceres*, 6, 484.

Pōmetiī, ōrum, m., and **Pōmetia**, ae, f., *Pometii, a city of the Volsci, called also Suessa Pometia*, 6, 775.

pompa, ae, f., *a solemn procession* or *ceremonial, a funeral procession*, 5, 53.

pōmum, ī, n., *any kind of tree fruit; an apple, pear, fig*, etc., freq.

pondus, eris, n. (pendō), *weight*, 5, 447; *burden, load*, 6, 413; *a stone, a shot*, 11, 616.

pōne, adv. of place, *behind, after*, 2, 208.

pōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to put, set, place*, 1, 706, et al.; *lay, stretch*, 1, 173; *level*, 12, 569; *deposit*, 6, 73; *plant, settle, fix*, 3, 88; *set up, establish, make*, 1, 264; *assign, appoint*, 1, 278; *dispose, determine*, 10, 623; *bestow*, 6, 611; *put to rest* or *sleep*, 4, 527; *bury*, 6, 508; for dēpōnō.

lay down or *aside*, fig., 1, 302; 9, 687; *give up* for another, *change*, 8, 329; *give up*, 11, 309; *lose*, 12, 209; n. (sc. sē), *to subside, be hushed, sink to rest*, 7, 27; 10, 103.

pōns, pontis, m., *a bridge; a bridge connecting battlements and towers*, 9, 530; *gangway, bridge for embarking*, 10, 288.

pontus, ī, m., *the sea; the deep*, 2, 295; *wave, billow, "a sea,"* 1, 114.

poples, itis, m., *the hinder part of the knee; hamstring*, 9, 762; *knee*, 12, 492.

populāris, e, adj. (populus), *pertaining to the people* or *nation; popular*, 6, 816.

pōpuleus, a, um, adj. (pōpulus), *of the poplar tree; poplar-*, 5, 134.

Populōnia, ae, f., *a town on the coast of Etruria near the modern Piombino*, 10, 172.

populor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., and **populō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (populus), *to fill with a multitude* of invaders; hence, by meton., *to lay waste; ravage; ransack*, 4, 403; *devastate, plunder*, 1, 527; *rob, deprive*, 6, 496; of things, 12, 525.

1. **populus**, ī, m., *a people; state, nation*, 1, 21; *canton, clan, tribe*, 7, 716; *multitude, throng*, 1, 148; *the common people* as opposed to the senate, *commons, people*, 9, 192.

2. **pōpulus**, ī, f., *a poplar tree; a wreath of poplar*, 8, 276.

porca, ae, f. (porcus), *a sow*, 8, 641.

pōrgō, see porrigō.

porrēctus, a, um, p. of porrigō.

porrigō (contract. form **pōrgō**, 8, 274), rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (prō *and* regō), *to stretch forth, hold forth, lift*, 8, 274; pass., *to be stretched out, extend*, 6, 597.

porrō, adv., *forward*, of space, time, or of mental operations, *far off*, 6, 7[illegible]; *afterwards, in process of time, the*[illegible], 5, 600; *further*, 9, 190.

Porsenna, ae, m., *an Etruscan lars* [illegible]*t king allied with the banished Tar*[illegible]*quins against Rome*, 8, 646.

porta, ae, f., *a gate*, 1, 294, et al.; *pa*[illegible]*ssage, avenue, door*, 1, 83.

portendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a. (prō *an*[illegible]*d* tendō), *to stretch, hold forth;* [illegible] *to foretell, portend, presage*, 3, 184; [illegible]p. subst., **portentum**, ī, *a thing p*[illegible]*r-tended;* meton., *that which porten*[illegible]*ds, an omen, portent, prodigy*, 8, 533.

portentum, ī, see portendō.

porticus, ūs, f. (porta), *a portico, por*[illegible]*h, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade, ha*[illegible]*ll*, 3, 353.

portitor, ōris, m. (portō), *a carrie*[illegible]; *ferryman, boatman.*

portō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bring, conve*[illegible]*y, carry*, 1, 68; *carry away*, 1, 36[illegible]; *announce, declare*, 3, 539.

Portūnus, ī, m. (portus), *Portun*[illegible]*s, the Roman god of harbors* or *se*[illegible]*a-ports;* identified with *the Gree*[illegible]*k Palaemon* or *Melicertes*, 5, 241.

portus, ūs, m., *a port, harbor, have*[illegible]*n*, 1, 159, et al.; fig., 7, 598.

poscō, poposcī, 3, a., *to demand, re*[illegible]*quire*, 11, 901; 1, 414; *ask, inquire*[illegible], 3, 59; *request, call, ask for*, 1, 728[illegible]; *seek, summon*, 10, 661; *entreat, sup*[illegible]*plicate*, 1, 666; *claim*, 5, 342; w[illegible] two accusatives, 4, 50.

positus, a, um, p. of pōnō.

possum, potuī, posse, irreg. n. (poti[illegible] *and* sum), *to be able; can*, 1, 242[illegible] et al.; *to avail, have influence*[illegible] *power*, 4, 382; p., **potēns**, entis[illegible] *able, powerful, mighty*, 2, 296; *potent, great*, 1, 531; *rich*, 6, 843; o[illegible] medicines, 12, 402; *sovereign, ruler*[illegible], *lord, master of*, w. gen., 1, 80; **fac**[illegible]**tus, facta potēns**, w. gen., *havin*[illegible]

obtained, 7, 541; subst., **potentēs**, ium *or* um, *the great*, 12, 519.

post, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place and time; prep., *behind*, 1, 296; *next to*, 7, 655; *after*, 5, 626; adv., *afterwards, then, next*, 1, 612; *hereafter*, 1, 136.

posterus, a, um, adj. (post), *the next, following*, 3, 588; superl., **postrēmus** or **postumus**, a, um, *last*, 11, 664; *the last, lowest*, 3, 427; *latest-born, youngest*, 6, 763; subst., **postrēma**, ōrum, n., *the rear*, 9, 27.

posthabeō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to hold next; esteem less*, 1, 16.

posthabitus, a, um, p. of posthabeō.

postis, is, m. (rel. to pōnō), *a post; doorpost, jamb*, 3, 287; *door*, 2, 480.

postquam, adv. referring the time of one action or event to that of another; *after that, as soon as*, w. perf., 3, 463; 1, 520; *from the time that*, 4, 17.

postrēmus, a, um, see posterus.

potēns, entis, see possum.

potentia, ae, f. (potēns), *power, force, potency, might*, 1, 664, et al.

potestās, ātis, f. (possum), *ability, power*, physical or moral, 9, 97; 9, 739; *virtue, efficacy*, 12, 396; *possibility, opportunity*, 3, 670; *authority*, 10, 100; meton., the possessor of power, *sovereign*, 10, 18.

1\. **potior**, ītus sum, 4, dep. n. (potitur, 3, 56; 4, 217), (potis), *to become master* or *possessor of; get, take possession*, w. abl., 3, 56; *enjoy*, 4, 217; *seize*, 12, 642; *win*, 9, 363; *achieve, execute*, 6, 624; *gain, reach*, 1, 172.

2\. **potior**, ius, comp. of potis.

potis, e, adj., *able*, 3, 671; compar., **potior**, ius, *better, preferable*, 4, 287; adv., **potius**, *preferably; rather*, 3, 654.

Potītius, iī, m., *the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules*, 8, 269.

potītus, a, um, p. of 1. potior.

potius, see potis.

pōtō, āvī, ātus *or* pōtus, 1, a., *to drink*, 6, 715.

prae, prep. w. abl. (rel. to prō), *before;* **prae sē portāre**, *to carry*, 11, 544; **prae sē iactāre**, *to pretend*, 9, 134.

praebeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (prae *and* habeō), *to hold before, afford, offer*, 9, 693.

praecēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go before*, 9, 47.

praecelsus, a, um, adj., *very high, lofty*, 3, 245.

praeceps, cipitis, adj. (prae *and* caput), *head foremost; headlong*, 2, 307; *deep*, 11, 888; *hurried, hasty, quick, speedy*, 4, 573; *flying, running swiftly*, 2, 516; 3, 598; *rash, impetuous, fiery*, 9, 685; prolept., *ready to sink*, 10, 232; subst., **praeceps**, n., *a steep, precipice, verge*, 2, 460; **in praeceps**, *headlong; downwards*, 6, 578.

praeceptum, ī, n. (praeceptus), *an injunction, direction, order, command*, 6, 236; *warning*, 2, 345; *rule, precept, maxim*.

praeceptus, a, um, p. of praecipiō.

praecīdō, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (prae *and* caedō), *to cut off in front:* p., **praecīsus**, a, um, *abrupt, ragged*, 8, 233.

praecipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (prae *and* capiō), *to take, get beforehand*, 10, 277; fig., *anticipate*, 6, 105; *await*, 11, 491; *instruct, direct, order*, 9, 40; *teach, prescribe*, 11, 329.

praecipitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (praeceps), to cast headlong, **hurl plunge**, 2, 37; **urge, hurry, haste**

impel, incite, 2, 317; *break off, end swiftly*, 12, 699; *hasten away*, 4, 565; n. (sc. sē), *fall headlong*, 6, 351; *descend swiftly*, 2, 9; *run down*, 4, 251.

praecipuē, adv. (praecipuus), *chiefly, especially, particularly, most of all*, 1, 220.

praecipuus, a, um, adj. (praecipiō), *taken first; foremost, chief*, 11, 214; *distinguished*, 5, 249; *most distinguished*, 8, 177.

praecīsus, a, um, p. of praecīdō.

praeclārus, a, um, adj., *very clear* or *bright; illustrious, splendid*, 4, 655.

praecō, ōnis, m., *a herald*, 5, 245.

praecordia, ōrum, n. (prae *and* cor), *the diaphragm or midriff; the vital parts; the heart*, 9, 413; *the heart* as the seat of courage, 2, 367; *spirit, heart*, 9, 596.

praeda, ae, f., *booty, spoil*, 1, 528; *prey, game*, 1, 210; often in the pl., as 7, 749.

praedīcō, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., *to say beforehand; foretell, prophesy, predict*, 3, 252; *forewarn*, 3, 436; p., **praedictus**, a, um, *foretold;* subst., **praedictum**, ī, n., *the thing foretold; a prediction, prophecy*, 4, 464.

praedictum, see praedīcō.

praedīves, itis, adj., *very rich, opulent, wealthy*, 11, 213.

praedō, ōnis, m. (cf. praedor, *rob*), *a robber*, 10, 774.

praedulcis, e, adj., *very sweet; pleasing, dear*, 11, 155.

praedūrus, a, um, adj., *very hard; hardy, sturdy, powerful*, 10, 748.

praeeō, īvī, *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before;* p., **praeiēns**, euntis, *going before, preceding*, 5, 186.

praeferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry before, bear*, 7, 237; *offer*, 11, 249; *present, exhibit*, 10, 211; *put before* or *first*, 5, 541; *choose rather, prefer*.

praeficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (prae *and* faciō), *to put at the head* or *in command; to place* or *set over*, w. acc. and dat., 6, 118.

praefīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fasten before, in front of*, w. acc. and dat., 11, 778; *on the end*, 9, 466; *to tip, head, point*, 5, 557.

praefīxus, a, um, p. of praefīgō.

praefodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig before* or *in front of*, 11, 473.

praefor, fātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to address first*, 11, 301.

praefulgeō, fulsī, 2, n., *to shine* or *glitter at the end*, 8, 553.

praegnāns, antis (prae *and* genō), *with young, pregnant*, 7, 320.

praelātus, a, um, p. of praeferō.

praemetuō, 3, a. and n., *to fear beforehand, dread*, 2, 573.

praemissus, a, um, p. of praemittō.

praemittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send before, in advance*, or *forward; dispatch*, 6, 34.

praemium, iī, n., (prae *and* emō), *that which is taken first* or *as the best; prize*, 5, 70; *reward, recompense*, 1, 461; *gift, blessing*, 4, 33.

praenatō, 1, n. and a., *to swim in front of* or *by;* fig., *flow by, along by*, 6, 705.

Praeneste, is, n. and f., *a town in Latium on a lofty hill about twenty miles southeast of Rome;* now *Palestrina*, 7, 682.

Praenestīnus, a, um, adj. (Praeneste), *of Praeneste*, 7, 678.

praenūntia, ae, f., *a harbinger, forerunner*, 11, 139.

praepes, etis, adj., *hastening before; swift, fleet*, 3, 361; *winged*, 5, 254.

praepinguis, e, adj., *very fat; rich*, 3, 698.

praereptus, a, um, p. of praeripiō.

praeripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (prae *and* rapiō), *to snatch, seize before another; seize quickly; snatch away*, 4, 516.

praerumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to burst* or *break off in front;* p., **praeruptus**, a, um, *broken* or *torn off; precipitous, abrupt, steep*, 1, 105.

praesaepe, is, n. (rel. to praesaepio), *an inclosure, fold, stall, stable, pen*, 7, 17; *hive*, 1, 435.

praesāgus, a, um, adj. (praesāgiō), *divining, prophetic*, 10, 177; *foreboding*, w. gen., 10, 843, et al.

praescius, a, um, adj., *foreknowing, prescient*, 6, 66; *foreboding, ill-boding*, 12, 452.

praesēns, entis (praesum), adj., *being before, present in person; present before one*, 3, 174; *propitious*, 9, 404; *immediate, instant*, 1, 91; *prompt*, 12, 152; *urgent, powerful*, 12, 245.

praesentia, ae, f. (praesēns), *a being present; presence*, 9, 73.

praesentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to feel, perceive beforehand*, 4, 297.

praeses, idis, c. (praesideō), *one presiding; an arbiter; arbitress*, 11, 483.

praesideō, sēdī, 2, n. and a. (prae *and* sedeō), *to sit before; preside over, rule over*, w. dat., 3, 35.

praesidium, iī, n. (praesideō), *protection*, 11, 58.

praestāns, antis, comp., **praestantior**, ius, see praestō.

praestō, stitī, stātus *or* stitus, 1, n. and a., *to stand before; surpass; represent*, 11, 438; impers., **praestat**, praestitit, *it is, was better, preferable, more fitting, important*, 1, 135; p., **praestāns**, antis, *excellent, superior, distinguished*, 5, 361; w. gen., 12, 19.

praesūmō, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., *to take beforehand; anticipate*, 11, 18.

praetendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a., *to hold out before; stretch forth, extend, wave*, 8, 116; *stretch, extend before*, 3, 692; *oppose*, 9, 599; fig., *pretend, promise*, 4, 339.

praetentus, a, um, p. of praetendō.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prae), *by, beyond, before;* adv., *besides, along by, past*, 10, 399; prep., *beyond*, 7, 24.

praetereā, adv., lit. *besides these things; besides, moreover*, freq.; *then too*, 1, 647; *hereafter*, 1, 49.

praetereō, īvī, *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to pass by, to come to an end; to go, pass by*, 5, 156; *outstrip*, 4, 157; p., **praeteritus**, a, um, *past*, 8, 560.

praeteritus, a, um, p. of praetereō.

praeterlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a , *to glide, flow along by*, 6, 874; *sail past* or *by*, 3, 478.

praetervehor, vectus sum, 3, pass. of praetervehō, as dep. a., *to go by; pass, sail by*, 3, 688.

praetexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave in front; to fringe*, 6, 5; fig., *palliate, cloak*, 4, 172; *conceal*, 4, 500.

praeūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn at the point*, 7, 524.

praeūstus, a, um, p. of praeūrō.

praevectus, a, um, p. of praevehor.

praevehor, vectus sum, 3, dep., *to ride before, ride up*, 7, 166.

praevertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn before; to preoccupy, prepossess*, 1, 721; *surpass*, 7, 807; pass. as dep. (only in pres.), **praevertor**, *to surpass, outstrip*, 1, 317.

praevideō, vīdī, vīsus, 2, a., to see *beforehand; foresee*, 5, 445.

prātum, ī, n., *a meadow*, 6, 674.

prāvus, a, um, adj., *crooked;* subst., **prāvum**, ī, n., *perverseness, wrong, evil, falsehood,* 4, 188.

precēs, um, see prex.

precor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to pray; entreat, invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate,* 4, 521; *pray for,* 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; p., **precāns**, antis, *suppliant,* 7, 237.

prehendō (prēndō), ī, ēnsus, 3, a., *to lay hold of; seize,* 2, 592; *catch,* 3, 450; *seize, hold* for defense, 2, 322; *overtake, reach,* 6, 61.

prehēnsus, a, um, p. of prehendō.

premō, pressī, pressus, 3, a., *to press,* freq.; *tread upon,* 2, 380; *trample,* 5, 331; *press together, close,* 6, 155; *press after, pursue,* 1, 324; *overflow, overwhelm,* 1, 246; *press upon,* 2, 530; *follow up* in speech, 7, 119; *stab, slay,* 9, 330; *hem in,* 11, 545; *suppress, keep down, conceal,* 1, 209; 12, 322; *obscure, withdraw,* 4, 81; *restrain, curb,* 1, 63; *check, discourage,* 11, 402; *repress,* 4, 332; *subject, reduce, oppress,* 1, 285; **premere vestīgia**, *arrest the footsteps,* 6, 197; *plant one's footsteps on, tread on* (with abl. of place), 11, 788.

prēndō, see prehendō.

prēnsō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (prēndō), *to grasp,* 2, 444.

prēnsus, a, um, p. of prēndō.

pressō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., *to press hard; squeeze, press; milk.*

pressus, a, um, p. of premō.

pretium, iī, n., *price,* 4, 212; *value, worth,* 9, 232; *money; bribe,* 6, 622; *reward, punishment,* 12, 352; *prize,* 5, 292; *ransom,* 9, 213.

(prex), precēs, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing. (precor), *a prayer, supplication, entreaty,* 2, 689.

Priamēius, a, um, adj. (Priamus), *of Priam,* 2, 403; *Priam's,* 7, 252.

Priamidēs, ae, m., *son of Priam,* 3, 295.

Priamus, ī, m. 1. *Priam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy,* 1, 458, et al. 2. *A Trojan youth, son of Polites and grandson of King Priam,* 5, 564.

prīdem, adv., *some time before* or *since; long ago, long since,* 2, 647, freq.

prīmaevus, a, um, adj. (prīmus *and* aevum), *first in age; eldest born,* 9, 545; *youthful,* 10, 345; *early,* 7, 162.

prīmitiae, ārum, f. (prīmus), *the first fruits; first offerings,* 11, 16; *beginnings, first essays,* 11, 156.

prīmōris, e, adj. (prīmus), *first;* subst., **prīmōrēs**, um, *the chiefs, princes, nobles,* 9, 309.

prīmus, a, um, num. adj., superl. of prior, *first* in space, time, order, degree, or dignity (usually referring to three or more); *first, foremost,* 5, 151; *front, fore-,* 5, 566; *nearest,* 2, 32; *first part of,* 1, 541; *edge, border, outskirt of,* 9, 244; *chief,* 9, 785; *earliest, first,* 1, 345; *for the first time,* 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810 et al.; *in the earliest times,* 1, 1; **prīma proelia**, *the beginning of battle,* 12, 103; subst., **prīmum**, ī, n., *the chief concern, affair, work,* 8, 408; **prīmī**, ōrum, m., *foremost, first,* 2, 494; **prīma**, ōrum, n., *the first place, front, van,* 10, 157; *first prize,* 5, 194; adv., **prīmum**, *first,* 2, 375; **ut prīmum**, *as soon as,* 1, 306; **prīmō**, *at first, in the beginning,* 4, 176; **in prīmīs**, or **imprīmīs**, *especially, chiefly,* 1, 303.

prīnceps, ipis, adj. (prīmus *and* capiō), *first; chief; foremost,* 5, 160; subst., m., *a chief, leader, commander,*

prince, 1, 488; *progenitor, founder, ancestor*, 3, 168.

prīncipium, iī, n. (prīnceps), *a beginning, commencement;* abl. adverbially, **prīncipiō**, *in the beginning, at first, in the first place*, 2, 752.

prior, ius, ōris (superl., **prīmus**, wh. see), *first* or *foremost*, of two, 5, 155; *first* in order of time, 1, 581; *earlier, former, first*, 3, 213; *beforehand, anticipating*, 11, 760; *superior*, 11, 292; subst., **priōrēs**, m., *ancestors*, 3, 693; adv., **prius**, *before, sooner rather*, 2, 190; **priusquam**, see quam.

prīscus, a, um, adj., *old, former, ancient*, 7, 706; **Prīscī Latīnī**, *the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome*, 5, 598.

prīstinus, a, um, adj., *primitive, pristine, former*, 6, 473; *recent*, 10, 143; subst., **prīstina**, ōrum, n., *former, first condition*, 12, 424.

pristis, is, f. (another form for *pistrīx*). 1. *A sea-monster*, 10, 211. 2. **Pristis**, *the Pristis, one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 154.

prius, see prior.

priusquam, adv., *before that, before*, 1, 472.

Prīvernum, ī, *a city of Latium*, 11, 540.

Prīvernus, ī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 576.

1. **prō**, prep. w. abl., *before, in front of*, 12, 661; *on the front* of an elevated place; *on*, 9, 575; *in defense of*, 8, 653; *on account of, for the sake of*, 6, 821; *in place of, instead of, for*, 1, 659; *for, in return for*, 3, 604; *in preference to*, 5, 483; **prō sē**, *according to his strength*, 5, 501.

2. **prō (prōh)**, interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress. agony; *O! ah! alas!* 4, 590.

proavus, ī, m., *a great-grandfather; sire, ancestor*, 3, 129.

probō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (probus, *upright*), *to try, put to proof; approve*, 5, 418; *permit, allow*, 4, 112.

Procās, ae, m., *one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius*, 6, 767.

procāx, ācis, adj., *bold, insolent;* fig., *wild, raging*, 1, 536.

prōcēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go* or *come forth* or *forward; advance, proceed, go on*, 2, 760; *move*, 4, 587; *elapse, pass by*, 3, 356; *continue*, 5, 461.

procella, ae, f., *a gale, storm, squall, tempest*, 1, 102.

procer, eris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), *a chief, noble;* pl., **procerēs**, um, *elders, nobles, princes*, 1, 740.

Prochyta, ae, f., *an island near the Bay of Naples*, now *Procida*, 9, 715.

prōclāmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to cry out; declare, announce, proclaim*, 5, 345.

Procris, idis, f., *Procris, a daughter of Erectheus, married to Cephalus, king of Phocis, by whom she was accidentally killed in a forest, whither she had followed him out of jealousy*, 6, 445.

procul, adv., *far off, at a distance*, 2, 42; *far hence, away*, 6, 258; *from a distance, from far*, 10, 401; *high, aloft*, 5, 642.

prōculcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (prō *and* calcō), *to tread down, trample upon*, 12, 534.

prōcumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., *to lie down; to bend, lean forward, lie along*, 8, 83; *bend down, lie prostrate; fall upon*, 11, 150; *bend to, ply* the oars, 5, 198; to fall in death

or *battle*, 2, 426; *fall down, sink in ruins*, 2, 505.

procūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to care for; attend to; refresh*, 9, 158.

prōcurrō, cucurrī *or* currī, cursus, 3, n., *to run forth* or *forward*, 12, 267; *advance, sally forth*, 9, 690; *roll, rush along*, 11, 624; *jut, run out, project*, 5, 204.

prōcursus, ūs, m. (prōcurrō), *a running forward, onward course, career*, 12, 379; *charge, onset*, 12, 711.

prōcurvus, a, um, adj., *curved forward; curving*, 5, 765.

procus, ī, m. (procor, *ask*), *one who asks, a wooer, suitor*, 4, 534.

prōdeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go forth; move forward* or *along*, 6, 199; *advance, project*, 10, 693.

prōdigium, iī, n., *a prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent*, 3, 366; *monster*, 8, 295.

prōditiō, ōnis, f. (prōdō), *a giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation* or *charge of treason*, 2, 83.

prōditus, a, um, p. of prōdō.

prōdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put, bring, give forth; propagate*, 4, 231; *give up, desert, betray*, 1, 252; *expose*, 12, 42; *discover*, 9, 374; *give over, sentence*, 2, 127; *announce, disclose, make known*, 10, 99.

prōdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, draw forth, carry, bring, conduct, lead forth*, 9, 487; *breed, produce*, 12, 900; *prolong, protract*, 2, 637.

proelium, iī, n. (in Virgil always pl.), *a battle, conflict, contest, combat, fight*, 5, 375, et al.; *charge*, 11, 631.

profānus, a, um, adj. (prō *and* fānum, *shrine*), *in front* or *outside of the sacred inclosure; not sacred;* **profānōs facere**, *to desecrate*, 12, 779; subst., **profānī**, ōrum, m., *the unconsecrated; uninitiated, profane*, 6, 258.

profectō, adv. (prō *and* factum), *as a fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely, certainly*, 8, 532.

profectus, a, um, p. of proficīscor.

prōferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry forward* or *forth; extend*, 6, 795; *postpone, delay*, 12, 395.

proficīscor, profectus sum, 3, dep. n., *to put one's self forward; set out, depart*, 1, 340; *proceed, spring from*, 8, 51.

prōflō, flāvī, flātus, 1, a., *to blow; breathe forth noisily*, by snoring, 9, 326.

profor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; say; speak*, 1, 561.

profugus, a, um, adj. (profugiō, *flee*), *fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled*, 1, 2.

profundo, fūdī, fūsus, 3, n., *to pour forth; pour, shed*, 12, 154.

profundus, a, um, adj., *deep*, 5, 614; *lofty, deep-vaulted*, 1, 58; subst., **profundum**, ī, n., *the deep, the sea*, 12, 263.

prōgeniēs, ēī, f. (prōgignō), *lineage, progeny, race*, 1, 19; *offspring*, 5, 565; *son*, 7, 97.

prōgignō, genuī, genitus, 3, a., *to beget; bear, bring forth*, 4, 180.

prōgredior, gressus sum, 3 dep. n. (prō *and* gradior), *to go, come forward* or *forth*, 4, 136; *advance*, 3, 300; *move on*, 12, 219.

prōgressus, a, um, p. of prōgredior.

prohibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (prō *and* habeō), *to hold before* or *off, prohibit; to keep, ward off*, 1, 525; *withhold, debar*, 7, 313; *prevent, hinder, forbid*, 5, 631.

prōiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (prō *and* iaciō), *to throw* or *cast forth; to throw* or *cast down*, as an offering; *to throw* or *fling down*, 5, 402; *throw away*, 6, 835; *plunge*, 5, 859;

expose, 11, 361; w. dat., 12, 256; p., **prōiectus**, a, um, *projecting, jutting*, 3, 699.

prōiectus, a, um, p. of prōiciō.

proinde (dissyl. in poetry), *just so; then, therefore*, 11, 383.

prōlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep., *to slip forward, tumble down*; p., **prōlāpsus**, a, um, *fallen, in ruins*, 2, 555.

prōlēs, is, f., *that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny*, 1, 75; *lineage*, 3, 180.

prōlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n., *to play* or *practice beforehand; prepare for*, 12, 106.

prōluō, luī, lūtus, 3, a., *to wash forth* or *out, cast out; wash away*, 12, 686; *wet, drench, fill*, 1, 739.

prōluviēs, ēī, f. (prōluō), *a flowing forth; excrement, discharge*, 3, 217.

prōmereor, meritus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to merit for one's self* by favors given; *deserve, merit, put under obligation*, 4, 335.

prōmeritus, a, um, p. of prōmereor.

prōmissus, a, um, p. of prōmittō.

prōmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to let go, send forth* or *down; promise*, 4, 228; *vow, pledge*, 2, 96; p., **prōmissus**, a, um, *promised, betrothed*, 12, 31; subst., **prōmissum**, ī, n., *a promise*, 2, 160; *a thing promised; prize*, 5, 386.

prōmō, prōmpsī, prōmptus, 3, a. (prō *and* emō), *to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth*, 5, 191; with *sē*, *come forth*, 2, 260.

Promolus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

prōmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move forward; push forward*, 10, 195.

prōnuba, ae, f. (prō *and* nūbō, *marry*), *aiding in marriage rites; presiding over marriage; bridal-*, 4, 166; *bridesmaid*, 7, 319.

prōnus, a, um, adj., *inclined, stooping* or *bending forward*, 3, 668; *leaning*, 8, 236; *descending, falling*, 11, 485; *going down*, 9, 713; *favorable, safe*, 5, 212.

propāgo, inis, f. (prō *and* pangō), *that which is fastened forward* or *along; the layer of a vine; offspring, progeny, race, lineage*, 6, 870; 12, 827.

prope, adv. (comp., **propius**, superl., **proximē**) and prep. (prō); adv. comp., **propius**, *more nearly, closely, plainly*, 12, 218; *more attentively, more propitiously, favorably*, 1, 526.

properē, adv., see properus.

properō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season* or *in haste; to hasten; make haste*, 1, 745; *be eager for, desire much*, 7, 57; impers., **properārī**, *one hastens, they are hastening, stirring*, 4, 416.

properus, a, um, adj., *forward; prompt, active*, 12, 85; adv., **properē**, *hastily, in haste, speedily*, 9, 236.

prōpexus, a, um, adj. (prō *and* pectō), *combed out; hanging down, long*, 10, 838.

propinquō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (propinquus), *to bring near; render favorable*, 10, 254; *to draw near, approach*, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.

propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), *near, neighboring, near at hand*, 3, 381; *not remote*, 11, 156; *near of kin, related*, 2, 86.

propior, ius, adj. comp. (prope), *nearer*, 3, 531; subst., **propiōra**, ōrum, n., *nearer places; the inner course* or *track*, 5, 168; adv., **propius**, see prope; superl., **proximus**, a, um, *the nearest in place, time,* or *rank; next*, 1, 157.

prōpōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to place before; place in view; offer*, 5, 365.

proprius, a, um, adj., *peculiar to any one; one's own*, 1, 73; *fitting, proper; lasting, permanent, enduring*, 6, 871.

propter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), *near to, by the side of; on account of, for the sake of*, 4, 320; after its case, 12, 177.

prōpūgnāculum, ī, n. (prōpūgnō, *defend*), *a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark*, 4, 87.

prōra, ae, f., *the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow*, 1, 104.

prōripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (prō *and* rapiō), *to snatch forth*: w. pers. pron. expressed or understood, *rush forth, hasten away*, 5, 741.

prōrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. and n., *to cause to burst forth: cast forth*, 3, 572; *spring forth*, 10, 796: *rush, run, burst into*, 7, 32: p., **prōruptus**, a, um, *breaking, starting out*, 7, 459: *dashing, rushing, broken*, 1, 246.

prōruptus, a, um, p. of prōrumpō.

prōsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow on after; follow, pursue*, 6, 476: *attend*, 3, 130: *greet*, 11, 107: without an object, *go on*, 2, 107.

Prōserpina, ae, f., *Proserpina, daughter* [illegible] *and Ceres, carried away* [illegible] *in Sicily, and* [illegible], 4, 698, et al.

prōsiliō, [illegible], 4, n. [illegible] *or spring forth*, 5, 140.

prōspectō, [illegible], 1, [illegible] and a. [illegible] 10, 741.

prōspectus, [illegible] 6, 126 [illegible] of the object, 1.

prōsper, or, more frequently, **prōsperus**, a, um, adj. (prō *and* spēs), *favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious*, 3, 362.

prōspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, n. and a. (prō *and* speciō, *look*), *to look forth, forward; to see afar, in the distance, descry, see*, 3, 648; *to look forth* or *out upon*, w. dat., 1, 127.

prōsum, prōfuī, prōdesse, irreg. n., *to be advantageous, useful, profitable; to benefit, profit, avail*, 5, 684.

prōtēctus, a, um, p. of prōtegō.

prōtegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover in front: shelter, protect*, 2, 444.

prōtendō, tendī, tēnsus *or* tentus, 3, a. *to stretch forth* or *out; extend*, 5, 377.

prōterō, trīvī, trītus, 3, a., *to rub before; trample upon* or *down, crush to pieces*, 12, 330.

prōterreō, terruī, territus, 2, a., *to frighten forth* or *away; put to flight*, 12, 291.

Prōteus (dissyl.), eī *or* eos, m., *a sea god who often changed his form*; **Prōteī Columnae**, *the island of Pharos, the boundary of Egypt*, 11, 262.

prōtinus, adv. (prō *and* tenus), *forward* in space, *before one; right on, continuously*, 3, 416: in time, *continuously, in order*, 6, 33: *forthwith*, 2, 437: *suddenly*, 10, 340: *right on, thenceforward*, 7, 601.

prōtrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw, drag, bring forth*, 2, 123.

prōturbō, [illegible], 1, a., *to push*, [illegible], 5, 441: *repel*, 10, 801.

prōvectus, a, um, p. of prōvehō.

prōvehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry* [illegible]: pass., **provehor**, vectus sum, [illegible] *borne, ride, sail* [illegible], 3, 72: *proceed, continue*, 3, 481.

prōveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come* [illegible], 12, 428.

prōvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll forward* or *along*, 10, 556; *roll, whirl over* or *along*, 12, 533.

proximus, a, um, adj., superl. of propior, which see.

prūdentia, ae, f. (prūdēns, *foreseeing*), *a foreseeing; wise foresight, prudence, wisdom*, 3, 433.

prūna, ae, f., *a live coal*, 5, 103.

Prytanis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

pūbēns, entis, adj., *pubescent; full of vigor; full of sap, juicy*, 4, 514.

1. **pūbēs**, is, f., *the groin, middle*, 3, 427; *the youthful population; youth, young men; youthful band*, 1, 399; *brood, offspring*, 6, 580.

2. **pūbēs**, eris, adj., *grown up, pubescent;* of plants, *mature, full grown*, 12, 413.

pūbēscō, pūbuī, 3, inc. n. (pūbēs), *to be growing up*, 3, 491.

pudendus, a, um, see pudeō.

pudeō, uī, itus, 2, a. and n., *to be ashamed; to make ashamed;* impers., **pudet**, itum est, w. acc. of person, *it shames one; one is ashamed*, 5, 196; p., **pudendus**, a, um, *that one should be ashamed of; shameful, inglorious*, 11, 55.

pudor, ōris, m. (pudeō), *shame; feeling* or *fear of shame*, 5, 455; *modesty; purity, virtue, honor*, 4, 27.

puella, ae, f. (cf. puer), *a girl, maiden*, 2, 238.

puer, erī, m., *a boy*, 1, 267; *youth*, 1, 475; *son, child, boy*, 4, 94; *infant*, 8, 632.

puerīlis, e, adj. (puer), *pertaining to a boy; a boy's*, 11, 578; *boyish*, 5, 548.

pūgna, ae, f., *a fight, battle, struggle, combat, contest, conflict*, freq.; *war*, 12, 241.

pūgnātor, ōris, m. (pūgnō), *a fighter;* adjectively, *fighting, fierce*, 11, 680.

pūgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (pūgna), *to battle, fight, contend, war*, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; *pull against, resist*, w. dat., *struggle with, resist*, 4, 38; 11, 600; impers., **pūgnātur**, *they contend*, 7, 553.

pūgnus, ī, m., *a fist, hand*, 4, 673.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. (comp., **pulchrior**, ius; superl., **pulcherrimus**, a, um), *beautiful, fair, lovely*, 1, 75; *splendid*, 4, 266; *excellent, wise*, 5, 728; *illustrious*, 1, 286; *warlike, valiant*, 7, 657.

pullulō, āvī, ātus, inc. (pullus, *young animal*), *to spring out; sprout, shoot, bristle*, 7, 329.

pulmō, ōnis, m., *a lung; lungs*, 9, 701.

pulsō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (pello), *to beat much; batter, buffet*, 5, 460; *strike*, 6, 647; *lash*, 3, 555; *beat with the hoofs, dash along*, 11, 660; *violate, insult*, 12, 286; *pulsate, throb*, 5, 138; *rebound*, 4, 313.

1. **pulsus**, a, um, p. of pellō.

2. **pulsus**, ūs, m. (pellō), *a striking* or *beating; tramp, reverberation*, 6, 591.

pulvereus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), *full of dust, dusty; of dust*, 8, 593.

pulverulentus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), *full of dust; covered with dust, dusty*, 4, 155.

pulvis, eris, m., rarely f., *dust*, 2, 273; *soil, ground, earth; dusty plain*, 7, 163.

pūmex, icis, m., *pumice stone; rock abounding in crevices; pumice stone, porous, hollow rock*, 5, 214.

Pūniceus, a, um, adj. (cf. Poeni), *of Punic* or *Phoenician color; reddish, red, rosy, crimson*, 12, 77; *purple-colored, purple*, 5, 269.

Pūnicus, a, um, adj. (cf. Poenī), *Punic, Carthaginian*, 1, 338.

puppis, is, f., *the hinder part of a ship; the stern*, 5, 12; by synecdoche, *a vessel, boat, ship*, 1, 69; meton., *crew*, 8, 497.

pūrgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pūrus *and* agō), *to render pure, clean*, or *clear;* sē **pūrgāre**, *to dissolve, disappear*, 1, 587.

purpura, ae, f. (πορφύρα, *the purple-fish*), *purple color, purple; purple border* or *fringe*, 5, 251.

purpureus, a, um, adj. (purpura), *of purple; purple-colored, scarlet, red, purple*, 1, 337; of blood, 9, 349; *ruddy, glowing, brilliant*, 1, 591.

pūrus, a, um, adj., *free from stain, pure*, 7, 489; *clear, serene*, 2, 590; *open, unobstructed*, 12, 771; *unmixed*, 6, 746; *pointless*, 6, 760; *unmarked, without symbol*, or *device*, 11, 711.

puter, pūtris, e, adj. (puteō, *to be foul-smelling*), *fetid, foul-smelling; putrid, crumbling, dusty*, 8, 596.

putō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make clean; make clear, trim, dress, prune; to consider, ponder*, 6, 332; *think, imagine, believe, suppose*, 2, 43.

Pygmaliōn, ōnis, m., *Pygmalion, son of Belus, brother of Dido, and king of Phoenicia*, 1, 347, et al.

pyra, ae, f., *a funeral pile, pyre*, 4, 494.

Pyracmōn, onis, m., *a Cyclops, servant of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Pyrgī, ōrum, m., *a tower on the coast of Etruria*, 10, 184.

Pyrgō, ūs, f., *a Trojan woman, nurse of the children of Priam*, 5, 645.

Pyrrhus, ī, m., *Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, killed by Orestes*, 3, 296, et al.

Q

quā, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (ablat. of quī), *in, by, what way? how?* 1, 676; *where, which way, side, direction*, 2, 463; for quā-cumque, *any way, anywhere; in any way, by any means; where, in whatever way; so far as*, 12, 147; sī quā, *if in any way*, 1, 18.

quācumque, adv., *by whatever way, wherever; by whatever means, by all means, wherever;* separated by tmesis, 11, 762.

quadra, ae, f. (cf. quattuor), *anything quadriform; one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake*, 7, 115.

quadrifidus, a, um, adj. (quattuor *and* findō), *four-cleft, split into four parts*, 7, 509.

quadrīgae, ārum, f. (quadriiugae fr. quattuor *and* iugum), *a yoke* or *team of four horses*, 8, 642; *a four-horse chariot, chariot*, 6, 535.

quadriiugis, e, adj. (quadrīgae), *pertaining to a team of four; four-yoked*, 10, 571.

quadriiugus, a, um, adj. (quadrīgae), *pertaining to a team of four; four-horse-*, 12, 162.

quadrupedāns, antis, adj., *going on four feet; galloping*, 8, 596; subst., gen. pl., *horses*, 11, 614.

quadrupēs, edis, adj. (quattuor *and* pēs), *four-footed;* subst., c., *a quadruped, animal, beast*, 3, 542; *courser, steed*, 11, 875.

quaerō, quaesīvī *or* quaesiī, quaesītus, 3, a., *to seek, search, look for*, 1, 380; *inquire, ask, demand*, 1, 370; *ask as* a gift, 4, 647; *desire*, 7, 449; *miss*, 10, 395.

quaesītor, ōris, m. (quaerō), *an investigator; examiner; judge*, 6, 432.

quaesītus, a, um, p. of quaerō.

quaesō, 3, a. (archaic form of quaerō), *to seek; ask, beg, beseech*, 3, 358.

quālis, e, adj. interrog. and rel., *of what sort? what? of what aspect?* 2, 274; *of such kind as; such as, as*,

1, 430; *such as = many of which*, 7, 200; w. *ubi*, 2, 471.

quam, adv. interrog. and rel. (quī), *how*, freq.; *as*, answering to *tam*, expressed or understood, *even as*, *just as*, *so far as*, 6, 96; **quam māgnus**, *so great as*, 10, 763; with a superl., to denote the highest degree possible; **quam prīmum**, *as soon as possible*, *instantly*, 4, 631; after the comparative, *than*, freq.; **antequam**, **priusquam** (often separated by tmesis), *before that*, *before*, 4, 27, freq.; **postquam**, often separated, *after that*, *after*, *as soon as*, 3, 463, et al.

quamquam, conj., *though*, *although*, 2, 12; freq.; corrective, *but*, 11, 415.

quamvīs, adv. and conj. (quam *and* volō), *as much as you will; however much; however, although, albeit;* w. subj., 3, 454; freq. w. an adj.

quandō, adv. interrog. and rel., and conj. (quam), *when;* indef., *at any time*, 3, 500; conj. of cause, *when*, *since*, 6, 50; *as*, *since*, *because*, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined w. **sī** as one word.

quandŏquidem, conj., *since indeed; inasmuch as, because.*

quantus, a, um, adj. interrog. and rel. (quam); interrog., *how great; what*, 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without *tantus* preceding, *as*, *so great as*, *as much as*, *such as*, in respect to quantity, 3, 641; adv., **quantum**, *how much*, *how*, 2, [illegible]

quārē, adv. [illegible] and [illegible] terrog. and [illegible] *on account of what thing? why? wherefore? on account of which* [illegible] *for which reason; wherefore* [illegible]

quārtus, a, um, num. adj. [illegible] *the fourth*, [illegible]

quasi, [illegible]

1, 551; 4, 53; *shake*, 5, 855; *brandish*, 9, 521.

quater, num. adv. (quattuor), *four times*.

quaternī, ae, a, adj. num. distr. (quattuor), *by fours, four by four; of four kinds*, 10, 202.

quatiō, *no perf.*, quassus, 3, a., *to shake*, freq.; *brandish*, 11, 767; *flap*, 3, 226; *shatter*, 2, 611; *make tremble*, 5, 200; *thrill*, *penetrate*, 3, 30; *ransack*, *beat up*, *search*, *scour*, 11, 513; *torment*, 6, 571; *assault*, 9, 608; *spur*, 12, 338.

quattuor, num. adj. indecl., *four*, 3, 537, freq.

-que, conj. enclit. (rel. to τε), *and*, freq.; *and indeed*, 7, 51; as an adversative, 4, 96; **-que — que**, **et — que**, *both — and*, freq.; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.; **-que — et**, *both — and.*

queō, quīvī *or* quiī, quitus, quīre, irreg. n., *to be able*, *can*, 6, 463.

Quercēns, entis, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 684.

quercus, ūs, f., *an oak tree*, 3, 680; meton., *an oak leaf crown*, 6, 772.

querēla, ae, f. (queror), *a complaining; complaint*, 4, 360; *lowing*, 8, 215.

quernus, a, um, adj. (quercus), *oaken*, 11, [illegible]

queror, [illegible] *to complain of*, *bemoan*, *complain*, 1, [illegible]; *moan*, 4, [illegible]

questus, [illegible] *a complaining*, *moaning*, *groaning*, [illegible] *mournful sound*.

quī, [illegible]

m., f., and n., sometimes used for the regular abl.; hence, **quīcum**, *with whom*, 11, 822.

quia, conj., *because*, 4, 696, et al.; *because, forsooth*, 4, 538.

quianam, interrog. adv., *why? ah! why? wherefore?* 5, 13.

quicquam *or* **quidquam**, see quisquam.

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. (quī *and* indef. adv. -cumque), *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever*, 1, 610; *no matter who; who*, 12, 143.

quid, see quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *or* (subst.) quiddam, pron. indef., *some particular one, some one, some body, something.*

quidem, adv., *indeed, truly, at least, yet*, 3, 628, et al.

quiēs, ētis, f., *rest, repose*, 3, 495; *sleep*, 2, 268; *respite, intermission*, 1, 723.

quiēscō, quiēvī, quiētus, 3, n. (quiēs), *to rest*, 7, 6; *repose, rest* in death, 1, 249; *be hushed, still, quiet*, 4, 523; *cease* from action, 5, 784; *lie*, 10, 836; p., **quiētus**, a, um, *at rest, quiet*, 5, 848; *still, calm, tranquil*, 5, 216; *peaceful, in repose*, 4, 379; *gentle, friendly*, 1, 303.

quīn, conj. (quī *and* nē = nōn), *why not, wherefore not? nay but*, 1, 279; *nay even*, 2, 768; *that not*, 5, 456.

quīngentī, ae, a, num. adj. (quīnque *and* centum), *five hundred*, 10, 204.

quīnī, ae, a, distr. num. (quīnque), *five each;* as cardinal, *five*, 2, 126.

quīnquāgintā, num. adj. indecl. (quīnque), *fifty*, 1, 703.

quīnque, num. adj. indecl., *five.*

quippe, conj. and adv., *because indeed, for indeed, for; because forsooth*, 1, 39: *forsooth, while indeed*, 4, 218; *surely, truly, indeed*, 12, 422.

Quirīnālis, ae, adj. (Quirīnus), *pertaining to Quirinus* or *Romulus*; *Quirinal*, 7, 187.

Quirīnus, ī, m., *Quirinus, the name of the deified Romulus*, 1, 292.

Quirītēs, ium, m., *ancient Sabines, especially of the city of Cures*, 7, 710; *Sabines amalgamated with the Romans; Roman citizens.*

1. **quis**, quae, quid, interrog. pron., *who? what? which?* 2, 42, et al.; **quid**, elliptical, *what then? what is it?* 10, 77; **quid**, adv., *as to what? how? why?* 2, 101, et al.; with num., *whether any, any?* **nescio quis, —quid, —quod**, *I know not who, —what;* often equivalent to *some one, something*, denoting doubt, 2, 735.

2. **quis**, qua *or* quae, quid *or* quod, indef. pron., adj., and subst., *any, some*, 2, 94, et al.; *some one, any one, anybody, anything, something*, 1, 413, et al.; **sī quis, nē quis**, etc., *if any, lest any*, etc., freq.; adv., **quid**, *as to anything, in anything, at all*, freq.; **sī quid**, *if at all*, freq.

quisnam (quīnam), quaenam, quidnam, emphatic interrog. pron., *who, pray? what, pray? who? what?* 3, 338.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, *or* quicquam, indef. pron. subst., *any one, any, anything*, in negative sentences, freq.; adj., *any*, 6, 875, et al.; adv., **quāquam**, *in any way.*

quisque, quaeque, quodque *or* (subst.) quidque *or* quicque, indef. pron., *each, every; each one, every one, everything*, 2, 130, et al.; in apposition w. pl., 6, 743.

quisquis, quaequae, quidquid *or* quicquid, indef. pron. (quis), *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever*, 1, 387, et al.

quīvīs, quaevīs, quodvīs, *or* (subst.) quidvīs, indef. pron., *who* or *what thou pleasest; any whatever, any*, 8, 577.

quō, adv. interrog. (quī), *where? to what place? whither? whereto?* 5, 29; *wherefore?* 12, 879; *whither?* 6, 43; indef., *wheresoever*, 2, 337; as final conj., *that, to the end that, in order that*, 4, 106; **quō magis**, *by how much more, that the more*, 4, 452.

quōcircā, adv., *for which reason, wherefore, and therefore*, 1, 673.

quōcumque, adv., indef., *to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever; however*, 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of quī), *as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however*, freq.; **quod sī**, *but if, indeed if, if however*, 6, 133.

quōmodō, *or*, separately, **quō modō**, adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of quī *and* modus), *in what way, manner? how?* 6, 892; *in the same manner as; just as; as*, 5, 599.

quōnam, emphatic interrog. adv., *whither, pray? whither? where?* 2, 595.

quondam, adv. (quom = cum *and* -dam), *some time or other; once; formerly*, 4, 307; *lately, just now*, 11, 819; *at times*, 2, 367; *ever*, 6, 876.

quoniam, conj. (quom = cum *and* iam), *since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because*, 4, 324.

quoque, conj., *also, too, as well, even*, 1, 407.

quot, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., *how many? so* or *as many as*, 4, 181, et al.

quotannīs (or **quot annīs**), adv., *every year, yearly*, 5, 59.

quotiēns, interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), *how often? so* or *as often as*.

quoūsque, adv. (quō *and* ūsque), *how long* (separated by tmesis), 5, 384.

R

rabidus, a, um, adj., *raving, savage, mad, raging*, 6, 421; *frenzied; frantic, raving*, 6, 80.

rabiēs, em, ē, f., *madness, frenzy, fury, fierceness*, 2, 357, et al.; of inanimate things, 5, 802, et al.

radiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (radius), *to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant*, 8, 616.

radius, iī, m., *a staff, rod; spoke of a wheel*, 6, 616; *beam, ray*, 5, 65; *a shuttle*, 9, 476; *the representation of rays on a crown*, 12, 163.

rādīx, īcis, f., *a root*, 3, 27, et al.

rādō, rāsī, rāsus, 3, a., *to rub, scrape, graze; skim along* or *over*, 5, 170; *coast along, sail near to*, 3, 700.

rāmus, ī, m., *a branch, bough*, 4, 485, et al.; *limb*, 8, 318; *wreath*, 5, 71.

rapidus, a, um, adj. (rapiō), *that tears away; violent, fierce; swiftly moving, rapid*, 1, 42; *speedy, quick, prompt*, 5, 513.

rapīna, ae, f. (rapiō), *a plundering; booty, prey*, 8, 263.

rapiō, rapuī, raptus, 3, a., *to seize, snatch*, freq.; *carry off, bear away*, 1, 28; *tear off*, 6, 496; *take*, 2, 675; *kindle* by rapid motion, 1, 176; *rescue*, 1, 378; *plunder, pillage*, 2, 374; *hurry, speed*, 4, 286; *swiftly lead on*, 12, 450; *hasten into, penetrate, range*, 6, 8; *ravish, violate*, 4, 198; subst., **raptum**, ī, n., *plunder, prey, spoil*, 4, 217.

Rapō, ōnis, m., *an Etruscan*, 10, 748.

raptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (rapiō), *to seize violently; drag*, 1, 483; *hurry away, transport.*

raptor, ōris, m. (rapiō), *a plunderer, robber;* adjectively, *plundering*, 2, 356.

raptum, ī, n., see rapiō.

raptus, a, um, p. of rapiō.

rārēscō, 3, inc. n. (rārus), *to become thin; to part* or *begin to stand open; to open*, 3, 411.

rārus, a, um, adj., *the opposite of dense; thin; straying, scattered*, 1, 118; *wide-meshed, distended*, 4, 131; *standing far apart, infrequent, here and there = few; broken, interrupted, faltering*, 3, 314; *rarely lighted, seen now and then, uncertain*, 9, 383.

rāstrum, ī, n., usually pl., **rāstrī**, ōrum, m. (rādō), *a heavy pronged hoe, rake, mattock.*

rāsus, a, um, p. of rādō.

ratiō, ōnis, f. (reor), *a reckoning, calculation; deliberation, purpose*, 2, 314; *plan, method, way, means, manner*, 4, 115; *reason, prudence, judgment*, 8, 299.

ratis, is, f., *a raft, float; bark, boat, ship*, 1, 43, et al.

ratus, a, um, p. of reor.

raucus, a, um, adj., *rough-sounding, hoarse; screaming*, 7, 705; *roaring, resounding*, 2, 545; adv., **rauca**, *hoarsely*, 9, 125.

re- *or* **red-**, inseparable particle, denoting return to the same condition, or else simply transition; *back, up, again, in return, un-;* and sometimes intensive.

rebellis, e, adj. (re- *and* bellum), *warring* or *making war again*, 12, 185; *rebellious, insurgent*, 6, 858.

recaleō, 2, n., *to be warm* or *hot*, 12, 35.

recēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go back, retire, withdraw*, 12, 129; *recede*, *retreat*, 2, 633; *stand apart, retire*, 2, 300; *depart*, 2, 595; *disappear*, 3, 72; *vanish*, 5, 526.

recēns, entis, adj., *new, recent, fresh*, 1, 417; *pure*, 6, 635; *newly wrought* or *finished*, 8, 654; foll. by *ab, just from*, 6, 450.

recēnseō, uī, us *or* itus, 2, a., *to estimate from the beginning; reckon, review, survey*, 6, 682.

receptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (recipiō), *to take back* or *out; recover*, 10, 383.

receptus, a, um, p. of recipiō.

recessus, ūs, m. (recēdō), *a retiring; recess, cavity*, 8, 193; *retreat, ambush*, 11, 527.

recidīvus, a, um (recidō, *to fall back*), *falling back; returning; rebuilt, restored*, 4, 344.

recīdō, cīdī, cīsus (re- *and* caedō), *to cut away; lop off*, 12, 208.

recīnctus, a, um, p. of recingō.

recingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a., *to ungird, loosen;* p., **recīnctus**, a, um, *ungirded, loosely hanging*, 4, 518.

recipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (re- *and* capiō), *to take back; receive, take*, 2, 524; *take, draw back* or *out*, 9, 348; *take in, let in, admit*, 9, 780; *recover, save*, 1, 178; *rescue*, 6, 111; *take from, inflict on*, 4, 656; *win back, recover, secure*, 6, 818; **recipere gressum**, *to return*, 11, 29; **sē recipere**, *to resort, withdraw, betake one's self.*

recīsus, a, um, p. of recīdō.

reclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *recline; rest, lay back* or *down*, 12, 130.

reclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (re- *and* claudō), *to unclose; to open*, freq.; *throw open*, 3, 92; *reveal, disclose*, 1, 358; *unsheathe*, 4, 646; *cut* or *lay open*, 4, 63.

reclūsus, a, um, p. of reclūdō.

recoctus, a, um, p. of recoquō.

recognōscō, cognōvī, cognitus, 3, a., *to know again; look over; survey, review*, 8, 721.

recolō, coluī, cultus, 3, a., *to till again;* fig., *think over, reflect, consider*, 6, 681.

recondō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to place again; put back, up*, or *away; hide, conceal*, 1, 681; *bury*, 10, 387; *bury* in oblivion, 5, 302.

recoquō, coxī, coctus, 3, a., *to boil again: recast, forge anew*, 7, 636; *purify, refine*, 8, 624.

recordor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (re- *and* cor), *to call to mind; remember*, 3, 107.

rēctor, ōris, m. (regō), *a director, leader, ruler*, 8, 572; *general, commander*, 9, 173; *guide; helmsman, pilot*, 5, 161.

rēctum, ī, n., see regō.

rēctus, a, um, p. of regō.

recubō, 1, n., *to be lying back* or *down; recline; be extended; lie*, 3, 392.

recumbō, cubuī, 3, n. (re- *and* cubō, *lie down*), *to lie down again; sink down*, 9, 713; *depend, rest*, 12, 59.

recurrō, currī, cursus, 3, n., *to run back; return, revolve*, 7, 100.

recursō, 1, intens. n., *to rush back; come back, recur to the mind*, 4, 3; *return*, 1, 662.

recursus, ūs, m. (recurrō), *a running back; return; retreat*, 5, 583; *a receding, an ebbing*, 10, 288.

recurvus, a, um, adj., *curving back* or *round; bending, crooked, rounding*, 7, 513.

recūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (re- *and* causa), *to bring a reason against; object; reject, decline*, 5, 417; *refuse*, 2, 607; *shrink back, recoil*, 5, 406.

recussus, a, um, p. of recutiō.

recutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (re- *and* quatiō), *to strike back; cause to resound;* p., **recussus**, a, um, *resounding, reverberating*, 2, 52.

redarguō, uī, 3, a., *disprove, confute*, 11, 688.

redditus, a, um, p. of reddō.

reddō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give back; put back, restore*, 12, 785, et al.; *deliver*, 2, 543; *pour forth*, 9, 700; *return*, 1, 409; *render, pay; answer*, 2, 323; *reproduce, bring back*, 6, 768; *render, make*, 5, 705; **sē reddere**, *emerge*, 9, 121; p., **redditus**, a, um, *being conveyed back; brought back to the land* or *earth; alighting*, 6, 18.

redēmptus, a, um, p. of redimō.

redeō, īvī *or* iī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go, come back, return; retreat*, 9, 794.

rediēns, euntis, p. of redeō.

redimīculum, ī, n. (redimiō), *something bound round; a chaplet, fillet, ribbon*, 9, 616.

redimiō, iī, ītus (imperf., redimībat, 10, 538), 4, a., *to bind round; wreathe, crown*, 3, 81.

redimītus, a, um, p. of redimiō.

redimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (re- *and* emō), *to buy back; ransom, redeem*, 6, 121.

reditus, ūs, m. (redeō), *a return*, 2, 17.

redoleō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to give forth a smell; to be redolent of, fragrant with*, 1, 436.

redūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, bring back; restore*, 1, 143; *return*, 9, 257; *draw back*, 5, 478; *rescue*, 4, 375; p., **reductus**, a, um, *retired, remote, solitary*, 6, 703; *receding*, 1, 161.

reductus, a, um, p. of redūcō.

redux, ucis, adj. (redūcō), *led back, brought back, returning*, 1, 390.

refectus, a, um, p. of reficiō.

refellō, fellī, 3, a. (re- *and* fallō), *to prove that one is in error; refute, gainsay*, 4, 380.

referō, rettulī, relātus, referre, irreg. a., *to bear, carry, bring back*, 4, 392; *bear again*, 5, 564; *cast up, vomit*, 9, 350; *turn*, 12, 657; of solemn rites, *render, pay*, 5, 605; *bring back* as a prize, *win, get*, 4, 93; *put back, stay*, 11, 290; *repeat*, 5, 598; *claim*, 7, 49; *answer, reply*, 4, 31; *report, relate, announce*, 1, 309; *reproduce, resemble*, 4, 329; *imitate*, 10, 281; *turn, change*, 11, 426; 1, 281; *render, make*, 8, 343; **vōce referre**, *speak, utter, exclaim*, 1, 94; **referre pedem**, *return;* pass., **referrī**, *go back, recede*, 2, 169; *return, revert*, 12, 37.

rēficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (re- *and* faciō), *to make again; restore*, 10, 234; *repair, amend, recruit, refresh, reanimate, encourage*, 11, 731.

refīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to unfasten, loosen*, 5, 527; *take down*, 5, 360; *unfasten* or *take down* the tablets of the laws, *render null, annul, abolish*, 6, 622; **refīxus**, a, um, *loosened, falling*, 5, 527.

refīxus, a, um, p. of refīgō.

reflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., *to bend back; bend*, 11, 622; *twist back*, 10, 535; *change*, 10, 632; **animum reflectere**, *to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect*, 2, 741.

reflexus, a, um, p. of reflectō.

refluō, 3, n., *to flow back*, 8, 240.

refringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (re- *and* frangō), *to break back; break off*, 6, 210.

refugiō, fūgī, 3, n. and a., *to fly*, 3, 258; *flee away*, 6, 472; *recede, stand distant*, 3, 536; *shrink*, 2, 12; w. acc., *start back from*, 2, 380; *shrink from, refuse*, 7, 618; **fugere, refugere**, *to fly to and fro*, 12, 753.

refulgeō, fulsī, fulsus, 2, n., *to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant*, 1, 402; *glitter, glisten*, 6, 204.

refundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour back* or *up; cast, throw up*, 7, 590; *boil up*, 1, 126; *flow back, overflow*, 6, 107; p., **refūsus**, a, um, *thrown back, beaten back; poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling*, 7, 225.

refūsus, a, um, p. of refundō.

refūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint*, 12, 41.

rēgālis, e, adj. (rēx), *belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal*, 1, 673.

rēgia, see rēgius.

rēgificus, a, um, adj. (rēx *and* faciō), *made meet for a king; magnificent, royal*, 6, 605.

rēgīna, ae, f. (rēx), *a queen*, 1, 9; *princess*, 1, 273.

regiō, ōnis, f. (regō), *a direction*, 2, 737; *region, territory, country*, 1, 460; *quarter, tract, place*, 9, 390; **regiō viārum**, *the beaten track, open road* or *path*, 11, 530.

rēgius, a, um. adj. (rēx), *pertaining* or *belonging to a king* or *queen*, 1, 696; *the king's*, 1, 677; *royal*, 1, 443; subst., **rēgia** (sc. domus), *a palace*, 7, 171.

rēgnātor, ōris, m. (rēgnō), *one who reigns; sovereign, lord*, 2, 779, et al.

rēgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rēgnum), *to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign*, 1, 141; *rule, govern*, 3, 14; impers., **rēgnātur**, etc., *there is kingly rule*, 1, 272.

rēgnum, ī, n. (rēx), *kingly sway; royal power* or *glory*, 1, 268; *dominion, rule, sovereignty*, 1, 78; *the*

territory of a king; realm, kingdom, dominion, 3, 333; *royal seat*, 1, 270; pl., *realms, kingdom*, 11, 461; *royal power*, 4, 591; *royal abode*, 12, 567.

regō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a., *to rule, govern, guide, control, direct*, et al.; *help, prosper*, 12, 405; p., **rēctus**, a, um, *straight, direct* (*directly along*), 6, 900; *straight forward*, 8, 209; **rēctō lītore, flūmine**, *directly along the shore, along the stream*, 6, 900; 8, 57; subst., **rēctum**, ī, n., *right*, 1, 604.

regressus, ūs, m. (regredior), *a going back; fig., turn, change, retrieve*, 11, 413.

rēiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (re- *and* iaciō), *to throw back* or *off*, 5, 421; *drive back, rout*, 11, 630; *put* or *turn behind*, 11, 619; of the eyes, *turn from, avert*, 10, 473.

rēiectus, a, um, p. of rēiciō.

relābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip back; retreat*, 10, 307.

relātū, supine of referō.

relātus, a, um, p. of referō.

1. **relēgō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to send away, remove; consign, give in charge*, 7, 775.

2. **relegō**, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a., *to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again*, 3, 690.

relīctus, a, um, p. of relinquō.

religiō, ōnis, f., *reverence for divine things: piety, devotion*, 2, 715; *sanctity*, 8, 349; *worship, sacred ceremonial, observance*, 3, 409; *sacred thing, symbol, token*, 2, 151; *object of worship; divinity*, 12, 182; *augury*, 3, 363.

religiōsus, a, um, adj. (religiō), *devout; sacred, holy*, 2, 365.

religō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie back* or *up; to picket*, 3, 352; *moor*, 7, 106.

relinquō, līquī, lictus, 3, a., *to leave behind*, 3, 190; *commit*, 7, 123; *spare, leave*, 2, 659; *give up, relinquish*, 4, 432; *desert, abandon*, 2, 28; *leave out of sight, unnoticed*, 2, 454.

rēliquiae, ārum, f. (relinquō), *the things left; remnant*, 1, 30; *relics, remains*, 4, 343.

relūceō, lūxī, 2, n., *to shine back* or *again*, or *brightly; glow, flash*, 2, 312; *to take fire*, 12, 300.

remēnsus, a, um, p. of remētior.

remeō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to go back, return*, 2, 95.

remētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure again, retrace, recross*, 2, 181; *survey, observe again*, 5, 25.

rēmex, igis, m. (rēmus *and* agō), *an oarsman, a rower*, 4, 588; *a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen*, 5, 116.

rēmigium, iī, n. (rēmex), *a rowing; oarage, rowing movement*, 1, 301; *body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew*, 3, 471; **rēmigium ālārum** = *ālae, wings*, 6, 19.

reminīscor, 3, dep. n. and a. (re- *and* rt. men, cf. meminī), *to call to mind; recall, remember, think of*, 10, 782.

remissus, a, um, p. of remittō.

remittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to let go back; send back*, 2, 543, et al.; *send up*, 5, 99; *repay*, 4, 436; *yield up, resign*, 10, 828; *give up*, 11, 346; *forego, lay aside*, 5, 419; *give back, reëcho*, 12, 929; **sē remittere**, *to submit, yield*, 12, 833.

remordeō, *no perf.*, morsus, 2, a., *to bite again and again; fig., harass, torment, vex, afflict*, 1, 261; *disturb, concern*, 7, 402.

remōtus, a, um, p. of removeō.

removeō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move away; remove, take away*, 1, 723.

remūgiō, 4, n., *to bellow again* or *loudly; resound, reëcho*, 6, 99, et al.

remulceō, mulsī, mulsus, 2, a., *to stroke back; fondle; hide*, 11, 812.

Remulus, ī, m. 1. *A Rutulian, brother-in-law of Turnus*, 9, 593. 2. *Remulus, a Tiburtine*, 9, 360. 3. *A second Rutulian*, 11, 636.

remurmurō, 1, a., *to give back a murmur; resound*, 10, 291.

1. **rēmus**, ī, m., originally *steering-oar; an oar*, 1, 104.

2. **Remus**, ī, m., *the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery*, 1, 292.

3. **Remus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 330.

renārrō, 1, a., *to relate again; recount*, 3, 717.

renāscor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., *to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again*, 6, 600.

renātus, a, um, p. of renāscor.

renovō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to renew; revive, suffer again*, 2, 3; *brave, risk, dare again*, 2, 750.

reor, ratus sum, 2, dep. a., *to reason; reckon; think, believe*, 3, 381; p., **ratus**, a, um, active, *having thought, believing*, 11, 712; pass., *determined by reckoning, settled, fixed*, 9, 104; 10, 629.

repellō, reppulī, repulsus, 3, a., *to push* or *drive back; repel*, 2, 13; *reject, refuse, disdain*, 4, 214.

rependō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to weigh again* or *in return; to compensate for, balance*, 1, 239; *repay, requite, return*, 2, 161.

repēns, entis, adj., *sudden*, 12, 313; adv., **repente**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, 1, 594.

repente, see repēns.

repercussus, a, um, p. of repercutiō.

repercutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a., *to strike back; reflect*, 8, 23.

reperiō, repperī, repertus, 4, a., *to find again; find by searching, discover, find out, detect*, 4, 128; *find*, 6, 343; p., **repertus**, a, um, *found*, 6, 343; *acquired*, 6, 610.

repertor, ōris, m. (reperiō), *a finder; inventor*, 7, 772; *author, creator; father*, 12, 829.

repertus, a, um, p. of reperiō.

repetītus, a, um, p. of repetō.

repetō, petīvī *or* petiī, petītus, 3, a., *to seek again; return to*, 2, 749; *call back*, 7, 241; *renew*, 2, 178; *trace back*, 7, 371; *retrace, call to mind, recollect*, 3, 184; *speak of again, mention*, 10, 36; *repeat*, 3, 436.

repleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a., *to fill again; fill up, fill*, 2, 679, et al.

replētus, a, um, p. of repleō.

repōnō, posuī, positus (postus), 3, a., *to lay, place, put back, replace*, 3, 231; *lay aside* or *down*, 5, 484; *put, lay up, store away*, w. abl., 4, 403; *lay, deposit, place*, 6, 220; w. dat., 11, 594; *restore*, w. *in* and acc., 1, 253; *return, repay*, 12, 878; p., **repositus** (**repostus**), a, um, *replaced; treasured up, cherished*, 1, 26; *buried*, 6, 655; *remote*, 3, 364.

reportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to carry back, announce, report*, 2, 115.

reposcō, 3, a., *to demand back, demand again; require*, 11, 240; *demand in return*, 2, 139; *ask*, 6, 530; *summon*, 10, 374; *reassert*, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, *demand back from*, 7, 606.

repositus (**repostus**), a, um, p. of repōnō.

reppulī, see repellō.

reprimō, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (re- *and* premō), *to press back; stop, restrain, withhold, check, arrest*, 2, 378.

repūgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to fight against, resist*, 11, 749.

repulsus, a, um, p. of repellō.

requiēs, ētis *or* ēī, f., *repose, rest*, 3, 393; *respite*, 4, 433; *support, comfort*, 9, 482; *cessation*, 12, 241.

requiēscō, quiēvī, quiētus, 3, n. and a., *to be completely at rest; rest, cease*, 2, 100.

requīrō, quīsīvī *or* quīsiī, quīsītus, 3, a. (re- *and* quaerō), *to seek much* or *earnestly; seek out, search for*, 3, 170; *demand; ask, question*, 2, 390; *inquire*, 2, 506; *speak with regret of, mourn*, 1, 217.

rēs, reī, f., *a thing*, in the most general sense; *object*, 1, 450; *treasure, store*, 12, 589; *state, situation, condition*, 1, 563; *circumstance; fortune*, 1, 204; *affair, business, interest*, 9, 227; *a side, party, cause*, 3, 54; 11, 400; *conflict*, 9, 154; *misfortune, calamity*, 1, 462; *commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power*, 1, 268; *action, deed, exploit, achievement*, 1, 641; *adventure, fortune*, 4, 290; pl., *the universe*, 10, 40; *the world*, 1, 282; *nature, creation*, 9, 131; **rēs summa**, *the public interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict*, 2, 322.

rescindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear off* or *away, rase, tear down*, 6, 583; *lay open*, 12, 390.

reserō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *unbolt; open*, 7, 613.

reservō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to keep back* or *in reserve; save, keep, reserve*, 4, 368; *keep in store for, bring back upon*, 8, 484.

reses, idis, adj. (resideō), *that remains seated* fig., *inactive, slothful, quiet*, 6, 813; *sluggish, torpid, dormant*, 1, 722.

resideō, sēdī, 2, n. (re- *and* sedeō), *to be* or *remain seated; remain behind*, 2, 739; *encamp*, 8, 503.

resīdō, sēdī, 3, n., *to sit* or *settle down; seat one's self*, 1, 506; *settle, take up one's abode*, 5, 702; *retreat*, 9, 539; *sink, subside*, 7, 27; *come to an end*, 9, 643; of passion, *become quiet, calm, subside*, 6, 407.

resīgnō, āvī, ātus, *to unseal;* fig., *to open*, of the eyes, 4, 244.

resistō, stitī, 3, n., *to remain standing; stand revealed*, 1, 588; *oppose, withstand, resist*, 2, 335; *interpose*, 2, 599; *halt, stop, falter*, 4, 76.

resolvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a., *to untie, loosen, unbind*, 3, 370; *break apart*, 9, 517; *dispel*, 8, 591; of the lips, *open*, 3, 457; of the body, *relax, unbend, extend*, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, *dissolve, separate, release*, 4, 695; *unravel, disclose*, 6, 29; *break, violate*, 2, 157.

resolūtus, a, um, p. of resolvō.

resonō, āvī, 1, n. and a., *to sound again* or *loudly; reëcho, resound*, 4, 668; w. acc., *make resound, fill*, 7, 12.

resorbeō, 2, a., *to suck back, draw back*, 11, 627.

respectō, freq. 1, n. and a. (respiciō), *to look back* or *again; look behind*, 11, 630; *regard, care for*, 1, 603.

respergō, spersī, spersus, 3, n. and a. (re- *and* spargō), *to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain*, 7, 547.

respiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, n. and a. (re- *and* speciō, *look*), *to look back, again*, or *around*, 2, 564; *behold*, 2, 615; *look back upon*, 5, 3; *look back and observe* or *notice*, 2, 741; 9, 389; *look at again and again*, 3, 593; *consider*, 12, 43; *regard, care for, be mindful of*, 4, 225.

respīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to breathe again; to breathe*, 9, 813.

resplendeō, 2, n., *to shine brightly; glitter*, 12, 741.

respondeō, spondī, spōnsus, 2, n. and a., *to promise in return; answer, respond*, 6, 474; *to be in accord with, correspond, agree*, 1, 585; *to correspond in position, stand opposite*, 6, 23; *meet the desire.*

respōnsō, 1, intens. a. and n. (respondeō), *to make answer; echo, reply*, 12, 757.

respōnsum, ī, n. (respondeō), *an answer, reply*, 2, 376; *oracular answer, response*, 6, 799.

restīnctus, a, um, p. of restinguō.

restinguō, stīnxī, stīnctus, 3, a., *to put out, quench*, 2, 686.

restituō, stituī, stitūtus, 3, a. (re- *and* statuō), *to place again; reëstablish, restore*, 6, 846.

restō, restitī, 1, n., *to remain in place; to stand, stop; to be left*, 2, 142; *remain*, 1, 556; *remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reserve*, 10, 29; w. abl., 1, 679.

resultō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, intens. n. (resiliō, *leap back*), *to leap back* or *again, rebound*, 10, 330; *reëcho, reverberate, resound*, 5, 150.

resupīnus, a, um, adj., *bent back; lying extended on the back; supine, thrown backwards*, 1, 476; *stretched out*, 3, 624.

resurgō, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise again*, 1, 206; *revive, return*, 4, 531.

rēte, is, n., *a net*, 4, 131.

retēctus, a, um, p. of retegō.

retegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected*, 12, 374; *bring to light, reveal, disclose*, 1, 356; of the sunlight, *uncover, unveil, illuminate*, 4, 119.

retentō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (retineō), *to hold back; restrain, retard*, 5, 278.

retexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave again; fig., compass again, repeat*, 12, 763.

retinākulum, ī, n. (retineō), *that which holds back; a halter, rein; cable, rope*, 4, 580.

retineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (re- *and* teneō), *to hold back; hold, retain, restrain*, 5, 669.

retorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to twist back; throw, fold* or *double back*, 12, 400; *turn* or *hurl back*, or *away*, 12, 485; *change*, 12, 841.

retortus, a, um, p. of retorqueō.

retrāctō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. and n., *to handle again; gripe* or *grasp again*, 10, 396; *take up again, resume*, 7, 694; *recall*, 12, 11; n., *hesitate, hold back*, 12, 889.

retrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw back*, 10, 307; *lead back, recall*, 5, 709.

retrō, adv. (re-), *back, backwards*, 2, 753.

retrōrsus, adv. (retrō *and* versus from vertō), *backwards, back; again*, 3, 690.

reus, ī, m. (rēs), a party to a *rēs, lawsuit* or *action; a defendant; the accused*; hence, fig., **reus vōtī**, *liable in respect to a vow; bound by one's vow*, 5, 237.

revehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry, convey* or *bring back*, 8, 37.

revellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., *to pull back; pluck out, tear out* or *off*, 4, 515; *rend, rip, tear open*, 12, 98; *snatch, bring away, rescue*, 4, 545; *disturb, violate*, 4, 427.

revertō, 3, n., and **revertor**, versus sum, 3, dep. n., *to turn back; go, come back, return*, 3, 101.

revinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind back*, 2, 57; *bind fast*, 3, 76; *bind around, wreathe, festoon*, 4, 459.

revinctus, a, um, p. of revinciō.

revīsō, 3, a. and n., *to look at again; visit again, return to see; return to*, 2, 760; *revisit*, 3, 318.

revocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call back, summon back; order back*, 5, 167; *rehearse*, 7, 40; *recall*, 1, 202; *restore*, 1, 235; *save*, 5, 476; *recover, renew, revive*, 1, 214; *retrace*, 6, 128.

revolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll back*, 5, 336; fig., *bring back, recall, repeat*, 2, 101; *retrace*, 9, 391; *go over again, suffer again*, 10, 61; *turn, change again*, 6, 449; pass., **revolvor**, *fall back, fall down*, 9, 476; p., **revolūtus**, a, um, *rolling*, 10, 660; *returning, following*, 10, 256.

revolūtus, a, um, p. of revolvō.

revomō, vomuī, 3, a., *to vomit back* or *up; vomit*, 5, 182.

revulsus, a, um, p. of revellō.

rēx, rēgis, m., *a king*, freq.; *chief, ruler, sovereign*, 1, 65; *prince*, 9, 223.

Rhadamanthus, ī, m., *son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades*, 6, 566.

Rhaebus, ī, m., *the name of the war-horse of Mezentius*, 10, 861.

Rhamnēs, ētis, m., *a Rutulian chief*, 9, 325, et al.

Rhēa, ae, f., *a priestess, mother of Aventinus*, 7, 659, et al.

Rhēnus, ī, m., *the river Rhine*, 8, 727.

Rhēsus, ī, m., *a Thracian king allied with the Trojans*, 1, 469.

1. **Rhoetēus**, a, um, adj., *of Rhoeteum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad; Rhoetean*, 6, 505; *Trojan*, 12, 456.

2. **Rhoeteus** (dissyll.), eos, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 399.

1. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *a Centaur*, 9, 345.

2. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *king of the Marrubii, and father of Anchemolus*, 10, 388.

3. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian slain by Euryalus*, 9, 344.

rīdeō, rīsī, rīsus, 2, n. and a., *to laugh* or *smile*, 5, 358; *laugh at, deride*, 5, 181.

rigēns, entis, p. of rigeō.

rigeō, riguī, 2, n., *to be stiff*, 4, 251; p., **rigēns**, entis, *stiff*, 1, 648.

rigidus, a, um, adj. (rigeō), *stiff, inflexible, unbending;* of iron weapons, 12, 304.

rigō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to moisten, wet, bedew*, 6, 699; *bespatter, stain*, 12, 308.

rīma, ae, f., *a cleft; crack, chink, fissure*, 1, 123.

rīmor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (rīma), *to force open in cracks* or *chinks;* fig., *to ransack, explore, search*, 6, 599.

rīmōsus, a, um, adj. (rīma), *full of cracks* or *crevices; leaky*, 6, 414.

rīpa, ae, f., *the shore, border*, or *bank* of a stream, 6, 314; for *flūmen*, 7, 106.

Rīpheus (dissyll.), eī, m., *a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy*, 2, 339.

rīte, adv. (rītus), *according to the ritual; properly, fitly, rightly*, 6, 145; *justly, meetly*, 3, 36; *well*, 3, 107.

rītus, ūs, m., *a form of religious ceremonial; a form, rite*, 12, 836; *custom, manner*, 7, 741; abl., **rītū**, *in the manner of, like*, 11, 611.

rīvus, ī, m., *a small stream; a rill, brook, rivulet, stream*, 3, 350.

rōbur, oris, n., *hard oak* or *wood*, 6, 181; *a tree*, 8, 315; meton., *timber, a wooden structure; fabric*, 2, 260; fig., *sturdiness, strength, firmness, courage, vigor*, 2, 639; pl., **rōbora**, *wood, timber*, 4, 399; *vigor, flower*, 8, 518.

rogitō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (rogō), *to ask again and again; question*, 1, 750.

rogō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to ask, inquire*, 2, 149; *desire, request*, 7, 229.

rogus, ī, m., *a funeral pile*, 4, 640.

Rōma, ae, f., *Rome*, 1, 7, et al.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. (Rōma), *belonging to Rome; Roman*, 1, 33; subst., **Rōmānus**, ī, m., *a Roman*, 1, 234.

Rōmuleus, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 8, 654.

Rōmulidae, ārum, m. (Rōmulus), *descendants* or *people of Romulus; Romans*, 8, 638.

1. **Rōmulus**, ī, m. (cf. Rōma), *Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia* or *Ilia*, 1, 276, et al.

2. **Rōmulus**, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 6, 876.

rōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rōs), *to be moist with dew*; fig., *to drop, drip*, 8, 645.

rōs, rōris, m., *dew*, freq.; *moisture*, 5, 854; **rōrēs**, *drops of blood*, 12, 339.

rosa, ae, f., *a rose*, 12, 69.

rōscidus, a, um, adj. (rōs), *covered with dew; dewy*, 4, 700; *wet*, 7, 683.

1. **roseus**, a, um, adj. (rosa), *pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy*, 1, 402.

2. **Rōseus**, a, um, adj. (Rōsea), *of Rosea, a region* or *district near Reate; Rosean*, 7, 712.

rōstrātus, a, um, adj. (rōstrum), *beaked; adorned with beaks*, 8, 684.

rōstrum, ī (rōdō, *gnaw*), *a bill, beak*, 6, 597; *the beak of a ship*, 5, 143; pl., **Rōstra**, ōrum, n., *the platform* or *tribunal for magistrates and orators in the Roman forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of the captured ships of Antium; the Rostra.*

rota, ae, f., *a wheel*, 1, 147; fig., *circle* or *orbit* of time, 6, 748.

rotō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rota), *to move like a wheel; whirl about*, 10, 362; *to brandish*, 10, 577.

rubeō, rubuī, 2, n., *to be red, blush; glow, redden*, 12, 77.

ruber, bra, brum, adj. (rubeō), *red, ruddy*, 12, 247; **lītore rubrō**, *shore of the Mare Rubrum* or *Persian Gulf*, 8, 686.

rubēscō, rubuī, 3, inc. n. (rubeō), *to grow* or *turn red; begin to glow, redden*, 3, 521.

rubor, ōris, m. (rubeō), *redness; glow*, 12, 66.

1. **rudēns**, entis, m., *a rope; cord*; pl., **rudentēs**, um *or* ium, *cordage*, 1, 87.

2. **rudēns**, entis, p. of rudō.

rudīmentum, ī, n. (rel. to rudis), *a beginning; first lesson*, 11, 157.

rudis, e, adj., *uncultivated; rough.*

rudō, īvī, ītus, 3, n. and a. (p. gen. pl., rudentum, 7, 16), *to send forth a loud, rough sound; bellow, roar*, of men, 8, 248; of beasts, 7, 16; of the roaring sound of the rushing water, 3, 561.

Rufrae, ārum, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 739.

rūga, ae, f., *a wrinkle*, 7, 417.

ruīna, ae, f. (ruō), *a falling down; fall, overthrow; convulsion, commotion, destructive force*, 1, 129; *onset, shock*, 11, 613; pl., *ruin, overthrow, destruction*, 1, 238; **dare, trahere ruīnam**, *to fall in ruins*, 2, 310; *bring destruction*, 12, 454.

rūmor, ōris, m., *report, rumor*, 4, 203; *a cheer, shout*, 8, 90.

rumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break, burst, tear, sever*, freq.; *break through, open, force*, 2, 494; *rend, sever, cut, tear*, 3, 640; *dash*, 11, 615; fig., *break off, end*, 4, 569;

interrupt, 8, 110; *violate*, 4, 292; *utter with fury, shout* or *shriek forth*, 3, 246; p., **ruptus**, a, um, *breaking forth, bursting forth*, 2, 416; *darting, flashing*, 8, 391; **sē rumpere**, *to dart forth; to burst*, 11, 549; **rumpere vōcem**, *to break silence*, 2, 129.

ruō, ruī, rutus, 3, n. and a., *to fall with violence; tumble down, fall*, freq.; *fall* in battle, 10, 756; of the sun, *go down, set*, 3, 508; *rush forward*, 2, 64; of the chariot of Nox, *hasten up; ascend, rise*, 2, 250; *advance*, 10, 256; *plunge, rush*, 2, 353; *flee*, 12, 505; *tremble, quake*, 8, 525; *hasten, pass away*, 6, 539; *cause to fall; cast down*, 9, 516; *plow*, 1, 35; *cast, throw up*, 1, 85; *throw up* or *together*, 11, 211.

rūpēs, is, f. (rumpō), *a rock, cliff, crag, ledge*, freq.; *quarry*, 1, 429.

ruptus, a, um, p. of rumpō.

rūrsus or **rūrsum**, adv. (for reversum from revertō), *backward; again, anew*, 2, 401; *in turn*, 4, 534.

rūs, rūris, n., *the country* as opposed to the town; *land, a farm, field*, freq.; pl., **rūra**, *the fields*, 1, 430, et al.

rutilō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to redden; gleam*, 8, 529.

rutilus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rubeō), *of a red and gold color* or *flame color; red, glowing*.

Rutulī, ōrum, m., *the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber*, 1, 266, et al.

Rutulus, ī, m., *a Rutulian; Turnus*, 7, 409; for the pl., *the Rutulians*, 8, 474.

S

Sabaeus, a, um, adj. (Saba), *Sabaean, Arabian*, 1, 416; pl., **Sabaeī**, ōrum, m., *the Sabaeans* or *people of Arabia Felix*.

Sabellus, a, um, adj. (Sabellī), *of the Sabelli* or *Sabines; Sabine*.

Sabīna, see 2. Sabīnus.

Sabīnī, ōrum, m., *an ancient people occupying the hill country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people* or *Quirites*, 7, 706.

1. **Sabīnus**, ī, m., *Sabinus* or *Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines*, 7, 178.

2. **Sabīnus**, a, um, adj. (Sabīnī), *Sabine;* subst., **Sabīna**, ae, f., *a Sabine woman*, 8, 635.

sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj., *set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred*, 2, 167, et al.; *consecrated to, priest of*, 6, 484; *devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed*, 5, 57; subst., **sacrum**, ī, n., *a holy thing;* pl., **sacra**, ōrum, n., *sacred symbols, rites*, 12, 13; *sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices*, 2, 132; *sacred things, utensils, symbols*, 2, 293; *mysteries*, 3, 112.

sacerdōs, ōtis, c. (sacer), *a priest* or *priestess*, 2, 201; 1, 273; *a poet* or *bard* (as priest of the Muses), 6, 645.

Sacēs, is, m., *a Latin*, 12, 651.

Sācrānus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Sacrani, a Latin people; Sacranian*, 7, 796.

sacrārium, iī (sacrum), *sanctuary; sacred court*, 12, 199.

Sacrātor, ōris, m., *an Etruscan*, 10, 747.

sacrātus, a, um, p. of sacrō.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. (sacer *and* legō), *impious*, 7, 595.

sacrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sacer), *to set apart to the gods; devote, consecrate*, 2, 502; w. acc. and dat., *devote*, 10, 419; p., **sacrātus**, a, um, *holy*, 3, 371.

sacrum, ī, n., see sacer.

saeculum and **saeclum**, ī, n., *a generation, race; century, period, age, time*, 1, 291, et al.

saepe, adv. (comp., **saepius**), *often, frequently*, 2, 108, et al.; **cum saepe**, *when, as often happens*, 1, 148.

saepiō, saepsī, saeptus, 4, a. (saepēs, *inclosure*), *to fence in; inclose, surround*, 1, 506; *envelop*, 1, 411.

saeptus, a, um, p. of saepiō.

saeta, ae, f., *a bristle; a stiff hair*, 6, 245; *fur*.

saetiger, era, erum, adj. (saeta *and* gerō), *bristle-bearing, bristly*, 7, 17.

saeviō, iī, ītus, 4, n. (saevus), *to be fierce; to be furious, rage; be angry*, 6, 544.

saevus, a, um, adj., *fierce, fell, wrathful*, of men, animals, and things; *cruel*, 1, 458; *dreadful, direful, fearful*, 2, 559; *furious*, 9, 792; *stern, bloody*, 6, 824; *formidable, valiant, warlike*, 1, 99; *relentless*, 12, 849; *maddening, angering; bitter*, 1, 25; *mortal*, 12, 857.

Sagaris, is, m., *Sagaris, a slave of Aeneas*, 5, 263.

sagitta, ae, f., *an arrow*, 1, 187, et al.

sagittifer, a, um, adj. (sagitta *and* ferō), *arrow-bearing*, 8, 725.

sagulum, ī, n. (sagum, *a military cloak*), *a soldier's cloak*, 8, 660.

sāl, salis, m., *salt; brine, salt water*, 1, 173; meton., *the sea*, 1, 35.

Salamīs, īnis (acc. Salamīna), f., *an island opposite Eleusis*, 8, 158.

salīgnus, a, um, adj. (salix, *willow*), *made of willow; willow-*, 7, 632.

Saliī, ōrum (saliō), *the Salii, or priests of Mars who had charge of the sacred shields called ancilia, which they bore once a year in solemn procession through the city, with hymns and dances*, 8, 285.

saliō, uī, saltus, 4, n. and a., *to leap, spring, jump, dance, bound.*

Salius, iī, m., *Salius, an Acarnanian*, 5, 298, et al.

Sallentīnus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Sallentini, a people in Iapygia, southeast of Tarentum; Salentine*, 3, 400.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), eī, m., *Salmoneus, king of Elis, son of Aeolus and brother of Sisyphus; for attempting to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, cast into Tartarus by a thunderbolt*, 6, 585.

salsus, a, um, adj. (cf. sal), *made salty; salted*, 2, 133; *salt-, briny*, 2, 173.

saltem, adv., *at any rate, at least*, 1, 557.

1. **saltus**, ūs, m. (saliō), *a leap, bound, spring*, 2, 565; *an ascending*, 6, 515.

2. **saltus**, ūs, m., *woodland pasture, glade, forest*, 4, 72, et al.

salūbris (also **salūber**, m.), e, adj. (salūs), *health-bringing; healing*, 12, 418.

salum, ī, n., *the tossing* or *heaving swell of the sea; the open sea, the main*, 1, 537.

salūs, ūtis, f. (rel. to salvus, *safe*), *the state of being well; safety*, 1, 555; *preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance*, 1, 451.

salūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (salūs), *to wish safe* or *well; greet, salute*, 3, 524; *welcome, hail*, 12, 257.

salveō, 2, n. (salvus, *safe*), *to be well;* imperative, *all hail! hail!* 5, 80.

Samē, ēs, f., *Same, a name of Cephallenia, in the Ionian sea, west of the Gulf of Corinth*, 3, 271.

Sāmos (-us), ī, f., *Samos, an island southwest of Ephesus, near the coast of Ionia*, 1, 16.

Samothrācia, ae, f., *Thracian Samos, a small island about thirty-eight miles south of the Thracian coast, supposed by some to have been colonized from Samos*, 7, 208.

sanciō, **sānxī**, **sānctus**, 4, a. (sacer), *to make sacred; sanction, ratify*, 12, 200; p. used as adj., **sānctus**, a, um, *sacred, holy*, 2, 700; *sacred, venerable*, 1, 426; *untarnished, with untarnished honor*, 12, 648.

sānctus, a, um, p. of sanciō.

sānē, adv. (sānus), *truly, indeed*, 12, 48, et al.

sanguineus, a, um, adj. (sanguis), *of blood; bloodshot*, 4, 643; *of blood color or aspect, blood-*, 2, 207; *fiery, bloody*, 10, 273; *ruddy, burnished*, 8, 622; *bloodthirsty*, 12, 332.

sanguis, inis, m., *blood*, 3, 30, et al.; *parentage, lineage, descent, race*, 1, 19; *offspring, son*, 6, 835.

saniēs, em, ē, f. (rel. to sanguis), *putrid, corrupt blood; bloody matter; gore*, 3, 618.

sānus, a, um, adj., *sound* in body or mind; **male sānus**, *diseased, morbid* with love, *love-sick*, 4, 8.

Sarnus, ī, m., *a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii*, 7, 738.

Sarpēdōn, onis, m., *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus*, 1, 100, et al.

Sarrastēs, um, m., *the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus*, 7, 738.

sat, see satis.

sata, ōrum, see 1. serō.

Saticulus, i, m. (Satīcula), *a Saticulan; of Saticula, a Campanian town*, 7, 729.

satiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (satis), *to satisfy; appease*, 2, 587.

satis *or* **sat**, adj. and adv., *sufficient, enough*, in prose, 2, 314; alone as subject, 2, 30; as predicate, 2, 642; comp., **satius**, *better, preferable*, 10, 31.

satius, see satis.

sator, ōris, m. (1. serō), *a planter; sire, father*, 1, 254.

Satura, ae, f., *a place in Latium, probably in the Pontine marshes*, 7, 801.

Sāturnius, a, um, adj. (Sāturnus), *belonging to Saturn; Saturnian; sprung from Saturn; Saturnian*, 4, 372; subst., **Sāturnius**, ii, m., *the son of Saturn*, 5, 799; **Sāturnia**, ae, f., 1. *Daughter of Saturn, Juno*, 1, 23; 2. *The city of Saturnia, built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill*, 8, 358.

Sāturnus, ī, m. (rel. to 1. serō), *a deified king of Latium, whose reign was the "golden age"; identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos*, 8, 319, et al.

saturō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (satur, *full*), *to fill; glut, cloy, appease*, 5, 608.

satus, a, um, p. of 1. serō.

saucius, a, um, adj., *wounded*, 9, 443; *pierced*, 4, 1.

saxeus, a, um, adj. (saxum), *rocky, stony*, 6, 471.

saxum, ī, n., *a large rough stone, rock*, freq., *cliff, crag, stone*, 1, 139; 3, [illegible].

Scaea, ae, adj., *western*, **Scaea Porta**, and pl., **Scaeae Portae**, *the Scaean or western gate of Troy*, 2, 612.

scaena, ae, f., *the stage of a theatre*, 4, 471; *a sylvan scene, view*, 1, 164.

scālae, ārum, f. (scandō), *a ladder, scaling ladder*, 2, 442.

scandō, scandī, scānsum, 3, a., *to climb*, 2, 401; *ascend*, 9, 237.

scelerō, no perf., ātus, 1, a. (scelus), *to make impious, desecrate, pollute*, 3, 42; p., **sceleratus**, a, um

foul with crime; polluted, impious, wicked, 2, 231; *accursed,* 6, 563; *pertaining to the guilty* or *to guilt, due to wickedness,* 2, 576; *sacrilegious,* 9, 137.

scelus, eris, n., *an evil* or *atrocious deed; a crime,* freq.; *wickedness,* 6, 742; meton., *punishment,* 7, 307; like *nefās* for *wretch, imp;* hence, **scelus artificis** = *artifex scelestus, the accursed deceiver,* 11, 407.

scēptrum, ī, n., *a royal staff; scepter,* 1, 653; freq; meton., *rule, sway, power, royal court, realm,* 9, 9; 1, 253; *authority,* 11, 238.

scīlicet, adv. (sciō *and* licet), *one may know* or *understand; be assured; certainly, in sooth, doubtless; for this purpose,* 6, 750; ironical, *forsooth,* 2, 577, et al.

scindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to cut asunder; split,* 6, 182; *part, separate, divide,* 1, 161; *tear,* 9, 478; fig., *divide,* 2, 39.

scintilla, ae, f., *a spark,* 1, 174.

sciō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a., *to know, understand,* 1, 63, et al.; *know how, be able, can.*

Scīpiadēs, ae, m. (Scīpiō), *one of the Scipios, a Scipio,* 6, 843.

scissus, a, um, p. of scindō.

scītor, ātus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (sciō), *to seek to know; ascertain; inquire,* 2, 105; p., **scītāns,** antis, *consulting, to consult,* 2, 114.

scopulus, ī, m., *a projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff* or *rock,* 1, 180; *crag,* 1, 45; *ledge, reef,* 1, 145; *detached rock, fragment of rock,* 12, 531.

scrūpeus, a, um, adj. (scrūpus, *a sharp stone*), *consisting of jagged stones; flinty,* 6, 238.

scūtātus, a, um, adj. (scūtum), *equipped* or *armed with a shield,* 9, 370.

scūtum, ī, n. (σκύτος, *hide*), *an oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield* in general, 1, 101, et al.

Scylacēum, ī, n., *a town on the Bruttian coast,* 3, 553.

Scylla, ae, f. 1. *A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messana opposite Charybdis,* 3, 420; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas,* 5, 122.

Scyllaeus, a, um, adj. (Scylla), *pertaining to Scylla; Scyllaean,* 1, 200.

scyphus, ī, m., *a cup, goblet, bowl,* 8, 278.

Scȳrius, a, um, adj. (Scȳros), *of Scyros, an island in the Aegean northeast of Euboea; Scyrian,* 2, 477.

sē, reflex. pron., see suī.

sē-, or, before vowels, **sēd-** (cf. sine), an inseparable particle denoting privation or separation; often meaning *without, apart, aside.*

Sēbēthis, idis *or* idos, f., *the daughter of Sebethus, a river* or *river-god of Campania,* 7, 734.

sēcernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., *to separate;* p. **sēcrētus,** a, um, *separated, apart, retired, solitary,* 2, 299; *secret; unnoticed,* 4, 494; subst., **sēcrētum,** ī, n., *anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave;* pl., **sēcrēta,** ōrum, *solitude, chamber,* 8, 403; *secret abode,* 6, 10.

sēcessus, ūs, m., (sēcēdō), *a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess,* 1, 159.

sēclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (se- *and* claudō), *to shut apart, off, out; shut up,* 3, 446; *shut out, dismiss,* 1, 562; p. **sēclūsus,** a, um, *sequestered, retired,* 6, 704.

sēclūsus, a, um, p. of sēclūdō.

secō, secuī, sectus, 1, a., *to cut,* freq.; *cut off,* 4, 704; *engrave, carve,* 3,

464; *cut through, cleave,* 5, 218, et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; *sail through, pass,* 8, 96; *speed,* 6, 899; *shape out* mentally, *form,* 10, 107.

sēcrētum, ī, see secernō.

sēcrētus, a, um, p. of sēcernō.

sectus, a, um, p. of secō.

sēcum, see suī.

secundō, 1, a. (secundus), *to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious,* 3, 36.

secundus, a, um, adj. (sequor), *the following; second,* 5, 258; *inferior,* 11, 441; *favorable, fair,* 4, 562; *swiftly flying,* 1, 156; *fortunate, prosperous,* 1, 207; *successful,* 2, 617; *joyful,* 8, 90; 10, 266; *auspicious, propitious,* 4, 45; of a river, *easily flowing, downwards.*

secūris, is, f. (secō), *an ax,* 2, 224, et al.

sēcūrus, a, um, adj. (sē- *and* cūra), *free from anxiety; untroubled, no longer fearing,* 1, 290; *tranquil, undisturbed; peace-giving, peaceful,* 6, 715; with gen., *reckless, regardless,* 1, 350; *safe from,* 7, 304.

secus (sequor), *following, late; otherwise, differently;* **nōn** or **haud secus,** *not otherwise, not less; likewise, even so,* 2, 382, et al.; *none the less, nevertheless,* 5, 862; **haud secus ac,** *nor otherwise than, just as.* See also setius.

secūtus, a, um, p. of sequor.

sed, conj. (etymologically connected with sē-, sēd-, *and* sine, *apart from,* hence), *except that; but, yet,* freq.; **sed enim,** *but indeed, however,* 1, 19, et al.; **sed autem,** *but yet,* 2, 101.

sēd-, see sē- *and* sine.

sēdātus, a, um, p. of sēdō.

sedeō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n., *to sit,* 1, 56; *sit inactive,* 9, 4; *alight,* 6, 192; fig., *to be fixed, settled, resolved,* 4, 15; *to suit, be pleasing,* 5, 418; **circum sedēre,** *to encamp about; to besiege.*

sēdēs, is, f. (sedeō), *a seat* of any kind, freq.; meton., *an habitation, abode, dwelling* (pl. for sing.), 2, 634; *destined* or *proper place,* 2, 232; *foundation,* 2, 465; of the sea, *bottom,* 1, 84; *temple, shrine,* 2, 742; *palace,* 2, 760; *final resting-place, grave, tomb,* 6, 328; *realm,* 7, 52.

sedīle, is, n. (sedeō), *a bench, seat,* 1, 167.

sēditiō, ōnis, f. (sēd- *and* eō), *a mutiny; faction,* 11, 340; *uprising, riot; outbreak, tumult,* 1, 149.

sēdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (sedeō), *to cause to sit, to render quiet;* p., **sēdātus,** a, um, *composed, calm, quiet,* 9, 30; of the mind, 9, 740.

sēdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead apart or away; to separate,* 4, 385.

seges, etis, f., *a field of grain; standing corn,* 2, 304; *crop, harvest, growth of spears,* 3, 46; *pasture land,* 4, 129.

sēgnis, e, adj., *tardy, sluggish, dilatory; backward,* 11, 736; *slothful, inactive,* 3, 513; *mean-spirited, cowardly,* 9, 787; *helpless,* 10, 700; fig., *idle, exhausted;* comp., **sēgnior,** *less glorious, less divine,* 4, 149; *less rapid,* 7, 383.

sēgniter, adv. (sēgnis), *sluggishly;* comp., **sēgnius,** *more backward, less furiously; less impetuously,* 12, 525.

sēgnitiēs, ēī, f. (sēgnis), *sloth, tardiness, delay,* 2, 374.

sēgnius, see sēgnis *and* sēgniter.

Selīnūs, ūntis, f., *Selinus, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily,* 3, 705.

sella, ae, f. (sedeō), *a seat; chair; chair of state,* 11, 334.

semel, adv., *once, even once*, 3, 431; *once for all, finally*, 11, 418.

sēmen, inis, n. (1. serō), *seed;* fig., *a spark, an element*, 6, 6; pl., **sēmina**, *seeds of things, vital germs, elements*, 6, 731.

sēmēsus, a, um, adj. (sēmi- *and* 1. edō), *half eaten*, 3, 244.

sēmianimis (in hexam. poetry pron. semyanimis), e, adj., *half alive; dying*, 4, 686.

sēmifer. fera, ferum, adj., *half wild; savage; half brute*, 10, 212; subst., **sēmifer**, ferī, m. (sc. homō), *half beast*, 8, 267.

sēmihomō, inis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced semyomin-), *a half man*, 8, 194.

sēminex (nom. not in use), ecis, adj. (sēmi- *and* nex), *half slain, half dead*, 5, 275.

sēminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sēmen), *to plant, sow; produce*, 6, 206.

sēmita, ae, f. (sē- *and* cf. meō, *to go*), *a byway, lane*, 9, 383; *path*, 1, 418.

sēmivir, virī, adj., m., *half man, effeminate, unmanly*, 4, 215.

semper, adv., *always, ever*, 2, 97, et al.

sēmustus, a, um, adj. (sēmi- *and* ūrō), *half burned, half consumed*, 3, 578.

senātus, ūs, m. (senex), *the council of elders; a senate*, 1, 426.

senecta, ae, f. (senex), *old age*, 5, 395.

senectūs, ūtis, f. (senex), *old age*, 5, 416; personified, 6, 275.

senex, senis, adj., *old, aged, hoary*, 7, 180; subst. (gen. pl., senum, 9, 309), *an old man*, 4, 251; comp., **senior**, ōris, *older; very aged*, 5, 179; *hoary*, 5, 704; subst., *a very aged person; old man*, 5, 409; *sire*, 2, 509.

sēnī, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), *six by six, six each;* as a cardinal, *six*, 1, 393, et al.

senior, see senex.

sēnsus, ūs, m. (sentiō), *feeling; emotion*, 4, 408; *faculty of sense; sense*, 7, 355; *inclination, affection*, 4, 22; *spirit, soul*, 6, 747; *thought, purpose*, 12, 914.

sententia, ae, f. (sentiō), *a feeling or thinking; opinion; resolution, design, purpose*, 1, 237; 11, 21; *judgment*, 2, 35; *plan*, 4, 287; *idea, thought*, 1, 582.

sentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to perceive* by the senses; *hear*, 3, 669; *see*, 4, 588; *perceive*, 1, 125; of the intellect and moral faculties, *understand, know*, 3, 360; *think*, 10, 534; *will, desire*, 10, 623; w. acc. of person, *know*, 7, 434.

sentis, is, m. and f., *a thorn, brier, bramble*, 2, 379.

sentus, a, um, adj. (sentis), *thorny; rugged; squalid*, 6, 462.

sepeliō, pelīvī *or* peliī, pultus, 4, a., *to perform the rites of sepulture*, whether by interring (*humāre*), or cremation (*cremāre*); *to bury*, 3, 41; p., **sepultus**, a, um, *buried*, 4, 34; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.

septem, num. adj., *seven*, freq.

septemgeminus, a, um, adj., *sevenfold*, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.

septemplex, icis, adj., (septem *and* plicō), *sevenfold*, 12, 925.

septēnī, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (septem), *seven by seven, seven each;* as a cardinal, *seven*, 5, 85.

septimus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (septem), *the seventh*, 1, 755.

sepulcrum, ī, n. (sepeliō), *a place of burial; tomb, sepulchre, grave; burial, sepulture*, 2, 542.

sepultus, a, um, p. of sepeliō.

sequāx, ācis, adj. (sequor), *prone to follow; following, pursuing, swiftly*

pursuing; darting, lambent, 8, 432; *rapid,* 5, 193.

sequestra, ae, f. (sequor), *one with whom something is placed in trust;* **sequestrā pāce,** *a mediatory peace; a truce,* 11, 133.

sequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow,* 1, 185; *follow closely, pursue,* 5, 227; *seek after, pursue,* 3, 327; *seek to reach, seek,* 4, 381; 10, 193; *pursue* a plan or course, 3, 368; *compass, attain, find,* 6, 457; *follow* in narrative, *recount,* 1, 342; *follow;* of words responding to the will, 12, 912; *yield to the hand,* 6, 146; *attend, favor,* 8, 15.

serēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (serēnus), *to make clear* or *calm,* 1, 255; **spem serēnāre,** *to exhibit the calm* or *cheerful look of hope,* 4, 477.

serēnus, a, um, adj., *clear, calm, tranquil, serene,* 3, 518, et al.; *fair,* 2, 285; subst., **serēnum,** ī, n. (sc. caelum), *a clear sky.*

Serestus, ī, m., *a companion of Aeneas,* 1, 611, et al.

Sergestus, ī, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas,* 1, 510, et al.

Sergius, a, um, adj. (Sergius), *of Sergius, founder of the Roman* gens Sergia; *Sergian,* 5, 121.

seriēs, em, ē, f. (2. serō), *a chain of things, train, row, succession, series,* 1, 641.

sermō, ōnis, m. (2. serō), *the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse,* 1, 217; *report, rumor,* 4, 189; *speech, words,* 12, 223; *a language,* 12, 834.

1. **serō,** sēvī, satus, 3, a., *to sow* or *plant;* with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; *scatter, spread, disseminate,* 12, 228; p., **satus,** a, um, *planted; begotten of, born of, sprung from,* with abl., 2, 540; *offspring, son of,* 5, 244; *daughter of,* 7, 331; subst., **sata,** ōrum, n., *things sown* or *planted; grain, growing grain; crops,* 3, 139.

2. **serō** (seruī), sertus, 3, a., *to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words;* **multa serere,** *to interweave many things, talk, commune much,* 6, 160; subst., **serta,** ōrum, n., *things entwined; garlands, festoons, wreaths,* 1, 417, et al.

serpēns, entis (gen. pl. serpentum, 8, 436), m. and f. (serpō), *a creeping thing; snake, serpent,* 2, 214, et al.

serpō, serpsī, serptus, 3, n., *to creep, glide,* 5, 91; *steal on* or *over,* 2, 269.

Serrānus, ī, m. 1. *Serranus, a surname in the Atilian gens,* 6, 844. 2. *A Rutulian,* 9, 335.

sertum, ī, **serta,** ōrum, n., see 2. serō.

sērum, see sērus.

sērus, a, um, adj., *late,* freq.; *late in life,* 6, 764; *slow, tardy,* 2, 373; *too late,* 5, 524; adv., **sērum,** *late,* 12, 864.

serva, ae. f., *a female slave, slave,* 5, 284.

servāns, antis, see servō.

serviō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, n. (servus, *slave*), *to be a slave;* dat., *to serve, obey,* 2, 786.

servitium, iī, n. (servus, *slave*), *slavery, bondage,* 3, 327.

servō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to save,* 3, 86, et al.; *reserve,* 1, 207; *retain, keep,* 6, 200; *hold,* 7, 179; *continue, maintain,* 10, 340; *guard,* 2, 450; *keep, cherish,* 1, 36; *preserve, inherit,* 7, 52; *sit by,* 2, 568; *dwell, abide by,* 6, 402; *give heed to, watch, observe,* 6, 338; 11, 200; p., **servāns,** antis (superl., **servantissimus,** a, um), *observant,* w. gen., 2, 427.

sēscentī, ae, a, num. adj. (sex *and* centum), *six hundred,* 10, 172.

sēsē, see suī.

sētius, adv. (see secus), *less, the less;* **haud sētius**, *not the less*, 7, 781.

seu, see sīve.

1. **sevērus**, a, um, adj., *stern, strict, exacting; controlled by inflexible laws* or *fate; fatal, dreadful*, 6, 374.

2. **Sevērus**, ī, m., *a mountain in the Sabine country*, 7, 713.

sex, num. indecl. adj., *six*, 9, 272, et al.

sī, conj., *if*, freq.; causal, *if, indeed, since*, 2, 102; equivalent to *cum*, 5, 64, et al.; *whether*, w. subj., 4, 110; w. indic., 1, 578; for *Ō sī, would that*, w. subj., 6, 187.

sībilō, 1, n. and a. (sībilus, *a hissing*), *to hiss*, 7, 447.

sībilus, a, um, adj., *hissing*, 2, 211, et al.

Sibylla, ae, f., *a prophetess, a sibyl; the Cumaean sibyl, Deiphobe*, 3, 452, et al.

sīc, adv., *in this manner; in such a manner; so, thus;* explanatory, 2, 440, et al.; referring to a preceding participle, 1, 225.

Sicānī, ōrum, m., *the Sicanians* or *Sicilians*, 5, 293, et al.

Sicānia, ae, f., *Sicily*, 1, 557.

Sicānus (**Sicānius**), a, um, adj. (Sicānī), *Sicilian, Sicanian*, 5, 24, et al.

siccō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (siccus), *to make dry, drain, suck; dry up, wipe away*, 4, 687; *wash*, 10, 834.

siccus, a, um, adj., *dry*, 3, 135; *thirsty, dry, hungry, fasting*, 2, 358; nearly equivalent to *carēns* or *prīvātus*, with abl. foll., *drained* of blood, 8, 261; hence, *thirsting for blood*, 9, 64; subst., **siccum**, ī, n., *dry ground, sand*, or *land*, 10, 301.

sīcubi, adv., *if anywhere*, 5, 677.

Siculus, a, um, adj. (Siculī), *pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily; Sicilian*, 1, 34, et al.

sīcut (**sīcuti**), adv., *so as, just as, even as*, 8, 22.

sīdereus, a, um, adj. (sīdus), *abounding in stars, starry*, 10, 3; *star-lighted*, 3, 586; *glittering, flashing*, 12, 167.

Sidicīnus, a, um, adj. (Sidicīnī), *pertaining to the Sidicini*, or *people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania; Sidicinian*, 7, 727.

sīdō, sīdī, 3, n., *to seat one's self; perch, alight*, 6, 203.

Sīdōn, ōnis, f., *one of the capitals of Phoenicia*, 1, 619.

Sīdōnius, a, um, adj., *of Sidon; Sidonian; Phoenician, Tyrian*, 1, 678, et al.

sīdus, eris, n., *a constellation;* fig., *season*, 4, 309; *star*, 6, 338; *bright aspect; weather; storm*, 12, 451; pl., **sīdera**, um, *weather, vicissitudes of weather*, 5, 628.

Sīgēus, a, um, adj. (Sīgēum), *pertaining to Sigeum, a promontory and town in the Troad, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles northwest of Troy; Sigean*, 2, 312.

sīgnificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (sīgnum *and* faciō), *to make a sign, signal, beckon*, 12, 692.

sīgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sīgnum), *to distinguish* by a mark or symbol, 6, 780; *mark, mark out; indicate, designate*, 2, 697; *inscribe, record*, 3, 287; of the mind, *observe, mark, notice*, 2, 423.

sīgnum, ī, n., *a sign, mark, impress; token*, 1, 443; *sign*, 3, 388; *signal*, of games, 5, 315; of battle, 10, 310; goal, 5, 130; figure, 1, 648; stand-

ard, 7, 628; meton., a body of men following a standard, *troop*, *battalion*, 11, 517.

Sīla, ae, f., *an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy*, 12, 715.

silēns, entis, p. of sileō.

silentium, iī, n. (silēns), of the absence of any kind of sound; *noiselessness*, *silence*, *stillness*, 1, 730; pl., 2, 255.

sileō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be*, *keep*, *remain silent*, 2, 126; *be hushed*, *calm*, *still*, 1, 164; w. acc., *to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned*, *unsung*, 10, 793; p., **silēns**, entis (gen. pl. -tum, 6, 432), *still*, *silent*, *noiseless*, *voiceless*, 6, 264.

silēscō, 3, inc. n. (sileō), *to become still*, 10, 101.

silex, icis, m. and f., *a hard stone*, *flint*, 1, 174; *rock*, 6, 602; *crag*, 6, 471.

silva, ae, f., *a forest*, *wood*, or *grove*, 6, 444, et al.; *stubble*, 10, 406; fig., *forest* or *mass of spears*, 10, 887.

Silvānus, ī, m. (silva), *Silvanus*, *the god who presides over woods.*

silvestris, e, adj. (silva), *pertaining to the woods and fields; sylvan*, *pastoral; living in the forest*, 9, 673.

Silvia, ae, f. (silva), *daughter of Tyrrheus*, 7, 487.

silvicola, ae, c. (silva *and* colō), *an inhabitant of the woods*, 10, 551.

Silvius, iī, m., *the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba*, 6, 763.

similis, e, adj. (comp., **similior**, ius; superl., **simillimus**, a, um), *like*, *similar*, 1, 136, et al.

Simoīs, Simoentis, m., *a river which falls into the Scamander near Troy*, 1, 100, et al.

simplex, plicis, adj., *uncompounded*, *simple; unmixed*, 6, 747; *single*, *one*, *the same.*

simul, adv., *at once*, *together*, *at the same time*, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (*cum* being omitted), 5, 357; **simul ac** or **atque**, *as soon as*, 4, 90; without *ac*, *as soon as*, *when;* w. *et*, 1, 144; **simul — simul**, *and at the same time — and*, 1, 631; *both — and*, 1, 513, et al.; *as soon as — then*, *no sooner — than*, 12, 268.

simulācrum, ī, n. (simulō), *an effigy*, *an image*, 2, 172; *phantom*, *specter*, *ghost*, *apparition*, 2, 772; *representation*, *image*, 5, 585.

simulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (similis), *to make similar; imitate*, 6, 591; *pretend*, 2, 17; *to make a false show of*, *feign*, 1, 209; p., **simulātus**, a, um, *made to imitate*, *counterfeiting*, 4, 512; *dissembling*, 4, 105; *imitating*, *resembling*, 3, 349.

sīn, conj. (sī *and* 2. nē), *but if*, *if on the contrary*, 1, 555, et al.

sine (cf. sē- *or* sēd-), prep. with abl., *without*, 1, 133, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 292; 10, 636. For sē- *or* sēd- in composition, see sē-.

singulī, ae, a., distrib. num. adj., *one by one; one each; separate*, *single*, 3, 348, et al.; subst., **singula**, ōrum, n., *all things individually*, 1, 453; *everything*, *every object* or *part*, 8, 618.

singultō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sob*, *rattle in the throat*, *gulp*, 9, 333.

singultus, ūs, m., *a gasp.*

sinister, tra, trum, adj., *left*, 7, 689; *on the left side* or *left hand*, 6, 548; fig., *wrong-headed*, *perverse*, 11, 347; *adverse*, *inauspicious*, *unlucky*, *ill-boding;* subst., **sinistra**, ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 2, 443, et al.

sinō, sīvī, situs, 3, a., properly *to lay down* (cf. pōnō for po-sinō); *to allow, permit, suffer*, 1, 18; *leave off, forbear*, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, *suffer, let*, 10, 433; 5, 163; *spare*, 10, 598; *leave*, w. acc. and dat., 9, 620.

Sinōn, ōnis, m., *a Greek, son of Aesimus*, 2, 79, et al.

sinuō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sinus), *to make into a fold* or *folds; to coil, wind*, 2, 208.

sinuōsus, a, um, adj. (sinus), *winding, tortuous*, 11, 753.

sinus, ūs, m., *a fold*, 1, 320; fig., *sail, canvas*, 5, 16; *bosom*, 4, 686; *a gulf* or *bay*, 1, 243; *winding stream, a winding*, 6, 132; *a winding, curvature, depth*, 1, 161; *curving billow*, 11, 626.

Sīrēnes, um, f., the *Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs*, 5, 864.

1. **Sīrius**, iī, m., *Sirius* or *Canicula, the dog-star*, 3, 141.

2. **Sīrius**, a, um, adj. (Sīrius), *of the dog-star; Sirian*, 10, 273.

sistō, stitī, status, 3, a. and n., *to cause to stand, put, set, place*, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; *place before one, bring*, 4, 634; *fix, plant*, 10, 323; *stop*, 12, 355; *arrest, stay*, 6, 465; *support, sustain, maintain*, 6, 858; *set, place*, 6, 676; n., *stand still, to stop, remain, abide*, 3, 7; *stand* in fight, 11, 873.

sīstrum, ī, n., *a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis*, 8, 696.

sitis, is, f., *thirst; dryness, drought*, 4, 42.

situs, ūs, m. (sinō), *position; order*, 3, 451; *being let alone; neglect, roughness, squalor, mold*, 6, 462; *rust, decrepitude, dotage*, 7, 440.

sīve *or* **seu**, conj. (sī *and* -ve), *or if*, freq.; *or*, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 327; **sīve (seu) — sīve (seu)**, *whether — or*, 1, 569, 570; *either — or*, 4, 240, 241.

socer, erī, m., *a father-in-law*, 6, 830, et al.; pl., **socerī**, ōrum, *parents-in-law, parents*, 2, 457.

sociō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (socius), *to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate*, 1, 600; *join in marriage*, 12, 27.

1. **socius**, iī, m., *an associate, ally*, 9, 150; *companion, friend, comrade*, 1, 198, et al.

2. **socius**, a, um, adj. (socius), *allied, friendly*, 3, 15; *confederate*, 2, 613; *of one's country* or *countrymen*, 5, 36; *kindred*, 3, 352.

sodālis, e, c., *a comrade, companion*, 10, 386.

sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun*, 1, 431, et al.; *a day*, 3, 203; *sunlight*, 2, 475; as a god, **Sōl**, 1, 568, et al.; pl., **sōlēs**, *days*, 3, 203.

sōlācium, iī, n. (sōlor), *a soothing; solace, consolation*, 5, 367.

sōlāmen, inis, n. (sōlor), *a means of consoling; a solace*, 3, 661; *consolation*, 10.

soleō, solitus sum, 2, n., *to be wont, accustomed*, 2, 456; p., **solitus**, a, um, *having been accustomed, wont*, 9, 591; p., *wonted, usual, habitual*, 7, 357, et al.

solidus, a, um, adj., *the whole, whole, entire*, 6, 253; *massive*, 2, 765; *solid, hard*, 6, 552; *sound, unimpaired*, 2, 639; subst., **solidum**, ī, n., solid ground; fig., 11, 427.

solitus, a, um, p. of soleō.

solium, iī, n., *a seat*, 8, 178; *throne*, 1, 506.

sollemnis, e, adj. (sollus, *whole, and* annus), *coming at the completion of a year; annual; stated; ceremonial; religious, solemn*, 5, 53; *festive*, 2, 202; *customary*, 12, 193; subst., **sollemne**, is, n., pl., **sollemnia**, ium, *solemnities, sacrificial rites, offerings*, 5, 605.

sollicitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (solicitus), *to stir up, agitate; try to pull out*, 12, 404; *make anxious, disquiet, disturb*, 4, 380.

sollicitus, a, um, adj. (sollus, *whole, and* cieō), *wholly excited;* of the mind, *solicitous, troubled, burdened with care, anxious*, 3, 389.

sōlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to solace, console*, 5, 770; *assuage, comfort, aid, relieve*, 5, 41; *console one's self for*, 1, 239.

1. **solum**, ī, n., *the bottom* or *ground of anything: soil, earth, ground*, 1, 367, et al.; *land*, 3, 698; *foundation*, 10, 102; *the water beneath a ship*, as its support; *the water, sea*, 5, 199; *support, table*, 7, 111.

2. **sōlum**, see sōlus.

sōlus, a, um, adj., *alone, sole, only*, 1, 664, et al.; *solitary*, 4, 82; *lonely*, 4, 462; *remote, solitary*, 11, 545; *one only, an only*, 7, 52; adv., **sōlum**, *only*.

solūtus, a, um, p. of solvō.

solvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a. (2. sē- *and* luō), *to unbind, loosen*, 6, 652, et al.; *unfurl*, 4, 574; *unfasten, cast off*, 5, 773; *unyoke, unharness;* of the hair, *undo, dishevel*, 3, 65, et al.; *dissolve, confound, mix*, 12, 205; *separate, divide*, 5, 581; fig., *set free, release, disenthrall*, 4, 487; *exempt, release*, 10, 111; *break*, 10, 91; *pay, fulfill, perform*, 3, 404; *dispel, cast off, banish*, 4, 55; 1, 463; *paralyze*, 1, 92; 12, 951; of sleep or drunkenness, *relax*, 5, 856; *drown*, 9, 189; pass., **solvor**, *sink*, 4, 530.

somnifer, era, erum, adj. (somnus *and* ferō), *sleep-bringing; soothing*, 7, 758.

somnium, iī, n. (somnus), *a dream*, 5, 840; personified, 6, 283.

somnus, ī, m., *sleep, slumber*, 1, 680, et al.; *a dream*, 1, 353; *night*, 1, 470, et al.; personif., **Somnus**, *the god of sleep*, 5, 838, et al.

sonāns, antis, see sonō.

sonipēs, edis, adj. (sonus *and* pēs), *noisy-hoofed;* subst. m., *horse, courser, steed*, 4, 135.

sonitus, ūs, m. (sonō), *a sounding; noise*, 2, 732, et al.; *roaring*, 2, 209; *thunder*, 6, 586.

sonō, sonuī, sonitus, 1, n. and a., *to sound, resound*, freq.; *murmur*, 3, 442, et al.; *chirp*, 12, 477; *rattle*, 4, 149; *roar*, 1, 246; *thunder*, 2, 113; w. acc., *indicate by sound, betray, reveal*, 1, 328; *boast*, 12, 529; p., **sonāns**, antis, *sounding, resounding, murmuring, rustling, rattling*, freq.

sonor, ōris, m. (sonō), *a noise, sound; clash, clang, din*, 9, 651.

sonōrus, a, um, adj. (sonor), *loud-sounding; roaring*, 1, 53; *ringing, resounding*, 12, 712.

sōns, sontis, adj., *hurtful; guilty*, 6, 570.

sonus, ī, m. (sonō), *a sound, noise*, 2, 728.

sōpiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (sopor), *to put to sleep;* p., **sōpītus**, a, um, *lulled to sleep*, 1, 680; *slumbering*, 5, 743.

sopor, ōris, m., *sleep; sound, deep slumber*, 2, 253; personified, 6, 278.

sopōrifer, era, erum, adj. (sopor *and* ferō), *somniferous, sleep-bringing*, 4, 486.

sopōrō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a. (sopor), *to cause to sleep* or *to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug*, 5, 855.

sopōrus, a, um, adj. (sopor), *sleep-bringing, drowsy*, 6, 390.

Sōracte, is, n., *Soracte, in Etruria, northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo*, 7, 696.

sorbeō, uī, 2, a., *to suck; absorb, draw on*, 3, 422.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordēs, *filth*), *unclean, filthy, unsightly, squalid*, 6, 301.

soror, ōris, f., *a sister*, 1, 322; **sorōrēs Tartareae**, *the Furies*, 7, 327.

sors, sortis, f., *a lot*, 5, 490, et al.; *fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition*, 6, 114; *hazard*, 12, 54; *luck, success, victory*, 12, 932; *oracular response, oracle*, 4, 346; 7, 254; *allotment, designation*, 6, 431; *division, part*, 10, 40.

sortior, ītus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sors), *to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot*, 3, 634; *share*, 8, 445; *distribute*, 3, 510; *assign, allot, appoint*, 3, 376; *select, choose*, 2, 18; 12, 920.

1. **sortītus**, a, um, p. of sortior.

2. **sortītus**, ūs, m. (sortior), *a drawing of lots; allotment*, 3, 323.

sōspes, itis, adj., *saved; safe*, 11, 56; *alive*, 8, 470.

spargō, sparsī, sparsus, 3, a., *to scatter, strew; cast in fragments*, 3, 605; *disperse*, 1, 602; *shower, hurl*, 12, 51; *sprinkle*, 4, 512; *besprinkle, bedew, stain*, 8, 645; *infuse*, 4, 486; fig., *spread abroad, disseminate*, 2, 98; *bring over* or *upon, diffuse*, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargō.

Sparta, ae, f., *Sparta*, or *Lacedaemon, in Laconia.*

Spartānus, a, um, adj. (Sparta), *Spartan*, 1, 316.

sparus, ī, m., *a rustic weapon having an iron head with projecting hook or blade, something like a halberd; a hunting spear*, 11, 682.

spatior, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (spatium), *to walk about* or *to and fro; move about*, 4, 62.

spatium, iī, n., *room, space, distance*, 5, 321, et al.; *course, voyage*, 10, 219; *place, direction*, 5, 584; *respite, time*, 4, 433; pl., **spatia**, ōrum, *course, track*, 5, 316.

speciēs, ēī, f. (speciō, *look*), *aspect, appearance*, 6, 208; *sight*, 2, 407; *form;* in a moral sense, *reputation, propriety, honor*, 4, 170.

specimen, inis, n. (speciō, *look*), *a means of seeing* or *knowing; token, symbol, emblem*, 12, 164.

spectāculum, ī, n. (spectō), *a striking object of sight; a sight, show, spectacle*, 6, 37.

spectātor, ōris, m. (spectō), *a beholder*, 10, 443.

spectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (speciō, *look*), *to look at, view, gaze at*, 5, 655; fig., *examine, prove, try, test, approve*, 8, 151; *estimate*, 9, 235; n., *look on*, 10, 760.

specula, ae, f. (speciō, *look*), *a lookout; watch-tower*, 4, 586; *eminence, hill*, 3, 239; *a height*, 11, 526.

speculātor, ōris, m. (speculor), *a lookout; scout, spy*, 12, 349.

speculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (specula), *to look out, mark, survey, behold, espy*, 7, 477; *watch, consider, observe*, 1, 516.

specus, ūs, m., f., and n., *a cave, cavern; cavity, deep wound*, 9, 700.

spēlunca, ae, f., *a cavern*, 1, 60; *retreat*, 5, 213.

spernō, sprēvī, sprētus, 3, a., *to sever, remove;* fig., *reject, despise, scorn, disdain*, 4, 678; *insult*, 1, 27.

spērō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (spēs), *to hope*, w. acc.; *hope for*, 1, 451; *expect, fear*, 1, 543; *look for, expect*, 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 382; w. inf. pres., 4, 338.

spēs, speī. f., *hope, expectation, prospect*, freq.

spīculum, ī, n., *a sharp point;* meton., *an arrow, a dart, javelin, spear*, 5, 307.

spīna, ae, f., *a thorn*, 3, 594, et al.; *the vertebrae, spine, backbone*, 10, 383.

Spīō, ūs, f., *Spio, one of the Nereids*, 5, 826.

spīra, ae, f., *a fold, coil*, especially of serpents, 2, 217, et al.

spīrābilis, e, adj. (spīrō), *that may be breathed; vital*, 3, 600.

spīrāculum, ī, n. (spīrō), *a breathing-place;* fig., of Hades, *breathing vent, mouth*, 7, 568.

spīrāmentum, ī, n. (spīrō), *a means of breathing;* of the lungs, *breathing-cell, air-duct, channel*, 9, 580.

spīritus, ūs, m. (spīrō), *a breathing; breath; air; blast*, 12, 365; *life, soul, spirit*, 4, 336; *divine air, mien*, 5, 648.

spīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to breathe, blow*, 5, 844; *palpitate*, 4, 64; *pant; breathe heavily*, 7, 510; *heave, boil*, 10, 291; of odors, *breathe forth, exhale, emit;* w. acc., 1, 404; p., **spīrāns**, antis, *lifelike, breathing*, 6, 847.

spissus, a, um, adj., *compact, thick, dense*, 2, 621; *hardened*, 5, 336.

splendeō, uī, 2, n., *to shine, gleam*, 7, 6.

splendidus, a, um, adj. (splendeō), *gleaming, shining, bright, brilliant; splendid, sumptuous, stately*, 1, 637.

spoliō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (spolium), *to take the spoils; to strip; despoil*, 12, 297; *plunder, rob*, 5, 661; with acc. and abl., *strip, deprive, despoil of*, 5, 224, et al.

spolium, iī, n., *that which is taken from the body of a slain man* or *beast; spoil, trophy*, 1, 289; **spolia opīma**, *the arms* or *spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile commander slain in battle*, 6, 855.

sponda, ae, f., *the frame of a bedstead* or *couch; a couch*, 1, 698.

spondeō, spopondī, spōnsus, 2, a., *to promise, pledge, give assurance*, 5, 18, et al.

spōnsa, ae, f. (spondeō), *one promised as a bride; the betrothed*, 2, 345.

sponte, f., abl. of obs. *spōns*, of which only the gen., *spontis*, and abl. occur, *by* or *of one's own will, of its own* or *their own will*, 4, 341; *of one's self, of itself, of themselves*, 6, 82; *freely, voluntarily, spontaneously;* **nōn sponte**, *helplessly*, 11, 828.

sprētus, a, um, p. of spernō.

spūma, ae, f. (spuō, *spit*), *froth, foam, spray*, 1, 35; pl., *spray*, 3, 208.

spūmeus, a, um, adj. (spūma), *foamy, frothy, foaming*, 2, 419.

spūmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (spūma), *to foam*, 3, 534, et al.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. (spūma), *full of foam: foaming*, 6, 174.

squālēns, entis, p. of squāleō.

squāleō, uī, 2, n., *to be rough, foul, neglected, waste;* p., **squālēns**, entis, *foul, filthy, neglected, squalid*, 2, 277; of armor, *scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed*, 10, 314.

squālor, ōris, m. (squāleō), *foulness, roughness, filth, squalor*, 6, 299.

squāma, ae, f., *a scale* of fishes, serpents, etc.; of the small plates or scales of armor, 11, 488; singular as a collective, *scales*, 5, 88, et al.

squāmeus, a, um, adj. (squāma), *covered with scales; scaly*, 2, 218.

stabilis, e, adj. (stō), *steadfast, lasting, permanent*, 1, 73.

stabulō, 1, n. (stabulum), *to be in a stall* or *standing-place; to stay, harbor, dwell*, 6, 286.

stabulum, ī, n. (stō), *a standing-place, stable, stall*, 2, 499; *a shepherd's dwelling, grange*, 7, 512; *den, haunt*, 6, 179; *cattle-camp*, 8, 207.

stāgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (stāgnum), *to be stagnant, to form a standing pool; to overflow*, so as to form standing pools or lakes; *overflow*, 3, 698.

stāgnum, ī, n. (stō), *a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake; sluggish water* or *stream*, 6, 323; pl., **stāgna**, ōrum, *deep waters* of the sea, 1, 126; *waters*, 6, 330.

statiō, ōnis, f. (stō), *a standing; place of standing; station, post*, 9, 183; *anchorage*, 2, 23; *resting-place, haunt*, 5, 128.

statuō, statuī, statūtus, 3, a. (status), *to station, place, set*, 1, 724; *to place at* or *on the altar; found, build*, 1, 573; *set up*, 8, 271; *restore, stay*, 12, 506; of the mind, *resolve, determine, decide*, 11, 302.

status, ūs, m. (stō), *a standing; position, state, condition*, 7, 38.

stella, ae, f., *a star*, freq.; *a meteor*, 2, 694.

stellāns, antis, see stellō.

stellātus, a, um, see stellō.

stellō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, n. and a. (stella), *to cover over with stars; to stud with stars*; p., **stellāns**, antis, *starry*, 7, 210; p., **stellātus**, a, um, *set with stars*; fig., *glittering, gleaming*, 4, 261.

sterilis, e, adj., *unproductive, unfruitful*, 3, 141; *barren*, 6, 251.

sternāx, ācis, adj. (sternō), *throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging*, 12, 364.

sternō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., *to spread out, spread*, 1, 700; *stretch* on the ground, *strike down, slay*, 1, 190; *cast down, prostrate, devastate*, 2, 306; *make level, smooth, calm*, 5, 763; *spread, cover*, 8, 719; *strew, litter; overthrow, conquer*, 6, 858; pass. (in middle sense), **sternor**, ī, *to stretch one's self, lie down*, 3, 509; p. subst., **strātum**, ī, n., *that which is spread out; a layer, cover; bed, couch*, 3, 513; *pavement*, 1, 422.

Steropēs, is, m., *a lightning-forger; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Sthenelus, ī, m. 1. *Sthenelus, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed*, 2, 261. 2. *A Trojan slain by Turnus*, 12, 341.

Sthenius, iī, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 388.

stimulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (stimulus), *to spur; to rouse, urge*, 4, 576; *infuriate, incite*, 4, 302.

stimulus, ī, m., *a prick; spur*, fig., 6, 101, et al.; *incentive, sting*.

stīpes, itis, m., *a log* or *post, stem, trunk* of a tree, 3, 43; *club*, 7, 524.

stīpō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tread down, compress; pack together, store up*, 1, 433; *load*, w. acc. and dat., 3, 465; *throng around, attend*, 4, 136; p., **stīpātus**, a, um, *pressing on, charging together*, 10, 328; *surrounded*, 4, 544.

stirps, stirpis, f., *the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity, end; root; trunk, tree*, 12, 770;

fig., *origin, descent, lineage, stock, race*, 1, 626, et al.

stō, stetī, status, 1, n., *to stand; stand up* or *erect*, 2, 774; *remain standing, remain*, 1, 268; *rise*, 6, 554; *stand one's ground, fight*, 5, 414; of blood, *to be stanchèd*, 12, 422; *stand complete, be built*, 3, 110; *stand at anchor, be moored*, 3, 277, 403; *to be situated, lie*, 3, 210; *remain firm, persistent*, 7, 374; *to stand out with, be filled with*, 6, 300; *to be thick with*, 12, 408; emphatic for *esse, to be*, 6, 471, et al.; of the mind, *to be fixed*, 1, 646; *to depend*, 2, 163; impers., **stat**, *it is fixed, determined, resolved*, 2, 750, et al.; **stāre prō**, *to defend*, 8, 653.

stomachus, ī, m., *the gullet; chest, stomach*, 9, 699.

strāgēs, is, f. (cf. sternō), *a prostrating; slaughter, havoc, carnage*, 6, 829, et al.; **ēdere strāgem**, *to make havoc*, 9, 784.

strāmen, inis, n. (sternō), *something spread out; a couch, litter*, 11, 67.

strātum, ī, see sternō.

strātus, a, um, p. of sternō.

strepitus, ūs, m. (strepō), *a noise; an uproar; din*, 6, 559; *stir, noise of festivity*, 1, 725; *confused noise*, 1, 422.

strepō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to make a noise; murmur*, 6, 709; of music, *resound*, 8, 2; of arms, *ring, rattle, clash*, 10, 568.

strīctūra, ae, f. (stringō), *a mass* or *bar of hot iron*, 8, 421.

strīctus, a, um, p. of stringō.

strīdeō, 2, n., and **strīdō**, strīdī, 3, *to produce a grating* or *shrill sound; to creak*, 1, 449; *gurgle*, 4, 689; *rustle*, 1, 397; *whiz, roar*, 1, 102; *hiss*, 8, 420; *twang*, 5, 502.

strīdor, ōris, m. (strīdō), *a harsh, grating*, or *whizzing sound; a creaking, whistling*, 1, 87; *din, clank, rattling*, 6, 558; *humming*, 7, 65.

strīdulus, a, um, adj. (strīdō), *hissing, whizzing, twanging*, 12, 267.

stringō, strīnxī, strictus, 3, a., *to draw tight, bind;* of a sword, *draw out, draw*, 2, 334; *graze, touch lightly, go near*, 5, 163; *trim up, cut*, 1, 552; fig, *touch* the mind, 9, 294.

Strophades, um, f. *the Strophades, two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, and where Zetes and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them.* Hence the name, from **στρέφειν**, *to turn; the islands of turning*, 3, 210.

strūctus, a, um, p. of struō.

struō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a. (rel. to sternō), *to place side by side* or *upon; to pile up; build, erect*, 3, 84; *cover, load*, 5, 54; *arrange*, 1, 704; like *īnstruō, to form* or *draw out* a line of battle, 9, 42; fig., *to plan, purpose, intend*, 4, 271; *bring about, effect*, 2, 60.

1. **Strȳmonius**, a, um, adj. (Strȳmon, *a river of Thrace*), *Strymonian, Thracian*, 10, 265.

2. **Strȳmonius**, iī, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 414.

studium, iī, n. (studeō, *to be zealous*), *earnest feeling* or *effort; eager* or *deep anxiety*, 12, 131; *desire, impatience*, 4, 400; *emulous zeal, rival acclamation, applause*, 5, 148; *desire, purpose*, 2, 39; *pursuit, study, sympathy, interest*, 5, 450; *delight*, 11, 739; abl., **studiō**, *with zeal, earnestly, thoughtfully*, 6, 681, et al.

stupefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a. (stupeō *and* faciō), *to amaze, stupefy, astound, bewilder*, 5, 643; *surprise*, 7, 119.

stupefactus, a, um, p. of stupefaciō.

stupeō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be amazed* or *dazed; to be bewildered, confounded, lost in wonder*, 1, 495; *wonder at*, 2, 31.

stūppa, ae, f., *the coarse part of flax; the calking of a ship; tow*, 5, 682.

stūppeus, a, um, adj. (stūppa), *made of tow* or *flax; flaxen*, 2, 236.

Stygius, a, um, adj. (Styx), *pertaining to the Styx; of Hades; Stygian*, 4, 638, et al.

Styx, Stygis, f., *the hateful; the Styx, the river of Hades which encompassed the final abode of the dead*, 6, 439, et al.

suādeō, suāsī, suāsus, 2, n. and a., *to advise, warn, urge, exhort*, 1, 357, et al.; *invite*, 2, 9; *impel, prompt*, 11, 254; *compel, force*, 10, 367.

sub, prep. with abl. and acc.; with abl., *under*, denoting situation; *beneath, under*, freq.; *at the foot of*, 3, 5; in the lower part of a thing, *in*, 1, 453; *down in, deep in*, 1, 36; *by, close, to*, 5, 837; of time, *in*, 4, 560; of rank or order, *just behind, next after*, 5, 323; *close to*, in subjection to, subordinate to, *under*, 9, 643; *by reason of, under*, 2, 83; with acc., denoting tendency, *down to*, 4, 243; *down under, into*, 4, 654; *down before*, 6, 191; *near to*, 5, 327; *in the midst of*, 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, *up to* or *close to*, 2, 442; *to* or *towards*, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, *up to, towards*, 3, 422, et al.; of time, *just before* or *after;* following after, *in reply to*, 5, 394; coming under, subject to, *under*, 4, 618; **sub noctem**, *at nightfall*, 1, 662.

subāctus, a, um, p. of subigō.

subdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put under; place* or *fasten under*, 12, 675; *bury*, 7, 347.

subdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to haul, draw up*, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., *draw, rescue from*, 10, 81; *draw* or *take away stealthily, withdraw*, 6, 524; *draw from beneath*, 3, 565.

subductus, a, um, p. of subdūcō.

subeō, iī, itus (p. subiēns, euntis), 4, n. and a., *to go* or *come under, into,* or *up to;* alone, or with acc. and prep., or with dat.; without a case, *come up*, 2, 216; *go under, bend, stoop down under*, 10, 522; *come after; follow*, 2, 725; *take one's place*, 12, 471; *enter*, 1, 171; *come into* or *upon the mind, suggest itself, occur*, 2, 560; with acc. and prep., *go, advance towards*, 8, 359; with dat., *come* or *go up to, down to, into*, 5, 203; *succeed to*, 5, 176; *come after, follow*, 10, 371; with acc., *approach, enter*, 1, 400; *go under a burden, bear*, with abl. of instrument, 2, 708; *go under* the yoke, *draw*, 3, 113; *enter the mind of, strike, occur to*, 9, 757; *approach, reach*, 3, 512; *approach*, 7, 22; *meet, encounter*, 10, 798; *attack*, 9, 344; p., **subitus**, a, um, *having come up suddenly; unexpected, sudden*, 2, 692; *suddenly*, 3, 225; adv., **subitō**, *suddenly*, 1, 88, et al.

sūber, eris, n., *the cork tree*, 7, 742.

subeuntis, tī, etc., see subiēns, p. of subeō.

subiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (sub *and* iaciō), *to cast, throw, place* or *put under*, 2, 236; fig., *to excite, kindle*, 12, 66; *to subjoin, utter in reply, answer*, 3, 314; p., **subiectus**, a, um, *cast under, put under*, 6, 223; *situated under, bowed, bending*, 2, 721; *put down, subdued, conquered*, 6, 853.

subiectus, a, um, p. of subiciō.

subiēns, euntis, p. of subeō.

subigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (sub *and* agō), *to drive under* or *up; drive, push, force, drive on, urge, compel*, 5, 794; *subdue, subject, conquer*, 1, 266; *urge on, exasperate*, 12, 494.

subitō, adv., see subeō.

subitus, a, um, adj., see subeō.

subiūnctus, a, um, p. of subiungō.

subiungō, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, a., *to join under* or *to; fasten*, 10, 157; fig., *conquer*, 8, 502.

sublābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *glide beneath*, 7, 354; *sink down, decline, ebb, wane*, 2, 169; *pass silently by*, 12, 686.

sublāpsus, a, um, p. of sublābor.

sublātus, a, um, p. of tollō.

sublevō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lift from beneath; uplift, raise*, 10, 831.

subligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bind under; bind, gird on*, 8, 459; *attach, fasten*, 11, 11.

sublīme, adv., see sublīmis.

sublīmis, e, adj., *raised up, elevated, uplifted*, 11, 602; *aloft; on high*, 1, 259; *through the air*, 1, 415; *on high*, 6, 720; *to heaven*, 5, 255; *of lofty soul*, 12, 788; adv., **sublīme**, *loftily, aloft, on high*, 10, 664.

sublūstris, e, adj. (sub *and* cf. lūx), *faintly gleaming, lurid*, 9, 373.

subnectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., *to tie beneath; to bind under*, 1, 492; *bind, fasten*, 4, 139; *tie* or *bind up*, 10, 138.

subnīxus, a, um, p. of obs. subnītor; *resting* or *seated on*, 1, 506; *sustained, defended by*, 3, 402; *held up by* or *bound under*, 4, 217.

subolēs, is, f., *a shoot; twig, sprout; offspring*, of men, 4, 328.

subrēmigō, 1, n., *to row lightly, swim along*, 10, 227.

subrīdeō, rīsī, 2, n., *to smile*, 1, 254; 10, 742.

subrigō, 3, a. (sub *and* regō), *to raise up, erect*, 4, 183; cf. surgō.

subsidium, iī, n. (sub *and* cf. sedeō), *that which remains behind; a reserve; support; relief*, 10, 214; *aid*, 12, 733.

subsīdō, sēdī, sessus, 3, n. and a., *to sit* or *settle down*, 12, 492; *to sink down, fall, subside*, 5, 820; *remain*, 5, 498; *subside, remain below, be lost* or *disappear*, 12, 836; w. acc., *to lie in wait for, remain*, or *watch for* the spoils of, 11, 268.

subsistō, stitī, 3, n. and a., *to stand after; halt, stand still*, 2, 243; *wait, remain*, 11, 506; *tarry, remain behind*, 2, 739; *stop*, 12, 491; *withstand, resist, hold out*, 9, 806.

subtēmen, inis, n. (subtexō), *that which is woven under* or *passed under* or *across the warp* in weaving; *the cross thread, weft, woof*, or *filling; thread*, 3, 483.

subter, prep. w. acc. and abl. (sub); prep., *below, beneath, under*, 3, 695; *beneath*, 4, 182.

subtexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave beneath; to veil* or *cover from below; cover, veil*, 3, 582.

subtrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw from beneath; withdraw*, 6, 465; *sweep away*, 5, 199.

suburgeō, 2, a., *to push up to*, 5, 202.

subvectō, 1, freq. a., *to carry up often, carry up, bring up*, 11, 474; *transport, convey*, 11, 131; *carry across*, 6, 303.

subvectus, a, um, p. of subvehō.

subvehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry up*; pass., *ride up, ascend*, 11, 478; 5, 721; *sail, float up*, 8, 58.

subveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come up to; relieve, succor*, 12, 406.

subvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll up*, 1, 424.

succēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n. and a. (sub *and* cēdō), *to go, come up to* or *under*, with dat., or acc. and prep., or without a case, *to go up to, visit*, 8, 507; *ascend*, 12, 235; *come up to, advance to*, 2, 478; *approach*, 7, 214; *encounter*, 10, 847; *enter*, 1, 627; *creep under, disappear beneath*, 5, 93; *to descend* into the earth, *to be buried*, 11, 103; *take up, take upon one's self*, 2, 723; *go under, be yoked to*, 3, 541; *to follow*, 11, 481; *to turn out well; succeed, come to pass*, 11, 794.

succendō, cendī, cēnsus, 3, a. (sub *and* obs. candō; cf. incendo), *to set on fire from beneath*; fig., *inflame, incite*, 7, 496.

succēpī, see suscipiō.

successus, ūs, m. (succēdō), *a going up, an advance; success, good fortune*, 2, 386; *speed*, 12, 616.

1. **succidō**, 3, n. (sub *and* cadō), *to fall down; sink down*, 12, 911.

2. **succīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (sub *and* caedō), *to cut beneath; cut, sever*, 9, 762.

succīnctus, a, um, p. of succingō.

succingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a. (sub *and* cingō), *to gird beneath; gird up; wrap*, 10, 634; *gird*, 1, 323.

succipiō, see suscipiō.

succīsus, a, um, p. of 2. succīdō.

succumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (sub *and* cubō), *to fall down; succumb, yield*, 4, 19.

succurrō, currī, cursus, 3, n. (sub *and* currō), *to run up; run to assist*; with dat., *to aid, succor, relieve, help*, 1, 630; impers., **succurrit**, *it comes into the mind, occurs, seems*, 2, 317.

Sūcrō, ōnis, *a Rutulian*, 12, 505.

sūcus, ī, m., *juice*.

sudēs, is, f., *a stake; a palisade*, 11, 473.

sūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sweat*, w. abl., 2, 582, et al.; *ooze out, distill*.

sūdor, ōris, m. (sūdō), *sweat*, 2, 174.

sūdus, a, um, adj. (se- *and* udus), *dry*; subst., **sūdum**, ī, n., *clear weather: clear sky*, 8, 529.

suēscō, suēvī, suētus, 3, inc. n. and a., *to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed*, 3, 541.

suētus, a, um, p. of suēscō.

suffectus, a, um, p. of sufficiō.

sufferō, sustulī, sublātus, ferre, irreg. a. (sub *and* ferō), *to carry from beneath, bear up, sustain; resist; withstand*, 2, 492. For the tenses of the perfect stem and participle in the sense of *lift up, take away*, etc., see tollō.

sufficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* faciō), *to make* or *produce underneath* or *within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse*, 2, 210; *raise up, produce; supply, lend, afford*, 2, 618; *to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able*, 5, 22.

suffodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a. (sub *and* fodiō), *to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through*, 11, 671.

suffossus, a, um, p. of suffodiō.

suffundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (sub *and* fundō), *to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse*, 1, 228.

suffūsus, a, um, p. of suffundō.

suggerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a. (sub *and* gerō), *to bring* or *put under* or *up to; supply, reach*, 10, 333; *place beneath, apply to*, 7, 463.

suī (gen.), sibi (dat.), sē *or*, emphasized, sēsē (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron., sing. and pl., *of himself, herself, itself, themselves*, etc., freq.; abl. with 1. cum, **sēcum**, *with one's self*, 4, 29.

sulcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sulcus), *to plow*, 5, 158.
sulcus, ī, m., *a furrow*, 6, 844; *furrow*, 1, 425; *track, train*, 2, 697.
Sulmō, ōnis, m., *a Latin*, 9, 412.
sulphur, uris, n., *sulphur*, 2, 698.
sulphureus, a, um, adj. (sulphur), *sulphureous*, 7, 517.
sum, fuī, esse, irreg. n., *to be*, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; *to exist, be*, 2, 325, et al.; *to pertain, belong to; one has* or *possesses*, 3, 433, et al.; impers., *to be possible, one can, one may*, 6, 596; imperat., **estō**, *be it so, grant*, 4, 35; p. fut., **futūrus**, a, um, *about to be; future*, 4, 622; subst., **futūrum**, ī, n., *the future*, 4, 508; pl., *things to come*, 6, 12; archaic forms, pres. subj., **fuam**, ās, at, -ant, from fuō, 10, 108; imperf. subj., **forem**, ēs, et, -ent, inf., **fore**, 1, 235; **rēs est alicui cum aliquō**, *one has a contest with one*, 9, 155.
summa, ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. rēs), *the chief thing; chief point*, 12, 572; *the sum and substance; all, the whole*, 4, 237; **summa bellī**, *the command* or *direction of the war*, 10, 70.
summergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a. (sub *and* mergō), *to plunge beneath; submerge, sink*, 1, 40.
summersus, a, um, p. of summergō.
summittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a. (sub *and* mittō), *to send* or *put under; yield*, 4, 414; p., **summissus**, a, um, *let down; bowing down, kneeling, prostrate*, 3, 93; *submissive*, 10, 611; *humble*, 12, 807.
summōtus, a, um, p. of summoveō.
summoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a. (sub *and* moveō), *to move from beneath; remove, drive away*, 6, 316; *separate*, 7, 226.
summus, a, um, see superus.
sūmō, sūmpsī, sūmptus, (sub *and* emō), *to take up*, 2, 518; *to take, accept, receive; to exact, take, inflict*, 2, 576; *adopt, select, choose*, 4, 284; *assume, put on*.
sūmptus, a, um, p. of sūmō.
suō, suī, sūtus, 3, a., *to sew* or *stitch; fasten, form compactly*; p., **sūtus**, a, um; p. subst., **sūtum**, ī, n., *texture, plate*, or *scale* of a coat of mail, 10, 313.
super, prep. with acc. and abl., and adv.; with acc., *over, above*, 1, 379; *beyond*, 6, 794; *upon, on*, 1, 295, 680; *besides;* **super ūsque**, *even beyond, beyond*, 11, 317; with abl., *upon*, 1, 700; *over* (*him* or *his body*), 5, 482; *about, of, concerning*, 1, 750, et al.; *for, for the sake of*, 4, 233 et al.; adv., *above*, 4, 684, et al.; *above, from above*, 10, 384; *moreover*, 4, 606; *besides*, 1, 29; *more than enough*, 2, 642; *remaining, surviving, left* (with ellipsis of *esse*), 3, 489, et al.; *still* (or *above*), 4, 684; of time, *in, during*, 9, 61.
supera, ōrum, see superus.
superbia, ae. f. (superbus), *haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence*, 1, 529.
superbus, a, um, adj. (super), *overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce*, 1, 523; *superior, mighty*, 1, 21; *audacious*, 12, 326; *hard, cruel*, 12, 877; *stately, superb, magnificent, splendid*, 1, 639.
superēmineō, 2, n. and a., *to rise above, tower above*, 1, 501.
superesse, see supersum.
superī, see superus.
superiaciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a., *to throw above* or *over; overcast, overtop*, 11, 625.

superimmineō, 2, *to overhang, press upon*, 12, 306.

superimpōnō, *no perf.*, positus, 3, a., *to place above; lay upon*, 4, 497.

superīnfundō, *no perf.*, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour out upon* (by tmesis), 6, 254.

superīnsternō, īnstrāvī, īnstrātus, 3, a., *to spread over;* pass., *to cover*, understood by some as used by tmesis in 2, 722.

supernē, adv. (supernus), *from above, out above, above*, 6, 658.

superō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (super), *surmount; go over*, 6, 676; *rise above*, 2, 219; *pass by* or *beyond*, 1, 244; *make one's way through*, 8, 95; *overpower, slay*, 1, 350; *overcome, conquer*, 2, 311; *prevail*, 5, 22; *surmount*, 3, 368; *remain, survive, be still living*, 3, 339; *be left; remain*, 12, 873; *be proud, elated, rejoice*, 5, 473; **superāre ascēnsū**, *to mount, ascend*, 2, 303.

superstāns, antis, p. of superstō.

superstes, itis, adj. (superstō), *remaining over, surviving*, 11, 160.

superstitiō, ōnis, f. (superstō), *a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition*, 8, 187; *sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath*, 12, 817.

superstō, *no perf. nor sup.*, 1, n., *to stand over*, 10, 540.

supersum, fuī, esse, irreg., n., *to be over; to be left, remain* (separated by tmesis), 2, 567; *survive*, 8, 399.

superus, a, um, adj. (super), *above, upper, supreme*, 3, 20; *of the upper world* as opposed to Hades, 2, 91; 10, 40; **superae sēdēs**, *the sky, Olympus*, 11, 532; **supera**, *the upper world*, 7, 562; *the sky, heaven*, 6, 787; subst., **superī**, ōrum, m., *those of the upper world, the living* as opposed to the dead, 6, 481; *the gods above*, or *gods of Olympus* as opposed to the infernal gods, 1, 4; superl., **suprēmus**, a, um, *the highest; most exalted*, 10, 350; *illustrious*, 7, 220; *extreme*, 3, 590; *last, final*, 2, 11; subst., **suprēmum**, ī, n., *the end*, 12, 803; pl., **suprēma**, ōrum, *the last honors, rites*, 6, 213; adv., **suprēmum**, *for the last time*, 3, 68; superl., **summus**, a, um, *the uppermost, topmost, highest*, 2, 463; *situated on a height; high*, 2, 166; *the highest part of, summit of, top of*, 2, 302, et al.; *surface of*, 5, 819, et al.; *main, chief*, 1, 342; *utmost, greatest*, 5, 197; *supreme*, 1, 665; *most important*, 9, 227; *latest, last*, 2, 324, et al.; **summa rēs**, *the chief* or *common interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict*, 2, 322; subst., **summum**, ī, n., *the top*.

superveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come over* or *upon; come unexpectedly; fall upon*, 12, 356.

supervolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly over* or *above*, 10, 522.

supīnus, a, um, adj. (sub), *on the back; bent backward;* of the hands bent back in supplication, *suppliant*, 3, 176.

suppleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a. (sub *and* pleō, *fill*), *to fill up; to supply, furnish*, 3, 471.

supplex, icis, adj. (supplicō, *beseech*), *bending the knee under; kneeling; entreating, suppliant*, 3, 439; subst., **supplex**, icis, c., *a suppliant*, 2, 542.

suppliciter, adv. (supplex), *in a suppliant manner; suppliantly; as a suppliant* or *suppliants*, 1, 481.

supplicium, iī, n. (supplex), *a kneeling to receive blows; punishment*, 4, 383; *penalty*, 6, 740; *hurt, wound*, 6, 499.

suppōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a. (sub *and* pōnō), *to put, place under*, 6, 24;

put to the throat, thrust under, 6, 248.

suppositus (suppostus), a, um, p. of suppōnō.

suprā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. superā, sc. parte), *over*, 3, 194; *above*, 12, 839; *upon*, 9, 553; after its case, 4, 240; adv., *above*, 7, 32.

suprēmus, see superus.

sūra, ae, f., *the calf of the leg; the leg*, 1, 337.

surgō, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* regō), *to raise, prick up*, 4, 183; *rise, spring up, arise*, 3, 513, et al.; as an enemy, 10, 28; *to swell*, 9, 30; *to tower up*, 10, 725; *increase, grow, rise*, 4, 274; *impend, threaten*, 4, 43. Cf. subrigō.

sūs, suis, c., *a hog, swine*, 1, 635; *sow*, 3, 390.

susceptus, a, um, p. of suscipiō.

suscipiō, cēpī (succēpī, 1, 175), ceptus, 3, a. (sub *and* capiō), *to take up*, 4, 391; *receive, catch*, 1, 175; *conceive, beget*, 4, 327; *undertake*, 6, 629; *reply*, 6, 723; *to take up the new-born child;* pass., *to be born*, 4, 327.

suscitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to stir up, turn up; to rekindle*, 5, 743; *rouse, incite*, 2, 618; *call forth*, 8, 455.

1. **suspectus**, a, um, p. of suspiciō.
2. **suspectus**, ūs, m. (suspiciō), *a looking up; upward views; distance upward, height*, 6, 579; *elevation*, 9, 530.

suspendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to hang up*, 6, 859: *hang*, 1, 318; p., **suspēnsus**, a, um, *suspended*, scarcely touching the ground or water, 7, 810; *hanging*, 8, 190; as adj., *in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, in doubt*, 6, 722; *anxious*, 2, 729; *filled with awe*, 3, 372.

suspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* speciō, *look*), *to look up to*, 6, 668; *behold, see; look upon with wonder; admire; survey*, 1, 438; p., **suspectus**, a, um, *suspected, conjectured, guessed at; in suspicion, suspicious, mistrusted*, 2, 36; *causing suspicion, fear, apprehension; distrusted*, 3, 550.

suspīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to breathe from beneath* or *deeply; to sigh*, 1, 371.

sustentō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (sustineō), *to uphold; hold up, support, sustain*, 10, 339; *poise*, 10, 304; *second, support*, 11, 224; *maintain*, 12, 662; *bear up against, withstand*, 11, 873.

sustineō, tinuī, tentus, 2, a. (sub *and* teneō), *to hold up; sustain, bear*, 7, 786; *hold up, poise*, 12, 726; *hold, wave*, 7, 398; *check, withstand*, 10, 799; *keep off*, 11, 750; *repel*, 9, 708; *maintain, support.*

sustulī, see tollō.

sūtilis, e, adj. (suō), *stitched together, sewed; made of stitched hides* or *skins*, 6, 414.

sūtum, ī, see suō.

suus, a, um, poss. pron. (suī), *his, her, its, their; his own*, etc., 6, 641, et al.; *proper, appropriate, peculiar; fitting*, 5, 54; *favorable, friendly, propitious*, 5, 832; emphatic for *ēius*, 4, 633; subst., **suī**, ōrum, m., *one's friends, kinsmen, countrymen, followers*, etc., 6, 611, et al.

Sybaris, is, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 363.

1. **Sȳchaeus**, ī, m., *a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido*, 1, 343, et al.
2. **Sȳchaeus**, a, um, adj. (Sȳchaeus), *pertaining to Sychaeus, of Sychaeus*, 4, 552.

Sȳmaethius, a, um, adj. (Sȳmaethum), *of Symaethum, a river and*

town on the eastern coast of Sicily; Symaethian, 9, 584.

syrtis, is, f., *a sand-bank* or *shoal in the sea;* esp., *Syrtis Maior and Syrtis Minor, on the northern coast of Africa*, 4, 41; *a sand-bank, shoal*, 1, 111.

T

tābeō, 2, n., *to melt; drip, be drenched*, 1, 173; *to waste away, be wan*, 12, 221.

tābēs, is, f. (tābeō), *a melting, wasting away; repining, woe, grief*, 6, 442.

tābidus, a, um, adj. (tabeō), *melting away; wasting, consuming*, 3, 137.

tabula, ae, f., *a board, plank*, 1, 119.

tabulātum, ī, n. (tabula), *a planking; floor, platform, story*, 2, 464.

tābum, ī, n. (tābeō), *corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore*, 3, 29.

Taburnus, ī, m., *a ridge of the Apennines south of Caudium*, 12, 715.

taceō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to be silent, not to speak*, 2, 94; *to be still, quiet, hushed*, 4, 525; *leave unmentioned;* p., **tacēns**, entis, *noiseless, silent*, 6, 265; p., **tacitus**, a, um, *passed over in silence, unmentioned*, 6, 841; *unobserved*, 2, 568; *unexpressed, secret, hidden*, 4, 67; *silent, in silence*, 2, 125; *silent, speechless*, 4, 364; *still, noiseless*, 6, 386; *calm*, 1, 502; *quiet, solitary, in the night*, 7, 343; **per tacitum**, *in silence, quietly*, 9, 31.

1. **tāctus**, a, um, p. of tangō.

2. **tāctus**, ūs, m. (tangō), *a touching; touch*, 2, 683.

taeda, ae, f., *pitch-pine*, 4, 505; *a brand*, 7, 71; *torch, nuptial torch*, 4, 18; *marriage*, 4, 339.

taedet, taeduit *or* taesum est, 2, impers. a., *it irks, wearies, disgusts* me, thee, etc.; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am wearied, tired*, 4, 451.

taenia, ae, f., *a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid*, forming the ends of the *vitta*, 5, 269.

taeter, tra, trum, adj. (taedet), *disagreeable; foul, loathsome*, 3, 228.

Tagus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 418.

tālāris, e, adj. (tālus, *ankle*), *pertaining to the ankle;* subst., **tālāria**, ium, n., *sandals; winged sandals*, 4, 239.

talentum, ī, n., *a Grecian monetary weight* or *sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent*, equal in value to about $1200; *large sum, weight*, or *amount*, 5, 112, et al.

tālis, e, adj., *such*, in kind or nature; correlative to *quālis, such*, 1, 503; *such, of such sort* or *kind*, 1, 74; without *quālis, such* as has been said, 1, 50; *such* as follows; *this*, 1, 131; *so distinguished, so great*, 1, 335; *so critical*, 11, 303; introducing a comparison, 9, 710.

Talos, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 513.

tam, correlative to *quam, so much, by so much*, 7, 787; without *quam, so as, so much, in such a manner, to such a degree*, freq.

tamen, conj., *however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet*.

tamquam, adv., *so as, just as, as if*.

Tanais, is, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 513.

tandem, adv. (tam), *at length, at last, finally*, 2, 76, et al.; *pray then, now*, 1, 369.

tangō, tetigī, tāctus, 3, a., *to touch*, 3, 324, et al.; of lightning, *strike, blast;* of touching a shore, *reach, enter, arrive at*, 4, 612; fig., *affect, move*, 1, 462; *encounter, experience*, 4, 551; *overtake, come home to*, 4, 596.

tantus, a, um, adj., *so great, such*, regularly followed by *quantus;* alone, 1, 606, et al.; explanatory, *so great*,

such, 1, 33, et al.; followed by *quam*, *so great as*, 6, 352, et al.; adv., **tantum**, *so much*, 6, 877; *just so much; only*, 2, 23; **tantō**, *by so much, so much*, 6, 79; **in tantum**, *to such a degree* or *height, so high*, 6, 876; **tantum — quantum**, *so great* (*such, so much*) — *as*.

tapēte, is, n. and **tapēs**, ētis (acc. pl., tapētas), m., *a coverlet; tapestry, hanging; a carpet*, 9, 358; abl. pl., **tapētīs** (perhaps from tapētum, ī), *with housings*, 7, 277.

Tarchō, ōnis *or* ontis, m., *an Etrurian prince, ally of Aeneas*, 11, 727, et al.

tardō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (tardus), *to render slow; hinder, cripple, delay*, 5, 453; *impede, enfeeble*, 6, 731; *hold back, detain, retard*, 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj., *slow, sluggish, tardy*, 5, 154; *backward, lingering, coming on late*, 1, 746; *sluggish, gross, carnal*, 6, 720.

Tarentum, ī, n., *Tarentum, a city of Greek origin on the coast of lower Italy*, 3, 551.

Tarpēia (trisyll.), ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tarpēius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Tarpeian rock* or *precipitous part of the Capitoline Hill at Rome; Tarpeian*, 8, 347.

Tarquinius, a, um, adj., *Tarquinian; the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus*, 6, 817; subst., **Tarquinius**, iī, *Tarquinius* or *Tarquin*, 8, 646.

Tarquitus, ī, m., *a Rutulian slain by Aeneas*, 10, 550.

Tartara, see Tartarus.

Tartareus, a, um, adj. (Tartarus), *pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean*, 6, 551; in a general sense, *infernal, Tartarean*, 6, 295.

Tartarus, ī, m., pl., **Tartara**, ōrum, n., *the lower world, Hades; especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked; Tartarus*, 5, 734, et al.

Tatius, iī, m., *Titus Tatius, a Sabine king, at first hostile to Romulus, but at last joint king with him over Romans and Sabines*, 8, 638.

taureus, a, um, adj. (taurus), *of bulls; bull's-*, 9, 706.

taurīnus, a, um, adj. (taurus), *of a bull* or *bull's*, 1, 368.

taurus, ī, m., *a bull, steer, ox, bullock*, 2, 202, et al.

tēctum, ī, n. (tegō), *a covering; roof*, 2, 302; *a house*, 1, 425; *building*, 3, 134; 6, 29; *palace*, 1, 632; *habitation, dwelling, abode*, 6, 211; *shelter, haunt, covert*, 6, 8; *battlement*, 9, 558.

tēctus, a, um, p. of tegō.

tēcum, see tū.

Tegeaeus, a, um, adj. (Tegea), *of Tegea, a town in Arcadia; Tegean, Arcadian*, 5, 299.

tegmen (**tegumen**), inis, n. (tegō), *a means of covering; skin, hide*, 1, 275; *clothing*, 3, 594; *shield*, 9, 577; **tegmen crūrum**, *close-fitting trousers worn by Phrygians*, 11, 777.

tegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover*, 3, 25, et al.; *cover* in the funeral urn, *inclose*, 6, 228; *surround, encompass*, 11, 12; *protect, defend, shield*, 2, 430; *shelter*, 3, 583; *hide, conceal*, 3, 236; *shut up*, 2, 126; *overshadow*, 8, 95.

tegumen, see tegmen.

tēla, ae, f. (texō), *a web; the long thread of a woven fabric; the warp; web*, 4, 264.

Tēleboae, ārum (um), m., *a people of Acarnania, a part of whom migrated to the island of Capreae in the Bay of Naples*, 7, 735.

tellūs, ūris, f., *the earth*, 6, 140; *ground, soil, earth*, 1, 358; *land*, 1, 171; *a land* (of an island), 1, 34; *a country, territory, state, kingdom*, 11, 245; personified, **Tellūs**, *the goddess Tellus* or *Earth*, 4, 166.

Telōn, ōnis, m., *king of the Teleboans in the island of Capreae*, 7, 734.

tēlum, ī, n., *a missile weapon*, freq.; *a bolt*, 1, 665; *shaft, arrow*, 1, 191; *spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 99; *weapon*, 2, 447; *point*, 12, 387; *blow* or *caestus*, 5, 438.

temerē, adv., *by chance; promiscuously*, 9, 329; *in vain*, 9, 375.

temerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a, *to treat recklessly; outrage; desecrate, defile, profane*, 6, 840.

temnō, 3, a., *to despise, disdain, scorn, defy*, 1, 665; p., **temnendus**, a, um, *to be despised; insignificant, small*, 10, 737.

tēmō, ōnis, m., *the tongue* or *pole of a plow* or *cart; wagon, chariot*, 12, 470.

temperō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (tempus), *to attemper; combine in due proportions;* with acc., *regulate, adjust; refresh; allay, moderate, calm*, 1, 146; *restrain*, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., *abstain from*, 2, 8.

tempestās, ātis, f. (tempus), *a portion of time; a season; weather; flashing light; radiance*, 9, 20; *a storm, tempest*, 1, 53; *cloud, tempest* of missiles, 12, 284; *storm* of war, 7, 223; *calamity*, 11, 423; *cloud*, personif., **Tempestātēs**, um, *demons of storms, storms*, 5, 772.

templum, ī, n. (cf. τέμνω, *cut off*), *a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries; a place set apart as holy; holy ground; a shrine, fane, chapel, temple*, 1, 416, *et al.*

temptāmentum, ī, n. (temptō), *a trial; essay; experiment; approach*, 8, 144.

temptō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (teneō), *to hold much; handle, feel; make trial* in any way; *examine, investigate, search out, test, sound, explore*, 2, 38; *seek for, attempt to find, seek*, 3, 146; *seek to win* the mind, *approach, conciliate, gain*, 4, 113; *attempt, try, essay*, 2, 334; *assail, attack*, 11, 350; *stir up, provoke*, 10, 87.

tempus, oris, n. 1. *Time* in general, *a period, time*, 1, 278; *interval* or *space of time*, 4, 433; *crisis, circumstance, juncture*, 7, 37; *season, fitting time, opportunity, proper moment*, 4, 294; **ex longō** (*tempore*), *in* or *for a long time*, 9, 64. 2. *The temple of the forehead*, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684; of animals, 12, 173.

tenāx, ācis, adj. (teneō), *holding on* or *fast; tenacious; adhering to, persistent in*, w. gen., 4, 188.

tendō, tetendī, tentus *or* tēnsus, 3, a. and n., *to stretch; stretch forth* or *out*, 6, 314; *strain, lift, raise*, 2, 405; *hold, reach out* or *up*, 2, 674; *direct*, 1, 410; *aim*, 5, 489; *strain, bend*, 7, 164; *shoot*, 9, 606; *stretch, fill*, 3, 268; n., *reach, extend, descend*, 4, 446; *hold, direct one's course, go to, proceed*, 5, 286, et al.; *advance*, 12, 917; 9, 795; *hasten*, 2, 321; *make for, advance*, 2, 205; *hold one's flight, fly*, 6, 198; *make one's way to, visit* (*ad* omitted), 6, 696; *maintain, keep one's course*, 5, 21; *stretch the tents; encamp*, 2, 29; *tend, lead*, 6, 541; *struggle, endeavor, strive*, 5, 155; *contend*, 12, 553; *design, purpose, intend*, 1, 18; *essay, try to answer*, 9, 377; **quō tenditis**, *what is your purpose?* 5, 670.

tenebrae, ārum, f., *darkness*, 9, 425; *gloom*, 6, 238; 2, 92; *dark abode*, 6, 545.

tenebrōsus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), *dark, dusky, murky*, 5, 839.

Tenedos, ī, f., *an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy*, 2, 21.

teneō, uī, tentus, 2, a. and n. (rel. to tendō), *to hold*, in every sense, freq.; *hold fast, grasp*, 2, 530; 12, 754; *cling to*, 2, 490; *keep, hold*, 1, 482; *inhabit*, 1, 12; *gain, reach*, 1, 400; *seize upon*, 12, 673; *hold one's course through, traverse*, 7, 287; *hold, direct one's way*, 1, 370; *retain*, 6, 235; *to have, inherit*, 5, 121; *preserve, maintain, observe*, 3, 408; *govern, rule*, 1, 236; *detain*, 1, 670; *withhold, forbid*, 12, 819; *bind, control*, 2, 159; *fill, possess*, 1, 132; *keep in mind* or *memory*; n., *have possession, be master*, 2, 505; **prīma tenēre**, *to take the lead*, 10, 157; **sē tenēre**, *stand fast*, 7, 589.

tener, era, erum, adj., *tender*, 2, 406; *young*, 11, 578; *light, delicate*, 3, 449; *thin*, 9, 699.

tenor, ōris, m. (teneō), *a holding on; a continuous course; course.*

tentōrium, iī, n. (tendō), *a tent*, 1, 469.

tenuis, e, adj. (cf. tendō), *stretched out; slender, thin*, 4, 278; *light*, 3, 448; *little*, 10, 511; *airy, ethereal*, 6, 292; *delicate, fine*, 4, 264; *scanty*, yielding a scanty livelihood, 8, 409; *reduced, perishing, sinking*, 5, 690; *simple, trivial, humble.*

tenus, prep. w. gen. or abl., placed after its case (rel. to tendō), *as far as; up to*, 2, 553; *down to, to*, 3, 427; *to*, 1, 737; **hāc tenus**, separated by tmesis, *thus far*, 5, 603.

tepefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., *to make tepid* or *warm*; pass., *to reek*, 9, 333.

tepefactus, a, um, p. of tepefaciō.

tepeō, 2, n., *to be moderately warm; to reek*, 8, 196.

tepēscō, uī, 3, inc. n. (tepeō), *to grow warm*, 9, 701.

tepidus, a, um, adj. (tepeō), *lukewarm, tepid; warm*, 3, 66; *smoking, reeking*, 9, 455.

ter, num. adv. (trēs), *thrice, three times*, 1, 94, et al.

terebinthus, ī, f., *the turpentine tree; a kind of ebony*, 10, 136.

terebrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terebra, *an instrument for boring*), *to bore through; pierce, penetrate*, 2, 38; *take out by boring, bore out*, 3, 635.

teres, etis, adj. (terō), *rubbed* or *rounded off smooth; tapering*, 7, 665; *polished*, 5, 313; *well twisted, strong*, 11, 579.

Tēreus, eī *or* eos, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 675.

tergeminus, a, um, adj., *of threefold birth; threefold, having three bodies*, 8, 202; *of three forms* or *names; triple*, 4, 511.

tergeō, tersī, tersus, 2, a., and **tergō**, 3, a., *to wipe; clean, polish*, 7, 626.

tergum, ī, and **tergus**, oris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., *the back* of men or animals, 1, 296, et al.; *the stern* of a ship, 5, 168; *skin, hide*, 1, 211; *gauntlet, hide*, 5, 403; *form, frame, body*, 2, 231; *carcass, body*, 1, 635; *length, long body*, 2, 208; *a layer, plate*, 10, 482; pl., **terga**, ōrum, *members, frame*, 6, 422; *gauntlets*, 5, 419; **ā tergō**, *behind*, 1, 186; **in tergum**, *to the rear*, 11, 653; **vertere** or **dare terga**, *to run away, retreat*, 6, 491; 9, 794.

tergus, oris, n., see tergum.

termino, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terminus), *to put bounds to; limit*, 1, 287.

terminus, ī, m., *a boundary line; limit, end, destiny*, 4, 614.

ternī, ae, a., distrib. num. adj. (trēs), *three each*, 5, 247; as a cardinal, *three*, 1, 266; once in the sing., **ternō ōrdine**, *in triple rank, in three tiers*, 5, 120.

ternus, a, um, see ternī.

terō, trīvī, trītus, 3, a., *to rub; wear, clash, strike*, 5, 324; of time, *spend, pass*, 9, 609; *waste*, 4, 271.

terra, ae, f., *the earth; a land, country*, 3, 13; *land* as opposed to sea or water, 1, 598, et al.; to air, sky, 4, 184, et al.; *ground*, 1, 395; *an estate, a farm*, 6, 811; pl., **terrae**, ārum, *lands*, for the sing., 6, 18; *the world, all lands*, 4, 607; **orbis terrārum**, *the world, the whole earth*, 1, 233; **sub terrās**, *to the lower world*, 4, 654; **terram petere**, *to fall upon the ground* prostrate in awe and fear, 3, 93; in death, 10, 489.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. (terra), *made of earth; earthen, of earth*, 11, 850; *earthly, earth-born*, 6, 732.

terreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to frighten, alarm, appall, terrify*, freq.; *threaten, seek to terrify*, 10, 879.

terribilis, e, adj. (terreō), *frightful, appalling, terrible, fearful*, 6, 299, et al.

terrificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terrificus), *to affright, terrify*, 4, 210.

terrificus, a, um, adj. (terreō *and* faciō), *causing terror; dread-inspiring, alarming, terrifying, dreadful, dread*, 5, 524.

territō, 1, freq. a. (terreō), *to fill with alarm; affright, alarm*, 4, 187.

territus, a, um, p. of terreō.

terror, ōris, m. (terreō), *fright, fear, dread, alarm*, 7, 552, et al.

tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. (trēs), *the third*, 1, 265, et al.

tessera, ae, f., *a square tablet; a ticket inscribed with the watchword; the watchword* or *password*, 7, 637.

testis, is, c., *a witness*, 5, 789.

testor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), *to testify, bear witness to*, with acc. of object witnessed, 3, 487; *to call to witness, appeal to*, with acc. of witness called upon, 2, 155; *invoke*, 12, 496; w. object omitted, *adjure, implore*, 3, 599; *declare, proclaim*, 6, 619; *beseech* (call to witness the offering), 11, 559.

testūdō, inis, f., *a tortoise; a vaulted roof, vault*, 1, 505; *a testudo*, formed of the shields of soldiers held over their heads, 2, 441.

Tetrica, ae, m., *a mountain in the Sabine country*, 7, 713.

Teucer (Teucrus), crī, m. 1. *Teucer, first king of Troy, son of the river-god Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus*, 1, 235. 2. *Teucer, son of Telamon and Hesione, half-brother of Ajax, and founder of Salamis in Cyprus*, 1, 619.

Teucrī, ōrum, m. (Teucer), *the Trojans, descendants of Teucer*, 1, 38, et al.; adj., *Teucrian, Trojan*, 9, 779, et al.

Teucria, ae, f. (Teucer), *the Trojan land; Troy*, 2, 26.

Teucrus, ī, see Teucer.

Teuthrās, antis, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 402.

Teutonicus, a, um, adj. (Teutonī), *of the Teutons, Teutonic, Germanic*, 7, 741.

texō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave; to build cunningly; form, fashion, fabricate, construct*, 2, 186; *make intricate movements, interweave*, 5, 593; p., **textus**, a, um, *woven*,

constructed, made, 5, 589; subst., **textum,** ī, n., *that which is woven* or *plaited; a texture,* 8, 625.

textilis, e, adj. (texō), *woven, embroidered,* 3, 485.

textum, ī, n., see texō.

textus, a, um, p. of texō.

Thaemōn, ōnis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas,* 10, 126.

thalamus, ī, m., *a bedchamber; chamber,* 2, 503; *couch,* 6, 280; *marriage,* 4, 18; *bridals, the bride,* 7, 388; pl., **thalamī,** ōrum, *nuptials, wedlock, marriage,* 6, 94.

Thalīa, ae, f., *Thalia, an Oceanid* or *sea-nymph,* 5, 826.

Thamyris, is, m., *a Trojan,* 12, 341.

Thapsus, ī, f., *Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily,* 3, 689.

Thaumantias, adis, f. (Thaumas), *the daughter of Thaumas, Iris,* 9, 5.

Theānō, ūs, f., *the wife of the Trojan Amycus,* 10, 703.

theātrum, ī, n., *a place for seeing; a theater,* 1, 427; any place suited for public spectacles; **theatrī circus,** *the curving area of a theater,* formed by nature, 5, 288.

Thēbae, ārum, f., *Thebes, the capital of Boeotia,* 4, 470.

Thēbānus, a, um, adj. (Thēbē), *of Thebe, in Mysia; Theban,* 9, 697.

Themillās, ae, m., *a Trojan,* 9, 576.

Thermōdōn, ontis, m., *a river of Pontus, in the country of the Amazons,* 11, 659.

Thērōn, ōnis, m., *a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas,* 10, 312.

Thersilochus, ī, m. 1. *A Paeonian allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles,* 6, 483. 2. *A Trojan.*

thēsaurus, ī, m., *a treasure,* 1, 359.

Thēseus (dissyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *Theseus, son of Aegeus, and king of Athens, who descended with Peirithous into Hades to aid him in his attempt to carry away Proserpina,* 6, 121, et al.

Thessandrus, ī, m., *Thessandrus, a Grecian chief,* 2, 261.

Thetis, idis or idos, f., *Thetis, daughter of Nereus and Doris, married to Peleus, of Thessaly, by whom she became the mother of Achilles,* 5, 825.

thiasus, ī, m., *a dance in honor of Bacchus; a wild dance,* 7, 581.

Thoās, antis, m. 1. *Thoas, a Grecian chief,* 2, 262. 2. *An Arcadian, follower of Pallas,* 10, 415.

tholus, ī, m., *a cupola, dome, the vault of a temple, vaulted shrine,* 9, 408.

thōrāx, ācis, acc. pl., -ācas, m., *a corselet, breastplate, cuirass,* 7, 633.

Thrāca, ae, f., *Thrace,* 12, 335.

Thrāces, see Thrāx.

Thrācius, a, um, adj., *Thracian,* 5, 536, et al.

Thrāx, ācis., adj., *Thracian;* subst. pl., **Thrāces,** um, *Thracians,* 3, 14, et al.

Thrēicius, a, um, adj., *Thracian,* 3, 51, et al.; *Thracian* in character, *northern,* 11, 659.

Thrēissus, a, um, adj., *Thracian,* 1, 316, et al.; subst., **Thrēissa,** *a huntress,* 11, 858.

Thronius, iī, m., *a Latin,* 10, 753.

Thȳbrīnus, see Tiberīnus.

1. **Thȳbris,** see Tiberis.

2. **Thȳbris,** idis, m., *an ancient king of Latium,* 8, 330.

Thȳias (dissyll.), adis, f., *a female worshiper of Bacchus; a Bacchante, Bacchanal,* or *Thyiad,* 4, 302.

Thymber, brī, m., *a Rutulian, son of Daucus,* 10, 391.

1. **Thymbraeus,** a, um, adj. (Thymbra), *of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of*

Apollo; hence, *Thymbraean, an epithet of Apollo,* 3, 85.

2. **Thymbraeus,** ī, m., *a Trojan warrior,* 12, 458.

Thymbris, idis, m., *a Trojan,* 10, 124.

Thymoetēs, ae, m., *a Trojan,* 2, 32, et al.

thymum, ī, n., *the herb thyme,* 1, 436, et al.

thyrsus, ī, m., *the stalk* of a plant; *a staff wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, and borne by Bacchus and his worshipers; the thyrsus,* 7, 390.

tiāra, ae, f., and **tiārās,** ae, m., *a head-band* or *crown worn by the Asiatics; a tiara,* 7, 247.

Tiberīnus (**Thȳbrinus,** 12, 35), a, um, adj. (Tiberis), *pertaining to the Tiber; Tiberine,* 1, 13, et al.; subst., **Tiberīnus,** m., *the river-god, Tiber; the Tiber,* 6, 873.

Tiberis, is (**Thȳbris,** 2, 782, et al., idis, acc. -brim, voc. -bri), *the river Tiber.*

tibi, see tū.

tībia, ae, f., *the larger of the shin-bones; a pipe* or *flute,* as this bone was used for a musical pipe.

Tībur, uris, n., *a city on the eastern border of Latium,* 7, 630.

Tīburs, tis, adj. (Tībur), *of Tibur,* 9, 360; n. pl., **Tīburtia,** 7, 670; subst., **Tīburtēs,** um, m., *the people of Tibur; the Tiburtines,* 11, 757.

Tīburtus, ī, m., *the founder of Tibur,* 7, 671.

1. **tigris,** is *or* idis, c., *a tiger* or *tigress,* 4, 367, et al.

2. **Tigris,** is *or* idis, f., *the name of a ship,* 10, 166.

Timāvus, ī, m., *the Timavus, a river at the head of the Adriatic, northwest of Trieste,* 1, 244, et al.

timeō, uī, 2, a. and n., *to fear, dread,* 1, 661, et al.; *show fear* or *terror; to tremble,* 5, 505.

timidus, a, um, adj. (timeō), *subject to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling, timid,* 6, 263, et al.

timor, ōris, m. (timeō), *fear, apprehension, dread, anxiety,* 1, 202; personified, *Fear,* 9, 719.

tingō, tīnxī, tīnctus, 3, a., *to wet; moisten,* 3, 665; *wash, dip, bathe,* 1, 745; *imbrue,* 12, 358.

tinnītus, ūs, m. (tinniō, *jingle*), *a jingling, rattling, jingle, clinking,* 9, 809.

Tīrynthius, a, um, adj. (Tīryns), *of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up; Tirynthian;* subst., **Tīrynthius,** iī, m., *the Tirynthian; Hercules,* 7, 662.

Tīsiphonē, ēs, f., *one of the three Furies,* 6, 571, et al.

Tītān, ānis, m., *a Titan, one of the six sons of Caelus and Terra; any descendant of a Titan; the Sun* (son of Hyperion), 4, 119.

Tītānius, a, um, adj. (Tītān), *Titanian, consisting of Titans,* 6, 580; *of Titanian origin,* 6, 725.

Tīthōnius, a, um, adj. (Tīthōnus), *of Tithonus;* **Tīthōnia coniūnx,** *Aurora,* 8, 384.

Tīthōnus, ī, m., *brother of Priam, lover of Aurora, by whom he became father of Memnon,* 4, 585, et al.

titubō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to totter;* p., **titubātus,** a, um, *made to totter; tottering, unsteady,* 5, 332.

Tityos, ī, m., *a giant, son of Jupiter and Elara, who was slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona,* 6, 595.

Tmarius, a, um, adj. (Tmaros), *of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus; Tmarian,* 5, 620.

Tmarus, ī, m., *a Rutulian warrior,* 9, 685.

togātus, a, um, adj. (toga), *wearing the toga; of the toga,* 1, 282.

tolerābilis, e, adj. (tolerō), *that can be borne; endurable*, 5, 768.

tolerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cf. tollō), *to sustain; support, maintain*, 8, 409; *endure*, 8, 515.

tollō, sustulī, sublātus, 3, a., *to lift up, raise, rear*, 1, 66, et al.; *carry, bear*, 1, 692; *bear off*, 5, 390; *remove*, 8, 175; *take* or *carry away*, 3, 601; *lift, impel*, 10, 295; *remove, take away; end, cause to cease*, 12, 39; *destroy, cut down*, 12, 771; *rouse, excite*, 9, 127; *exalt, praise, extol*, 3, 158; p., **sublātus**, a, um, *lifted up* in spirit; *haughty, proud*, 10, 502.

Tolumnius, iī, m., *a Latin chief and soothsayer*, 11, 429, et al.

tondeō, totondī, tōnsus, 2, a., *to shear; finish*, 1, 702; *clip, trim*, 5, 556; *browse, feed upon, graze upon*.

tonitrus, ūs, m. (tonō), *thunder*, 4, 122, et al.; *thunderbolt*, 8, 391.

tonō, uī, 1, n. and a., *to thunder*, 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; with acc., *utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth*, 4, 510.

tōnsa, ae, f., *an oar*, 7, 28.

tōnsus, a, um, p. of tondeō.

tormentum, ī, n. (torqueō), *an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult* or *ballista*, 11, 616; *punishment* by the rack, *torture*, 8, 487.

torpeō, uī, 2, n., *to be numb, torpid; unmoved*, 9, 499.

torpor, ōris, m. (torpeō), *numbness*; fig., *dread*, 12, 867.

Torquātus, ī, m. (torquēs, *a twisted collar*), *a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar* or *torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat*, 6, 825.

torqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to wind, turn, twist*, 4, 575; *roll along*, 6, 551; *whirl, hurl*, 3, 208; *shoot*, 5, 497; *cast, dash*, 1, 108; *direct*, 4, 220; *turn away*, 6, 547; *turn, cause to revolve*, 4, 269; *control*, 12, 180; p., **tortus**, a, um, *whirled, whirling, impetuous*, 7, 567.

torrēns, entis, see torreō.

torreō, uī, tostus, 2, a. and n., *to burn, scorch, roast, parch*, 1, 179; *rush, roll*, 6, 550; of a river bank, 9, 105; p., **torrēns**, entis, subst., *a torrent*, 7, 567.

torris, is, m. (torreō), *a firebrand; brand*, 7, 506.

tortilis, e, adj. (torqueō), *of twisted work, winding*, 7, 351.

1. **tortus**, a, um, p. of torqueō.

2. **tortus**, ūs, m. (torqueō), *a twisting, coil*, 5, 276.

torus, ī, m., *a bed, couch*, 1, 708; *seat*, 5, 388; *royal seat, throne*, 8, 177; *bank*, 6, 674; *the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle*.

torvum and **torva**, adv., see torvus.

torvus, a, um, *stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering*, 3, 677; *fierce*, 6, 571; *shaggy*, 3, 636; adv., **torvum** and **torva**, *sternly, wildly*, 7, 399; 6, 467.

tostus, a, um, p. of torreō.

tot, num. adj. pron., indecl., *so many*, 4, 182, et al.

totidem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot *and* idem), *just, even so many; as many*, 4, 183, et al.

totiēns (**totiēs**), num. adj. (tot), *so many times, so often*, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., *the whole, total, entire*, 1, 128, et al.; **tōtō corpore**, *with all one's strength*, 12, 920.

trabālis, e, adj. (trabs, *a beam*), *of beams; like a beam*, 12, 294.

trabea, ae, f., *a toga of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings*, 7, 612.

trabs, trabis, f., *a beam; timber*, 1, 552; *post, jamb*, 1, 449; *trunk*, 6, 181; *tree*, 9, 87; *ship*, 3, 191.

tractābilis, e, adj. (tractō, *handle*), *that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible*, 4, 439; **nōn tractābilis**, *unfavorable, inclement*, 4, 53.

1. **tractus**, a, um, p. of trahō.

2. **tractus**, ūs, m. (trahō), *a dragging, drawing, an extending; stretch of space, tract, region* of land, sea, or sky, 3, 138.

trādō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give over; give up, submit*, 4, 619; *intrust, consign*, 5, 713.

trahō, trāxī, tractus, 3, a. (inf., *trāxe* for *trāxisse*, 5, 786), *to draw, pull; draw along, drag*, 1, 477; *tear*, 9, 340; *carry, sweep along, away*, 2, 307; *bring, conduct*, 6, 753; *lead, conduct*, 2, 457; *draw, catch*, 4, 701; *draw in, drink*, of passion, 4, 101; *derive*, 8, 511; *draw out; extend, protract*, 1, 748; *spend*, 6, 537; **trahere sorte**, *draw* or *assign by lot, distribute*, 1, 508.

trāiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. and n. (trāns *and* iaciō), *to throw across, over; pass over, cross*, 6, 536; *pierce*, 2, 273; *transfix*, 1, 355; p., **trāiectus**, a, um, *drawn* or *passed through*, 5, 488; *transfixed, pierced*, 9, 419.

trāiectus, a, um, p. of trāiciō.

trāmes, itis, m., *a crossway; by-path* or *narrow way; a pass*, 11, 515; *course, line, track*, 5, 610.

trānō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (trāns *and* nō), *to swim* or *sail across*, 6, 671; *fly across* or *through*, 4, 245.

tranquillus, a, um, adj., *calm, still*, 2, 203; subst., **tranquillum**, ī, n., *a calm; calm weather*, 5, 127.

trāns, prep. w. acc., *across*, with verbs of motion, *over, beyond, across; through, athwart*, 7, 65; of rest, *on the other side of, beyond*, 3, 403.

trānsabeō, abiī, abitus, īre, irreg. a. and n., *to go through, pierce through*, 9, 432.

trānsadigō, adēgī, adāctus, 3, a., *to drive through, thrust*, 12, 508; of the object which is stabbed, *pierce*, 12, 276.

trānscrībō, scrīpsī, scrīptus, 3, a., *to transfer by writing; enroll*, 5, 750; *transfer, convey*, 7, 422.

trānscurrō, currī *or* cucurrī, cursus, 3, n. and a., *to run across; flash* or *shoot across*, 5, 528; *traverse*, 9, 111.

trānseō, iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go across; go through, pass*, 12, 926; *pass by*, 5, 326; *pass away*, 1, 266; *run over*, 5, 274; *pass through*, 9, 413.

trānsferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry over; transfer, remove*, 1, 271; *give over*, 2, 327.

trānsfīgō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to pierce, transfix*, 1, 44.

trānsfīxus, a, um, p. of trānsfīgō.

trānsfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig through; run through, transfix*, 9, 544.

trānsfōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to change the form, transform*, 7, 416.

trānsiliō, īvī, iī *or* uī, 4, n. and a. (trāns *and* saliō), *to leap over; pass over*, 10, 658; *fly through*, 12, 859.

trānsmissus, a, um, p. of trānsmittō.

trānsmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a. and n., *to send across; bear* or *convey across* or *over*, 3, 403; *give over*, 3, 329; *to cross, pass over, fly over*, with acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; *to make across*, of a passage or voyage, 6, 313.

trānsportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to carry across* or *over*, governing the acc. of the space crossed, 6, 328.

trānstrum, ī, n. (trāns), *a cross-timber; a thwart, transom*, or *bench for rowers; bench*, 3, 289.

trānsverberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to beat* or *strike through; pierce through*, 10, 484.

trānsversus, a, um, p. of trānsvertō.

trānsvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn across;* p., **trānsversus**, a, um, *turned across; across the path* or *course*, 5, 19; *crosswise.*

trecentī, ae, a, num. adj. (trēs *and* centum), *three hundred*, 10, 173, et al.

tremebundus, a um, adj. (tremō), *quivering*, 10, 522.

tremefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a. (tremō *and* faciō), *to cause to tremble* or *quake; to shake*, 9, 106; *make to tremble* with fear; *cause to tremble*, 6, 803; p., **tremefactus**, a, um, *trembling*, 2, 382; 10, 102; *quivering*, 2, 629.

tremefactus, a, um, p. of tremefaciō.

tremendus, a, um, p. of tremō.

tremēscō, 3, inc. n. and a. (tremō), *to begin to tremble; to tremble, quake*, 5, 694; *to tremble at*, 3, 648.

tremō, uī, 3, n. and a., *to tremble, quake, shake, quiver*, 5, 198; *tremble at, fear, dread*, 8, 296; p., **tremendus**, a, um, *to be trembled at; dreadful, fearful, terrible*, 2, 199.

tremor, ōris, m. (tremō), *a trembling; quaking; tremor, a shudder, horror*, 2, 121.

tremulus, a, um (tremō), *tremulous, quivering*, 7, 395.

trepidō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (trepidus), *to be in trepidation, alarm* or *panic*, 10, 788; *to hurry, hasten to and fro* or *about*, 2, 685; *to hasten* (with inf.), 9, 114; *to strive nervously, make trembling effort*, 12, 403.

trepidus, a, um, adj., *agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, affrighted*, 2, 380; *excited, tumultuous*, 11, 300; *confused, in disorder*, 10, 283; *alarmed, fearful of, anxious for*, w. gen., 12, 589; *panic-stricken*, 12, 583.

trēs, tria, gen. trium, acc. trēs, adj., *three*, 1, 108, et al.

tria, see trēs.

tribus, ūs, f., *one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied; a (Roman) tribe*, 7, 708.

tricorpor, oris, adj. (trēs *and* corpus), *three-bodied*, 6, 289.

tridēns, entis, adj. (trēs *and* dēns), *three-pronged, trident*, 5, 143; subst., **tridēns**, entis, m., *a triple-pointed spear; trident*, 1, 138.

trietēricus, a, um, adj., *triennial*, 4, 302.

trifaux, faucis, adj., found only once (trēs *and* faux), *three-throated, three-voiced, triple*, 6, 417.

trīgintā, num. adj., indecl., *thirty*, 1, 269.

trilīx, īcis, adj. (trēs *and* līcium, *thread*), *of three threads* or *leashes; of three layers of thread; three-ply; triple*, 3, 467.

Trīnacria, ae, f. (Τρινακρία, *with three promontories*), *the three-cornered land; Sicily, Trinacria*, 3, 440.

Trīnacrius, a, um, adj. (Trīnacria), *Sicilian*, 3, 384.

triō, ōnis, m., *an ox* as the breaker of the sod in plowing; *the "Team"* or *"Wain"*; pl., **Triōnēs**, um, m., *the constellation of the greater and lesser bear*, 1, 744.

triplex, icis, adj. (trēs *and* plicō), *threefold, triple*, 10, 784, et al.

tripus, odis, m., *a three-footed vessel* or *seat; a tripod*, 5, 110; *the seat of the priestess of Apollo; an oracle*, 3, 360.

trīstis, e, adj., *sad, sorrowful*, 1, 228, et al.; *melancholy, woeful, mournful; dismal, gloomy*, 4, 243, et al.; *grim, stern*, 6, 315; *dire*, 2, 337; *inauspicious*, 11, 259; *fearful*, 3, 366; *fatal*, 5, 411.

trisulcus, a, um, adj. (trēs *and* sulcus), *three-furrowed; three-forked*, 2, 475.

Trītōn, ōnis, m., *Triton, a son of Neptune*, 1, 144; pl., **Trītōnēs**, um, m., *sea-gods of the form of Triton*, 5, 824.

Trītōnia, ae, f., see Trītōnius.

Trītōnis, idis, f. (Trītōn), *Pallas* or *Minerva*, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 226.

Trītōnius, a, um, adj. (Trītōn), *pertaining to the lake Triton* (see Trītōnis); *Tritonian*, an epithet of Pallas, 2, 615, et al; subst., **Trītōnia**, ae, *Minerva, Tritonia*, 2, 171.

trītus, a, um, p. of terō.

triumphō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (triumphus), *to have the honor of a triumph;* with acc. of the country over which the triumph is held, *to triumph over, conquer*, 6, 836.

triumphus, ī, m., *the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a victory*, 2, 578.

Trivia, ae, f. (trivium), *an epithet of Hecate* or *Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads*, 6, 13, et al.

trivium, iī, n. (trēs *and* via), *the intersection of three roads; a road-crossing; a public place*, 4, 609.

Trōas, adis *or* ados, f. 1. *The Trojan country, the Troad.* 2. *A Trojan woman*, 5, 613.

Trōes, see Trōs.

Trōia, ae, f. 1. *Troy, the capital of the Troad*, 2, 625, et al. 2. *A city built by Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 349. 3. *A part of the city of Acesta in Sicily*, 5, 756. 4. *The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys*, 5, 602.

Trōiānus, a, um, adj. (Trōia), *Trojan*, 1, 19; subst., **Trōiānus**, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 1, 286; pl., **Trōiānī**, ōrum, m., *the Trojans*, 5, 688.

Trōilus, ī, m., *one of the sons of Priam*, 1, 474.

Trōiugena, ae, c. (Trōia *and* cf. gignō), *of Trojan descent; Trojan*, 3, 359; **Trōiugenae**, ārum, c., *Trojans*, 8, 117.

Trōius, a, um, adj., *of Troy, Trojan*, 1, 119.

tropaeum, ī, n., *a memorial of the turning* (cf. τρέπειν, *to turn*) or *rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which were hung the arms* or *spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy.*

Trōs, ōis, m., *Tros, one of the kings of Troy*, adj., m., *Trojan*, 6, 52, et al.; subst., m., **Trōes**, *the Trojans*, 1, 30, et al.

trucīdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (trux *and* caedō), *to slaughter, kill, slay*, 2, 494.

trudis, is, f. (trudō), *a pole, boathook, pike*, 5, 208.

trūdō, sī, sus, 3, a., *to thrust, shove, push*, 4, 405.

1. **truncus**, ī, m., *the stem, stock*, or *trunk of a tree; stem, trunk*, 6, 207; *trunk* of the human body, 2, 557.

2. **truncus**, a, um, adj. (truncus), *stripped of its branches*, 3, 659; *mutilated, maimed, mangled*, 6, 497; *broken, shattered*, 11, 9.

trux, trucis, adj., *ferocious, grim, stern, fierce*, 10, 447.

tū, pers. pron. pl. **vōs**, *thou*, freq.; abl. with *cum*, **tēcum**, **vōbīscum**, *with thee, with you;* **vōsmet**, *thyself, yourselves*, 1, 207.

tuba, ae, f., *a trumpet*, 2, 313, et al.; *trumpet-signal*, 11, 424.

tueor, tuitus or tūtus sum, 2, dep. a., *to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard*, 4, 451, et al.; *watch, guard, defend, maintain, protect*, 1, 564, et al.; p., **tūtus**, a, um, *secure, safe; in safety*, 1, 243; *sure*, 4, 373; subst., **tūtum**, ī, n., *safety, place of safety*, 1, 391; pl., **tūta**, ōrum, *safe places, safety, security*, 11, 882; adv., **tūtō**, *with safety, safely, without danger*, 11, 381.

Tulla, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tullus, ī, m., *Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome*, 6, 814.

tum, adv., *then*, freq.; *then too; at the same time, moreover*, 4, 250, et al.; referring to a perf. p., 5, 719; answering to, *cum*, **cum — tum**, *while — at the same time; both — and, not only — but;* opposed to *nunc*, 10, 14.

tumeō, uī, 2, n., *to swell*, 2, 381; *to be puffed up, boastful*, 11, 854; p., **tumēns**, entis, *swollen*, 2, 381.

tumidus, a, um, adj. (tumeō), *swollen*, 1, 142; *distended*, 10, 387; *elated*, 9, 596; *incensed, angry*, 6, 407; *causing to swell, swelling*, 3, 357.

tumor, ōris, m. (tumeō), *a swelling;* of the mind, *passion, indignation, resentment*, 8, 40.

tumultus, ūs, m. (tumeō), *commotion; uproar; outcry*, 9, 397; *shouting, cries*, 3, 99; *haste*, 11, 447; *uprising*, 6, 857.

tumulus, ī, m. (tumeō), *a rising ground; a low hill*, 9, 195; *a mound*, 2, 713; *sepulchral mound, sepulcher, tomb*, 3, 304; 11, 103.

tunc, adv. (tum-ce), *then, at that time; then, thereupon, afterwards*, 11, 208.

tundō, tutudī, tūnsus *or* tūsus, 3, a., *to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smite*, 1, 481; *lash*, 5, 125; fig., *importune, assail*, 4, 448.

tunica, ae, f., *the under-garment* of men and women; *vest, tunic*, 9, 616; *cuirass, corselet*, 10, 314.

tūnsus, a, um, p. of tundō.

turba, ae, f., *confusion, uproar, tumult*, 5, 152; *a crowd, throng*, 2, 580; *multitude*, 6, 305; *herd*, 1, 191; *flock*, 3, 233.

turbidus, a, um, adj. (turbō), *confused; mingled, foul*, 6, 296; *dismal, dark*, 6, 534; *whirling*, 5, 696; of the mind, *sad, troubled*, 4, 353; *startled, in alarm*, 11, 814; *furious*, 11, 742.

1. **turbō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (turba), *to stir up, confuse, disturb*, 3, 449; *scatter*, 1, 395; *overthrow*, 11, 796; *agitate*, 4, 566; *perplex*, 1, 515; *enrage, anger*, 8, 435; *madden*, 7, 767; without obj. acc., *to make disturbance, uproar*, 6, 857, et al.; reflex., *to be troubled*, 6, 800.

2. **turbō**, inis, m. (cf. turba), *a tornado, whirlwind; storm, tempest*, 1, 442; *whirling cloud*, 3, 573; *wind accompanying the lightning; lightning-blast*, 1, 45; 6, 594; *whirling* or *stormy force*, 11, 284, et al.; *a whirling top, a child's top*, 7, 378.

tūreus, a, um, adj. (tūs), *of frankincense*, 6, 225.

tūricremus, a, um, adj. (tūs *and* cremō), *incense-burning*, 4, 453.

turma, ae, f., *a squadron* or *troop*, properly of Roman cavalry; in general, *a troop, squadron*, 5, 560; *host, army*, 11, 503; **in turmās**, *into* or *in squadrons*, 11, 599.

Turnus, ī, m., *the chief of the Rutulians*, 7, 56, et al.

turpis, e, adj., *unsightly, unseemly*, freq.; *squalid*, 6, 276; *foul; besmeared, covered*, 5, 358; *shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful*, 2, 400.

turpō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (turpis), *to make indecent; to soil, disfigure, defile*, 12, 611.

turriger, gera, gerum, adj. (turris *and* gerō), *turret-bearing, tower-crowned*, 7, 631; 10, 253.

turris, is, f., *a tower*, 2, 445, et al.

turrītus, a, um, adj. (turris), *turreted*, 8, 693; *crowned with turrets; with crown of towers*, 6, 785; *tower-like, towering, lofty*, 3, 536.

tūs, tūris, n., *incense*, 1, 417, et al.

Tuscī, ōrum, m., *the people of Etruria; Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscans*, 11, 629, et al.

Tuscus, a, um, adj., *Etrurian, Tuscan*.

tūtāmen, inis, n. (tūtor), *a means of protection; a defense*, 5, 262.

tūtō, see tueor.

tūtor, āvī, ātus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (tueor), *to protect, defend*, 2, 677; *befriend*, 5, 343.

tūtus, a, um, see tueor.

tuus, a, um, poss. pron. (tū), *thy, thine, your, yours;* pl., **tuī**, ōrum, m., *thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendants*, etc., 3, 488; freq.

Tȳdeus (dissyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *son of Oeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed*, 6, 479.

Tȳdīdēs, ae, m., *the son of Tydeus, Diomedes* or *Diomed*, 1, 97, et al.

tympanum, ī, n., *a drum, timbrel, tambourine*, 9, 619.

Tyndaris, idis, f., *a daughter of Tyndarus; Helen*, 2, 569.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), eī *or* eos, m., *Typhoeus* or *Typhon, a giant struck down to Hades by the thunderbolt of Jupiter*.

Typhōius, a, um, adj. (Typhōeus), *pertaining to the giant Typhoeus; Typhoian*, 1, 665.

tyrannus, ī, m., *a sovereign prince, chief, ruler*, 4, 320; in a bad sense, *a despot, tyrant*, 1, 361.

Tyrēs, ae, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 403.

Tyrius, a, um, adj. (Tyrus), *of Tyre; Tyrian* or *Phoenician*, 1, 12; subst., **Tyrius**, iī, m., *a Tyrian*, 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.

Tyros (Tyrus), ī, f., *Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia*, 1, 346.

Tyrrhēnī, ōrum, m., *the Tyrrheni, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etrurians, Tuscans*, 8, 603.

1. **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, adj. (Tyrrhēnī), *Tyrrhenian; Etruscan, Tuscan*, 1, 67; subst., **Tyrrhēnus**, ī, m., *a Tuscan*, 10, 787.

2. **Tyrrhēnus**, ī, m., *the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas*, 11, 612.

Tyrrheus (dissyll.), eī, m., and **Tyrrhus**, ī, m., *a shepherd of Latium, in the service of Latinus*, 7, 532, et al.

Tyrrhīdae, ārum, m. (Tyrrheus), *the sons of Tyrrheus*, 7, 484.

U

1. **ūber**, eris, n., *a teat, an udder*, 3, 392; *the breast*, 5, 285; *breast, bosom*, 3, 95; meton., *richness, fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness*, 1, 531.

2. **ūber**, eris, adj. (compar., ūberior; superl., ūberrimus), (ūber), *fruitful, fertile*, 3, 106.

ubī, adv. of place and time; relat., *where:* indefinite, *wheresoever*, 7,

400; interrog., *where*, 3, 312, et al.; of time, *when; whenever*, 4, 143, et al.; *as soon as*, 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.

ubīque, adv. of place (ubī), *wheresoever; anywhere*, 1, 601; *everywhere*, 2, 368.

Ūcalegōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan;* meton., *the house of Ucalegon*, 2, 312.

ūdus, a, um, adj. (ūvidus, *moist*), *wet, moist*, 5, 357.

Ūfēns, entis, m. 1. *A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina*, 7, 802. 2. *A chief of the Aequi*, 7, 745, et al.

ulcīscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., *to take revenge for, to avenge*, 2, 576.

Ulixēs, is, eī *or* ī, m., *Ulysses, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning*, 2, 44, et al.

ūllus, a, um (gen. ūllīus, dat. ūllī), adj. (for ūnulus from ūnus), *any, any one*, in clauses expressing or implying a negative; subst., m., *any one, any*, 1, 440, et al.

ulmus, ī, f., *an elm tree, elm*, 6, 283.

ulterior, ius, adj. (comp. of obs. ulter), *that is beyond; farther*, 6, 314; adv., **ulterius**, *farther*, 12, 806; superl., **ultimus**, a, um, of space, *the farthest, uttermost; remotest, utmost*, 4, 481; of time, *the last*, 2, 248; *the remotest*, 7, 49; of order, *the last*, 5, 347; of quality, *worst, most humiliating, most degrading*, 4, 537; pl., **ultima**, ōrum, *the end, goal*, 5, 317; *the last, the final hour; the end*, 2, 446.

ulterius, see ulterior.

ultimus, see ulterior.

ultor, ōris, m. (ulcīscor), *an avenger*, 2, 96; translated adjectively, *avenging*, 6, 818.

ultrā, prep. with acc., and adv. (cf. ulterior); prep. *beyond*, 6, 114; adv., *longer, beyond, farther*, 3, 480.

ultrīx, īcis, adj. (ulcīscor), *avenging*, 2, 587.

ultrō, adv. (cf. ulterior), *to the farther side; furthermore, over and above, moreover*, 2, 145, et al.; *even*, 9, 127; *beyond the limit of necessity; uncompelled, unasked, unimpelled;* apart from all external influences, *of one's self, of one's own accord* or *motion, voluntarily, willingly;* unprompted by any words on another's part, *first*, 2, 372; 4, 304; *unaddressed*, 10, 606; *promptly*, 10, 282; *impetuously*, 12, 3.

ultus, a, um, adj., p. of ulcīscor.

ulula, ae, f. (ululō), *a screech-owl.*

ululātus, ūs, m. (ululō), *a yelling, howling*, 7, 395; *wailing, shrieking*, 4, 667.

ululō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to howl*, 6, 257; *wail, shriek*, 4, 168; *to utter wild cries* of triumph, 11, 662; *shriek the name of; invoke with cries*, 4, 609.

ulva, ae, f., *water-grass, sedge*, 2, 135.

Umber, bra, brum, adj., *Umbrian;* subst., **Umber**, brī, m., *an Umbrian dog* or *hound*, 12, 753.

umbō, ōnis, m., *the boss of a shield*, 2, 546; *a shield*, 7, 633.

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow*, 1, 165, et al.; *darkness, night*, 2, 693, et al.; *a shade* of doubt, 12, 669; *the shade of the dead*, freq.; *a ghost*, 4, 386; *a phantom*, 10, 636; pl., **umbrae**, ārum, *the Manes, shades*, 3, 638; freq.; **sub umbrās**, *to the abode of the dead*, 4, 660.

umbrifer, era, erum, adj. (umbra *and* ferō), *shady*, 6, 473.

1. **umbrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (umbra), *to shade*, 6, 772; pass., *to be thrown into*

shadow; to be darkened, grow dark, 3, 508.

2. **Umbrō**, ōnis, m., *a soothsayer of the Marsi,* 7, 752.

umbrōsus, a, um, adj. (umbra), *shady; dark, shadowy,* 8, 242.

ūmectō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to moisten, bedew, bathe,* 1, 465.

ūmeō, 2, n. (ūmor), *to be moist;* p., **ūmēns**, entis, *wet, dewy, humid,* 7, 763.

umerus, ī, m., *the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder,* 1, 501, and freq.

ūmidus, a, um, adj. (ūmeō), *moist, wet, damp, dewy,* 2, 8, et al.; *liquid,* 4, 486.

ūmor, ōris, m., *moisture; liquid, fluid, water.*

umquam, adv., *even at any time, ever,* 6, 770; *at all,* 12, 649.

ūnā, adv., see ūnus.

ūnanimus, a, um, adj. (ūnus *and* animus), *of one mind* or *heart; sympathizing, loving,* 4, 8; *with one heart,* 12, 264.

ūnctus, a, um, p. of unguō.

uncus, a, um, adj., *hooked, crooked,* 1, 169; *talon-shaped, hooked,* 3, 217.

unda, ae, f., *a wave, billow,* 1, 161; freq.; *the sea,* 3, 202; *water, river, stream,* 9, 22.

unde, adv., *whence,* of place; relat., 2, 458; interrog., *from what place, point,* or *quarter;* of other relations, *from which event,* 1, 6; *on which account,* 6, 242; *from whom,* 5, 123.

undique, adv. (unde *and* -que), *from* or *on every side* or *all sides; all around, everywhere,* 3, 193, et al.

undō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (unda), *to rise in waves;* of flame, smoke, dust, etc., *surge,* 2, 609; *overflow, stream forth, burst forth, gush,* 10, 908; *boil, seethe,* 6, 218; of lines or reins, *hang free, flow,* 5, 146.

undōsus, a, um, adj. (unda), *billowy, stormy,* 4, 313; *sea-washed,* 3, 693.

ungō, see unguō.

unguis, is, m., *a finger-nail,* 4, 673; *talon,* 12, 255; *claw,* 5, 352; **in unguem**, (polished) *to the nail.*

ungula, ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof,* 8, 596.

unguō (**ungō**), ūnxī, ūnctus, 3, a., *to anoint, cover with oil,* 6, 219; *envenom,* 9, 773; p., **ūnctus**, a, um, *oiled over, oiled;* of the bottoms of ships, *covered with pitch, pitchy,* 4, 398.

ūnus, a, um (gen. ūnīus, dat. ūnī), num. adj., *one,* 2, 527, et al.; *one alone, a single one* (emphatically), 1, 47; *only, alone,* 9, 544; *one in particular,* 5, 704; with a comparative, 1, 15; with a superl., 2, 426; with *ante aliōs,* 3, 321; *common,* 5, 308; *one and the same, at once,* 10, 871; pl., *one,* 2, 642; **ad ūnum**, *to a man, without exception, utterly,* 5, 687; **in ūnum**, *in one, together,* 12, 714; adv., **ūnā**, *in one place* or *at one time, together with, at once, at the same time,* 3, 634, et al.; with *-que* following, 11, 864.

urbs, urbis, f., *a city,* especially *a walled city,* 1, 12, et al.

urgeō, ursī, 2, a. and n., *to drive, impel, press forward,* 1, 111; *ply, hasten,* 9, 489; *press, oppress, crush, bear down,* 3, 579; *press around, inclose, surround, hem in,* 11, 524; *weigh upon, oppress, close,* 10, 745; *overpower,* 2, 653; *attack,* 10, 375; *punish, torture,* 6, 561.

urna, ae, f., *a water-vessel, an urn,* 7, 792; *an urn* for casting lots, 6, 22; of judges, 6, 432.

ūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn; burn up,* 2, 37; inflame with love, 4, 68; *trouble, disturb, torment,* 1, 662

ursa, ae, f. (ursus), *a she-bear; a bear*, 5, 37.

ursus, ī, m., *a bear.*

ūsquam, adv., *anywhere*, 1, 604; *by any means, at all*, 8, 568.

ūsque, adv., *all the way; all along; continuously, constantly*, 2, 628; **quō ūsque**, *how long*, 5, 384; **ūsque adeō**, *so far, so much, to such a degree, so*, 12, 646; **ūsque ad** or **adūsque**, *quite to*, 11, 262; **ab ūsque**, *even from*, 7, 289; **super ūsque**, *even beyond*, 11, 317; **ūsque dum**, *even while, as long as*, 10, 321.

1. **ūsus**, a, um, p. of ūtor.

2. **ūsus**, ūs, m. (ūtor), *a using; use, usage, employment, purpose*, 4, 647; *experience, practice, communication*, 2, 453; *profit, use, advantage*, foll. by abl., *use for, need of, necessity of*, 8, 441.

ut (utī), adv. and conj.; adv., interrog., *in what manner, how?* 1, 466, et al.; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; *how gladly*, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, *as, just as*, freq.; in oaths, *so truly as*, 12, 206; of time, *as soon as, when*, 8, 1, et al.; **ut prīmum**, *as soon as*, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, *so that*, 6, 553, et al; *purpose; in order that, that*, 1, 685, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., *that*, 11, 269.

utcumque, adv., *in whatever way, however, howsoever*, 6, 822.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each* (of two); *both*, 2, 214; subst., **utrumque**, n., *each, either thing* or *alternative*, 2, 61; adv., **utrōque**, *to* or *on both sides; on either side*, 5, 469.

uterus, ī, m., *the womb, belly*, 11, 813; *cavity*, 2, 38.

utī, see ut.

utinam, interj., *O that! would that!* with subj., 1, 575.

ūtor, ūsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to use*, foll. by the abl.; *employ, show, display*, 5, 192; *address*, 1, 64; *experience, enjoy, prove, meet with*, 6, 546.

utrimque, adv. (uterque), *on* or *from either side; on both sides; on every side*, 7, 566.

utrōque, see uterque.

utrumque, see uterque.

uxōrius, a, um, adj. (uxor, *wife*), *pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one's wife, uxorious, slave of a wife*, 4, 266.

V

vacca, ae, f., *cow*, 6, 251; *heifer*, 4, 61.

vacō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to be empty; to be open*, 11, 179; *to be free from, unoccupied by*, with abl., 3, 123; impers., **vacat**, *there is leisure, one has time*, 1, 373.

vacuus, a, um, adj. (vacō), *empty, void*, 12, 592; *open*, 5, 515; *deserted*, 2, 528; *solitary*, 2, 761; 4, 82; *without employment, unoccupied;* subst., **vacuum**, ī, n., *emptiness, void space*, 12, 906.

vādō, 3, n., *to go, walk, advance, go on*, 2, 396, et al.; *rush*, 2, 359; *move, speed on*, 8, 702; imperat., **vāde**, *away, go on!* 3, 462.

vadōsus, a, um, adj. (vadum), *that can be forded; fordable, shallow*, 7, 728.

vadum, ī, n., *a ford; a shallow, shoal*, 1, 112; *sand-bank*, 10, 303; *shallow water*, 11, 628; *bottom, depth*, 1, 126; *water, tide, stream*, 6, 320; *water* of the sea, 5, 158; *wave, sea*, 7, 198.

vāgīna, ae, f., *a scabbard, sheath*, 4, 579.

vāgītus, ūs, m. (vāgiō), *a wailing*, 6, 426.

vagor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., (vagus, *wandering*), *to wander about*, 6, 886; *ride to and fro, career about*, 5, 560; *to be rumored round, spread*, 2, 17.

valēns, see valeō.

valeō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be strong* physically; *to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel*, 5, 67; *to have power, be able; can*, 2, 492; *to avail; can do*, 12, 798; imperat., **vale**, *farewell!* 2, 789; p., **valēns**, entis, *strong, vigorous, powerful*, 5, 431.

Valerus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 752.

validus, a, um, adj. (valeō), *strong*, 1, 120; *vigorous, powerful*, 5, 15; *mighty*, 2, 50; *heavy, massive*.

vallēs, is, f., *a valley, dell, dale, ravine, vale*, 1, 186, et al.

vāllō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vāllum), *to surround with a rampart; to encamp around*, 11, 915.

vāllum, ī, *a rampart, breastwork*, or *fort with palisades*, 9, 524.

vānus, a, um, adj., *containing nothing, empty; devoid of truth, deceitful, false*, 1, 352; *unavailing*, 8, 259; *groundless*, 4, 12; *ignorant*, 10, 631; subst., **vāna**, ōrum, n., *useless things*, 2, 287; adv., **vāna**, *vainly*, 11, 854.

vapor, ōris, m., *vapor, steam*, 7, 466; *fiery vapor; fire*, 5, 683.

vapōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (vapor), *to send out steam; to fumigate; perfume*, 11, 481.

variō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (varius), a., *to diversify; exchange, relieve*, 9, 164; n., *change, waver*, 12, 223.

varius, a, um, adj., *diversified, manifold, various*, 5, 605, et al.; *different*, 4, 286; *mingled*, 11, 475; *varying*, 1, 748; *changing*, 4, 564; subst., **varium**, iī, n., *a changeable, fickle, inconstant thing*, 4, 569.

vāstātor, ōris, m. (vāstō), *ravager, destroyer*, 9, 772.

vāstō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vāstus), *to make void* or *empty; to desolate, lay waste, ravage, devastate*, 1, 471, et al.; *deprive of, strip, rob*, with acc. and abl., 8, 8.

vāstus, a, um, adj., *empty, void, wild, waste*, 9, 323; *vast, unbounded*, 1, 118; *huge, enormous, immense*, 3, 647; *deep-, vast-, sounding*, 1, 245.

vātēs, is, c., *a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer*, 3, 433; *prophetess*, 3, 187; *poet, bard*, 6, 662; *priest*, 11, 774.

-ve, conj. enclit. (cf. vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, *or* freq.; **ve—ve**, *either—or, both—and*, 10, 150.

vectis, is, m. (vehō), *a pole, lever, bar, bolt*, 7, 609.

vectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (vehō), *to convey*, 6, 391.

vectus, a, um, p. of vehō.

vehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a. and n., *to carry*, 1, 113, et al.; *bring, usher in*, 5, 105; pass., **vehor**, vectus sum, *to be carried, fly*, 7, 65; with or without *equō, nāvibus*, etc., *to ride, go, sail*, 1, 121; 12, 162; with acc., *sail over*, 1, 524.

vel, conj. (volō), *or* implying indifference as to the alternative or choice, *or*, freq.; *even, or whether, and*, 6, 769; **vel—vel**, *either—or*, 4, 24, 25, et al.

vēlāmen, inis, n. (vēlō), *a veil*, 1, 649; *a covering, garment, vestment*, 6, 221.

1. Velīnus, ī, m., *a lake in the country of the Sabines*, 7, 517.

2. **Velīnus**, a, um, adj. (Velia), *of Velia, a town on the western coast of Lucania; Velian*, 6, 366.

vēlivolus, a, um, adj. (vēlum *and* 1. volō), *sail-flying, sail-covered*, 1, 224.

velle, see volō.

vellō, vellī *or* vulsī, vulsus, 3, a., *to pluck; pull up*, 3, 28; *wrench, tear away*, 2, 480; *tear down*, 9, 506; *move*, 11, 19; *seize, lift*, 10, 381; **vellere sīgna**, *pluck up the standards from the ground; move the camp, depart.*

vellus, eris, n., *a fleece*, 6, 249; *woolen band* or *fillet*, 4, 459; *skin*, 7, 95.

vēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vēlum), *to veil*, 3, 405; *cover, clothe; bind around, wreathe, crown*, 5, 72; *festoon, adorn*, 2, 249; *to shade* by bearing in the hand, 7, 154; 11, 101.

vēlōx, ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet*, 4, 174; *quick, ready*, 5, 444.

vēlum, ī, n., *a cloth; sail*, 1, 103, et al.; *a curtain, canvas, covering*, 1, 469.

velut (**velutī**), adv. (vel *and* ut), *even as, like, as it were, as, just as, as if*, 1, 82, et al.

vēna, ae, f., *a vein*, 4, 2.

vēnābulum, ī, n. (vēnor), *a hunting-spear*, 4, 131.

vēnātor, ōris, m. (vēnor), *a huntsman*, 11, 678; **vēnātor canis**, *a hunting-dog*, 12, 751.

vēnātrīx, īcis, f. (vēnor), *a huntress*, 1, 319; adj., 11, 780.

vēnātus, ūs, m. (vēnor), *a hunting, the chase*, 7, 747; *the spoils of the chase*, 9, 407.

vēndō, didī, ditus, 3, a. (vēnum, *sale*, *and* dō), *to offer for sale; to sell*, 1, 484; *betray*, 6, 621.

venēnum, ī, n., *a poisonous drug; poison, venom*, 2, 221; *a charm, drug*, 7, 190; *poison of love*, 1, 688.

venerābilis, e, adj. (veneror), *deserving of respect; venerable, venerated, revered*, 6, 408; *sacred*, 12, 767.

veneror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to venerate, reverence, revere*, 3, 79; *adore, worship*, 5, 745; *bow before, kneel at*, 12, 220; p., **venerātus**, a, um, pass., *supplicated, entreated*, 3, 460.

venia, ae, f., *favor*, 4, 50; *mercy, kindness*, 4, 435; *forbearance, indulgence, concession*, 10, 626; *grace, favor*, 11, 101; *relief, help*, 1, 519.

Venīlia, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Turnus*, 10, 76.

veniō, vēnī, ventus, *to come*, freq.; *come forth; approach*, 6, 755; *rise, appear*, 1, 353; *dawn*, 10, 241; *to present one's self* or *itself*, 5, 344; *descend, spring from*, 5, 373; impers., **ventum est**, *we, they came* or *have come*, 4, 151; fut. p. subst., **ventūrum**, ī, n., *that which is to come, the future, futurity*, 6, 66.

vēnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to hunt*, 4, 117.

venter, tris, m., *the belly*, 3, 216; fig., *hunger*, 2, 356.

ventōsus, a, um, adj. (ventus), *windy, stormy*, 6, 335; *fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, noisy*, 11, 390; *empty, vain boasting*, 11, 708; *fleet as the wind*, 12, 848.

ventus, ī, m., *wind*, 1, 43, et al.; *blast*, 2, 649.

Venulus, ī, m., *a Latin messenger*, 8, 9.

Venus, eris, f., *Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione*, 1, 411, et al.; meton., *love, lust*, 6, 26.

vepres, is, m., *a thorn, brier, bramble*, 8, 645.

verbēna, ae, f., usually in the plural, *laurel, olive*, or *myrtle boughs for the altar; sacred boughs.*

verber, eris, n., *a lash, whip; a stripe, blow*, 6, 558, et al.; *flapping, beating*, 12, 876.

verberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (verber), *to lash, beat, strike*, 3, 423, et al.

verbum, ī, n., *a word*, 1, 710, et al.

vērē, adv. (vērus), *truly, correctly*, 6, 188.

vereor, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to fear*.

vergō, 3, a. and n., *to incline; go down, sink*, 12, 727.

veritus, a, um, p. of vereor.

vērius, see vērus.

vērō, adv. (vērus), *in truth; indeed, but indeed, but*, 2, 438, et al.

verrō, *no perf.*, versus, 3, a., *to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away*, 1, 59; *sweep over*, 3, 208.

versicolor, ōris, adj. (versō *and* color), *of various colors, parti-colored*, 10, 181.

versō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (vertō), *to turn much; writhe*, 11, 753; *turn*, 5, 408; *handle, wield*, 9, 747; *to buffet, drive, beat round and round*, 5, 460; *drive to and fro*, 12, 664; *toss about*, 6, 362; *turn, hurry*, 4, 286; *involve in* or *distract with*, 7, 336; with or without *mente, pectore*, etc., *revolve, meditate, devise, consider*, 1, 657.

1. **versus**, a, um, p. of verrō.

2. **versus**, a, um, p. of vertō.

3. **versus**, ūs, m. (vertō), *a turning; a verse* or *line* of poetry; *a rank, row, tier* of oars, 5, 119.

vertex, icis, m. (vertō), *a whirl; whirlpool*, 7, 567; *vortex*, 1, 117; *whirling column of flame*, 12, 673; *the top, crown* of the head, *the head*, 1, 403; *summit, top*, 1, 163; *mountain summit, height*, 3, 679; **ā vertice**, *from on high, from above*, 1, 114.

vertō, vertī, versus, 3, a. and n.; a., *to turn*, freq.; *turn round*, 12, 462; *turn back, put to flight*, 10, 512; *turn toward, send to*, 11, 798; *direct*, 3, 146; *transfer*, 11, 282; *reverse*, 8, 210; *upturn, invert*, 1, 478; *turn out, empty, drain*, 9, 165; *overthrow, destroy*, 1, 20; *subvert*, 11, 264; *change*, 1, 237; *transform*, 12, 891; **sē vertere**, *to change; to be directed, to result, issue, tend*, 1, 671; pass., **vertī**, of the heavens, *to turn round, revolve*, 2, 250; of the year or seasons, *to come round, revolve, return*, 5, 526; *to move about, career about*, 11, 683; *to turn upon, depend on*, 10, 529; *to move, be conducted*, 7, 101; n., *to turn, be transformed, changed*.

verū, ūs, n., *a spit*, 1, 212; *a slender, tapering lance; spit-dart*, 7, 665.

1. **vērum**, ī, n., see vērus.

2. **vērum**, adv., see vērus.

vērus, a, um, adj., *true*, freq.; *real*, 1, 405; **vērius est**, *it is* or *would be more just*, 12, 694; subst., **vērum**, ī, n., *that which is true; truth, justice, right*, 2, 141; adv., **vērum**, *in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but*, 3, 670, et al.

vēsānus, a, um, *insane, mad, furious*, 9, 340.

vescor, 3, dep. n. and a., with abl., or absolute; *to feed upon*, 3, 622; *breathe*, 1, 546; *banquet, feast*, 6, 657.

vesper, eris *or* erī, m., *the evening; the evening star; the west*, 5, 19; personif., **Vesper**, *Hesperus*, 1, 374, et al.

Vesta, ae, f., *Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and granddaughter of Vesta, wife of Coelus; goddess of the hearth and household*, 2, 296, et al.; meton., *the hearth, the fire*.

vester, tra, trum, possessive pron. (vōs), *your, yours*, 1, 573, et al.

vestibulum, ī, n., *entrance, porch, portal, vestibule*, 2, 469, et al.

vestīgium, iī, n. (vestīgō), *a footstep; step*, 2, 711; *footprint, track*, 8, 209; *course*, 5, 592; *footprint* or *foot; foot* or *hoof*, 5, 566; *trace*, 3, 244; *sign, vestige*, 4, 23.

vestīgō, 1, a., *to track; trace, explore, search; seek out, hunt*, 12, 467; 6, 145; *descry*, 12, 588.

vestiō, īvī *or* iī, ītus, 4, a. (vestis), *to clothe;* fig., *deck, array, cover, clothe*, 6, 640, et al.

vestis, is, f., *a garment*, freq.; *robe*, 6, 645; *vestment*, 1, 404; *clothing*, 6, 359; *covering, drapery, tapestry*, 1, 639.

Vesulus, ī, m., *a mountain in the Maritime Alps, west of Liguria*, 10, 708.

vetitum, ī, n., see vetō.

vetitus, a, um, p. of vetō.

vetō, uī, itus, 1, a., *to prohibit*, 1, 39; with infin., *to forbid*, 1, 541; with acc., *oppose*, 2, 84; p. subst., **vetitum**, ī, n., *that which is forbidden; a prohibition*, 10, 9.

vetus, eris, adj., *old, aged*, freq.; *ancient, early, former*, 1, 23, et al.

vetustās, ātis, f. (vetus), *oldness; age, antiquity; length of time, duration, continuance*, 3, 415; *period, length of time*, 10, 792.

vetustus, a, um (vetus), *old, ancient*, 2, 713.

vexō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (vehō), *to move much, harass*, 4, 615.

via, ae, f. (vehō), *a highway, road, path*, 1, 401, et al.; *limit, tropic, zodiac*, 6, 796; *course*, 5, 28; *voyage, wandering*, 3, 714; *passage, entrance*, 2, 494; *method, way, means*, 12, 405.

viātor, ōris, m. (via), *a wayfarer, traveler*, 5, 275.

vibrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n.; a., *to cause to move tremulously; to dart, flash*, 8, 524; *to move to and fro, brandish*, 11, 606; *curl*, 12, 100; n., *vibrate*, 2, 211; *quiver*, 10, 484; *glitter, flash*, 9, 769.

vīcīnus, a, um, adj. (vīcus, *village*), *of the same district* or *village; neighboring, near*, 3, 382.

vicis, gen. f. (nom. sing. wanting) *a change, turn in affairs; stage, interchange*, 6, 535; *vicissitude, event*, 3, 376; *combat, encounter, peril*, 2, 433, *part, place, post*, 3, 634; *watch, guard*, 9, 175.

vicissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn*, 4, 80; *in one's turn, on one's part*, 6, 531.

victima, ae, f., *an animal offered in sacrifice; a victim*, 12, 296.

victor, ōris, m. (vincō), *a conqueror, victor*, freq.; as adj., *successful*, 3, 439; *in triumph*, 2, 329; *with success*, 8, 50; *victorious*, 1, 192.

victōria, ae, f. (victor), *victory*, 2, 584; personified, *Victory*, 11, 436.

victrīx, īcis, f. (vincō), *a female conqueror; in triumph*, 7, 544; as adj., *victorious*, 3, 54.

1. **victus**, a, um, p. of vincō.

2. **vīctus**, ūs, m. (vīvō), *a living; nourishment, sustenance, food*, 1, 214.

videō, vīdī, vīsus (interrog. *viden'* for *vidēsne*, 6, 779), 2, a., *to see* or *perceive*, in all senses of the words, freq.; *see to it, look to it; determine*, 10, 744; pass., **vidērī**, *to be seen*, 2, 461, et al.; *to seem, appear*, 1, 396, et al.; impers., **vidētur**, **vīsum est**, *it seems to one, seems good, proper, is the will of; one thinks, judges*, 2, 428, et al.; p. subst., **vīsum**, ī, n., *anything seen; a vision*, 3, 172; *portent, prodigy*, 4, 456.

viduō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (viduus), *to bereave*, with acc. and abl., 8, 571.

vigeō, 2, n., *to be active, lively, vigorous; to flourish, be strong*, 2, 88; *excel*, 4, 175.

vigil, ilis, adj. (vigeō), *awake, on the watch; sleepless*, 4, 182; *perpetual*, 4, 200; subst., **vigil**, ilis, m., *a watchman, guard, sentinel*, 2, 266, et al.

vigilāns, see vigilō.

vigilō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (vigil); n., *to be awake, watch*, 10, 228; *wake up, awake*, 4, 573; a., *to watch against, look out for, guard against*; p., **vigilāns**, antis, *watchful*, 5, 438.

vīgintī, num. adj. indecl., *twenty*, 1, 634.

vigor, ōris, m. (vigeō), *activity, force, vigor, energy*, 6, 730.

vīlis, e, adj., *of small value; cheap, worthless, insignificant, base, inferior*, 11, 372.

villōsus, a, um, adj. (villus), *shaggy, hairy*, 8, 177.

villus, ī, m., *shaggy hair*, 5, 352; *nap*, 1, 702.

vīmen, inis, n., *a flexible twig; osier, sprout, shoot, sprig, stem*, 3, 31.

vinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind*, 11, 81; *bind round*, 1, 337; *wreathe, bind round*, 12, 120.

vinclum, see vinculum.

vincō, vīcī, victus, 3, a. and n.; a., *to conquer*, 1, 529, et al.; *slay*, 10, 842; *overcome, overpower, overwhelm*, 1, 122; *dispel*, 1, 727; *win, possess*, 6, 148; *persuade*, 2, 699; n., *to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer*, 11, 712.

vinctus, a, um, p. of vinciō.

vinculum (vinclum), ī, n. (vinciō), *that which serves for binding; a chain*, 6, 395; *fetter, bond*, 1, 54; *a rope, cable*, 1, 168; 2, 236; *cord*, 5, 510; *a halter*, 11, 492; morally, *a bond, tie*, 4, 16; pl., **vincula** or **vincla**, ōrum, n., *gauntlets*, 5, 408; *a sandal*, 4, 518; fig., *constraint, compulsion*, 7, 203.

vindicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vindex, *defender*), *to claim* or *get by legal process; claim; rescue, save*, 4, 228.

vīnum, ī, n., *wine*, 1, 195, et al.

viola, ae, f., *a violet*, 11, 69.

violābilis, e, adj. (violō), *that may be violated; violable*; **nōn violābile**, *inviolable*, 2, 154.

violentia, ae, f. (violentus), *violence*, 11, 354; *fierceness, impetuosity, fire, passion, fury, rage*, 12, 9.

violentus, a, um, adj. (vīs), *having much* or *excessive force; violent, impetuous*, 6, 356.

violō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vīs), *to exercise force upon; hurt, wound*, 11, 277; *break*, 7, 114; *devastate*, 11, 255; *desecrate, profane*, 2, 189; *stain*, 12, 67.

vīpereus, a, um, adj. (vīpera, *viper*), *pertaining to vipers* or *snakes; viperous, snaky*, 6, 281.

vir, virī, m., *a man* as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; *husband*, 2, 744; *hero*, 6, 415; pl., **virī**, ōrum, *comrades, friends*, 2, 668; *citizens*, 1, 264; *people* in general, 1, 532.

virāgō, inis, f. (cf. vir), *a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warlike maid*, 12, 468.

Virbius, iī, m., *a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia*, 7, 762.

virectum, ī, n. (vireō), *a green* or *grassy spot; a lawn* or *meadow*, 6, 638.

virēns, entis, p. of vireō.

vireō, uī, 2, n., *to be green*, 6, 206, et al.; p., **virēns**, entis, *green*, 6, 679.

vīrēs, see vīs.

virga, ae, f. (vireō), *a twig, bough, branch*, 6, 144; *a wand* (the *caduceus* of Mercury), 4, 242.

virgātus, a, um, adj. (virga), *made of twigs; of basketwork; checkered* or *striped; plaid-*, 8, 660.

virgeus, a, um, adj. (virga), *of twigs, rods, osiers; of brushwood*, 7, 463.

virgineus, a, um, adj. (virgō), *pertaining to a virgin; of a virgin, of virgins; a maiden's*, 11, 68; *maiden-, virgin-*, 2, 168.

virginitās, ātis, f. (virgo), *virginity*, 12, 141.

virgō, inis, f., *a maiden, virgin*, freq.; *virgin daughter*, 2, 403; *virgin child*, 11, 565; *the transformed virgin, Io*, 7, 791.

virgultum, ī, n. (virga), used only in the plural, *a growth of brambles; a thicket, grove*, 12, 522; *shrubs*, 3, 23; *shoots* or *sprigs*, 12, 207.

viridāns, antis, see viridō.

viridis, e, adj. (vireō), *verdant, green*, 3, 24; *green wood-*, 7, 677; *fresh, blooming*, 5, 295; *vigorous*, 6, 304.

viridō, 1, n. (viridis), *to be green, verdant;* p., **viridāns**, antis, *green, grassy, verdant*, 5, 388; *mossy*, 8, 630.

virīlis, e, adj. (vir), *pertaining to a man; male*, 7, 50; *manly*, 3, 342; *of manhood*, 9, 311.

virtūs, ūtis, f. (vir), *manhood; valor, courage*, 2, 367, et al.; *prowess*, 1, 566; *moral worth, virtue*, 5, 344; *greatness, glory*, 6, 806; *heroism*, 4, 3; *heroic effort, struggle*, 12, 913.

vīs, vīs, pl., **vīrēs**, vīrium, *strength, force; persistence, industry, force, power*, 2, 452; *keenness of scent*, 4, 132; *might*, 7, 432; *violence, fury*, 1, 69; *hurt, injury*, 3, 242; pl., **vīrēs**, ium, physical *power, strength*, 2, 639; military *strength, power, resources*, 2, 170; natural *power*, 7, 258; personal *power, influence*, 8, 404.

vīscera, see vīscus.

vīscum, ī, n., *the mistletoe*, 6, 205.

vīscus, eris, n., *an inner part of the body;* pl., **vīscera**, um, *the entrails, vitals*, 6, 599; *the flesh*, 1, 211; *heart, bosom*, 6, 833.

vīsō, vīsī, vīsus, 3, intens. a. (videō), *to look at much; look at carefully, observe, see*, 2, 63; *visit*, 8, 157.

vīsū, supine of videō.

vīsum, ī, n. see videō at the end.

1. **vīsus**, a, um, p. of videō.

2. **vīsus**, ūs, m. (videō), *a seeing; vision, sight*, 4, 277; *a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight*, 2, 212; *aspect*, 11, 271; *prodigy*, 3, 36.

vīta, ae, f. (vīvō), *life*, 2, 92; *of society* or *nations*, 6, 663; *the living spirit, a soul* or *spirit*, 4, 705.

vītālis, e, adj. (vīta), *pertaining to life; essential to life, vital*, 1, 388.

vītisator, ōris, m. (vītis, *a vine*, and 1. serō), *a vine-planter*, 7, 179.

vītō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to shun, avoid*, 2, 433.

vitreus, a, um, adj. (vitrum), *of* or *like glass, clear, shining, crystal*, 7, 759.

vitta, ae, f., *a fillet, band*, or *chaplet* for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 366, et al.

vitulus, ī, m., *a young bullock, steer, calf*, 5, 772.

vīvidus, a, um, adj. (vīvō), *full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent*, 5, 754; *quick, swift*, 12, 753.

vīvō, vīxī, vīctus, 3, n., *to live*, 3, 311, and freq.; *to survive, remain, be still living*, 1, 218; *to support life, live*, 7, 749; *exist, prosper, flourish*, 1, 445; of inanimate things, *live; grow, increase;* **vīvite**, *live and be happy; farewell.*

vīvus, a, um, adj. (vīvō), *alive, living*, 6, 531; *lifelike*, 6, 848; *immortal*, 12, 235; of water, *living, running, pure*, 2, 719; of rock, *natural, unquarried, living*, 1, 167.

vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely, with difficulty*, 5, 263, and freq.

vocātus, ūs, m. (vocō), *a calling; summons;* pl., *a call*, 12, 95.

vōciferor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vōx *and* ferō), *to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries*, 2, 679.

vocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call, name*, 3, 133; *mention, speak of*, 3, 185; *invoke, implore*, 3, 264; *propitiate*, 3, 253; *invite*, 3, 70; *summon*, 2, 668; *challenge*, 6, 172; *incite*, 7, 614; *assemble, rally*, 7, 508.

volāns, antis, f., see 1. volō.

volātilis, e, adj. (1. volō), *flying; missile, winged*, 4, 71.

volēns, entis, see 2. volō.

volitō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. n. (1. volō), *to fly about, whirl about, hover, flit*, 6, 329; *ride* or *gallop around*, 12, 126; *circulate, pass rapidly, fly*.

1. **volō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly*, 1, 300, et al.; of rumor, *to be spread rapidly, noised* or *spread abroad*, 3, 121; p., subst., **volāns**, antis, f., *a winged creature; a bird*, 6, 239.

2. **volō**, voluī, velle, irreg. and def. a., *to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose*, freq.; followed by the infin., with or without subject acc., by the subj., or by a noun in the acc.; *wish, desire*, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, *order, decree*, 5, 50, et al.; *be willing*, 1, 733; *think of, intend, mean;* of things, *to signify, mean*, 6, 318; p., **volēns**, entis, *willing, ready, unresisting, spontaneously*, 6, 146.

Volscēns, entis, m., *a Latin chief*, 9, 370.

Volscī, ōrum, *the Volsci* or *Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium*.

Volscus, a, um, adj., *Volscian*, 7, 803.

volūbilis, e, adj. (volvō), *turning, whirling, spinning*, 7, 382.

volucer, cris, cre, adj. (1. volō), *having the power to fly;* of birds or winged creatures, *swift-winged*, 5, 488; of things, *winged, fleeting*, 2, 794; *swift*, 1, 317; subst., **volucris**, is, f., *a bird*, 3, 262.

volūmen, inis, n. (volvō), *a roll; fold, coil*, 2, 208.

voluntās, ātis, f. (2. volō), *a willing; will, wish, desire*, 6, 675; *consent*, 4, 125.

voluptās, ātis, f. (2. volō), *satisfaction, delight, pleasure*, 3, 660.

Volusus, ī, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 11, 463.

volūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (volvō), *to roll about; to roll back, reëcho*, 5, 149; *roll* or *send through, make resound*, 1, 725; of thought, *turn over, ponder, think over; meditate*, 1, 50; with ellipsis of the acc., 4, 533; n., *fall prostrate*, 3, 607.

volūtus, a, um, p. of volvō.

volvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll*, 1, 86; *roll along* or *down*, 1, 101; *roll* or *cast up*, 3, 206; *toss, hurl*, 12, 906; *roll over, roll in the dust*, 12, 329; *cast, hurl down*, 1, 116; 9, 512; *roll, wheel*, 1, 163; of books, *open, unroll*, 1, 262; of the Fates, *fix the circle of events, decree, ordain, dispose*, 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, *revolve, meditate, reflect upon*, 1, 305; *pass, continue, live through, experience, endure, suffer*, 1, 9; **rotam volvere**, *to complete a cycle, period;* pass., **volvī**, *roll over, roll*, 10, 590; *turn* or *wind about*, 7, 350; *to be shed, to flow*, 4, 449; *roll on, revolve*, 1, 269.

vōmer, eris, m., *a plowshare, plow*, 7, 635.

vomō, uī, itus, 3, a., *to vomit; belch, vomit forth*, 5, 682.

vorāgō, inis, f. (vorō), *a chasm, abyss, gulf, whirlpool*, 6, 296; *torrent*, 9, 105.

vorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swallow up*, 1, 117.

vōs and **vōsmet**, see tū.

vōtum, ī, n., see voveō.

vōtus, a, um, p. of voveō.

voveō, vōvī, vōtus, 2, a., *to make a pledge* or *vow to a deity; vow*, 10, 774; *consecrate, devote*, 11, 558; p. subst., **vōtum**, ī, n., *a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow*, 5, 234, *prayer*, 4, 65; *votive offering*, 2, 17; *sacrifice*, 3, 279.

vōx, vōcis, f., *a voice*, 1, 328; *note, tone*, 6, 646; *language*, 12, 825; *response, answer*, 2, 119; *sound*, 3, 556.

Vulcānia, ae, f. (Vulcānius), *the island of Vulcan, Hiera; an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Virgil to be connected by subterranean channels with Aetna*, 8, 422.

Vulcānius, a, um, adj. (Vulcānus), *pertaining to Vulcan; forged* or *wrought by Vulcan*, 12, 739, et al.; *of fire* or *flame*, 10, 408.

Vulcānus, ī, m., *the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno*, 8, 422; meton., *fire*, 2, 311, et al.

1. **vulgō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vulgus), *to make common* or *commonly known; spread abroad*, 1, 457; *divulge, disclose*, 10, 64.

2. **vulgō**, adv., see vulgus.

vulgus, ī, n., rarely m., *the common people; populace, people*, 2, 39; *multitude*, 2, 798; *common soldiery*, 2, 99; *rabble, throng*, 1, 149; of animals, *the herd*, 1, 190; adv., **vulgō**, *in the multitude; in common, generally*, 6, 283; *all around, everywhere*, 3, 643.

vulnerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vulnus), *to wound; offend, hurt, wound*, 8, 583.

vulnificus, a, um, adj. (vulnus *and* faciō), *wound-making; hurtful, deadly*, 8, 446.

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound*, 2, 436, and freq.; *blow*, 5, 433; *aim, thrust*, 2, 529; of the mind, *distress*, 12, 160; *heart-wound, passion*, 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 36.

vulsus, a, um, p. of vellō.

vult, see volō.

vultur, uris, m., *a vulture*, 6, 597.

Vulturnus, ī, m., *a river of Campania*, 7, 729.

vultus, ūs, m., *the look* or *expression of the face; face, visage, countenance*, 1, 209; *features*, 4, 556; *appearance, aspect*, 5, 848; *eyes, sight*, 2, 539.

X

Xanthus, ī, m. 1. *The Xanthus* or *Scamander, a river near Troy*, 5, 808, et al. 2. *A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus*, 3, 350. 3. *A river in Lycia*, 4, 143.

Z

Zacynthus, ī, f., *an island in the Ionian sea opposite Elis*, 3, 270.

Zephyrus, ī, m., *Zephyrus* or *Favonius, the god of the west wind*, 2, 417, et al.; *west wind*, 4, 562; *wind*, 10, 103.